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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

in western canada --- 1955



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PREFACE

This summary of provincial agricultural legislation in Western Canada replaces the reference paper bearing the same title which was issued by the Department of Agriculture in 1951 and the supplement and consolidated index issued in 1953. The present work includes provincial legislation on the statute books on September 1, 1955.

Statutes of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia which directly or indirectly bear upon agriculture, together with amendments, are classified according to subject matter and summarized very briefly. These summaries have been written in non-legal, non-technical language. They are not intended to be read as substitutes for the statutes themselves.

The following abbreviations are employed:-

R.S.M.	- Revised Statutes of Manitoba
S.M.	- Statutes of Manitoba
R.S.S.	- Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan
S.S.	- Statutes of Saskatchewan
R.S.A.	- Revised Statutes of Alberta
S.A.	- Statutes of Alberta
R.S.B.C.	- Revised Statutes of British Columbia
S.B.C.	- Statutes of British Columbia
c.	- chapter
(am.)	- amendment
(corr.)	- correction
(sec.)	- section
(2nd)	- Second Session

Similar papers covering agricultural legislation in Ontario and Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces are in course of preparation. A summary entitled "Federal Agricultural Legislation in Canada 1954" was recently issued.

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DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS CONCERNING AGRICULTURE

In Canada, all legislative authority is divided between the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures. This division is made in Sections 91, 92, 93 and 95 of the British North America Act and its amendments. However, this division has been profoundly affected by the interpretation placed upon the various sections of the B.N.A. Act by the courts in the course of many judicial decisions since 1867. Until recently these final decisions were rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council; latterly, and in the future, the final decisions have been and will be made by the Supreme Court of Canada. The consequence is that a literal reading of the B.N.A. Act will not in itself clearly reveal the division of legislative power in Canada; a knowledge of the judicial interpretation of the constitution is also essential.

The general legislative powers of the Federal Parliament are contained in the opening words of Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act as follows: "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate and House of Commons to make Laws for the Peace, Order and good Government of Canada, in relation to all Matters not coming within the Classes of Subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces..." Then are listed a number of matters over which the Federal Parliament is to have exclusive legislative authority. However, as a result of judicial decisions the general power of the Federal Parliament has been interpreted, in the main, as applying only in periods of national emergency.

The general legislative powers of the provinces are contained in Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act and, especially, as a result of judicial decisions, in sub-sections 13 and 16, as follows: "In each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Matters coming within the Classes of Subjects next hereinafter enumerated; that is to say, -

.

13. Property and Civil Rights in the Province.

.

16. Generally all Matters of a merely local or private Nature in the Province."

Section 95 of the B.N.A. Act, which provides for concurrent jurisdiction over agriculture, but with the federal law prevailing in case of conflict, reads as follows:

"In each Province the Legislature may make Laws in relation to Agriculture in the Province, and to Immigration into the Province; and it is hereby declared that the Parliament of Canada may from Time to Time make Laws in relation to Agriculture in all or any of the Provinces and to Immigration into all or any of the Provinces; and any Law of the

Legislature of a Province relative to Agriculture or to Immigration shall have effect in and for the Province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada."

The Federal Parliament is given exclusive jurisdiction over "The Regulation of Trade and Commerce" by sub-section 2 of Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act but the general effect of judicial decisions has been to confine this power to inter-provincial and international trade and commerce and to consign trade and commerce within the boundaries of a province to provincial jurisdiction. Hence federal laws dealing with agricultural products may apply only to trade which extends beyond provincial boundaries.

In order to secure uniformity of laws and regulations respecting such matters as the marketing of agricultural products, there are situations in which the federal parliament has passed statutes applying to inter-provincial and export trade and provinces have passed very similar statutes which apply to trade within those provinces. This is sometimes called concurrent legislation. One example is the Canada Dairy Products Act with which the Dairy Act of Manitoba, the Dairy Products Act of Saskatchewan, the Dairymen's Act of Alberta and the Creameries and Dairies Regulation Act of British Columbia are in concurrence. Another example is the federal Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act with which the Manitoba Livestock and Livestock Products Act, the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act of Saskatchewan, the Alberta Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act and the Livestock and Livestock Products (British Columbia) Act are in concurrence.

The federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act provides that the Governor in Council may grant authority to any provincial board or agency which has power to regulate the marketing of agricultural products locally within the province, the same authority to regulate the marketing of such agricultural products in inter-provincial and export trade.

Several of the provincial acts, mainly those dealing with drainage and irrigation works and with the provision of Crown lands for settlement schemes, give power to their appropriate Ministers to enter into agreements with the federal government for undertaking joint projects affecting agriculture.

Another sub-section of Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act which gives exclusive power to the Parliament of Canada over matters indirectly affecting agriculture is number 17, "Weights and Measures".

The provinces obtain exclusive power in matters indirectly affecting agriculture in the following sub-sections of Section 92 of the B.N.A. Act:

- "5. The Management and Sale of the Public Lands belonging to the Province and of the Timber and Wood thereon.
8. Municipal Institutions in the Province.
9. Local Works and Undertakings (with certain exceptions).

11. The Incorporation of Companies with Provincial Objects.
15. The Imposition of Punishment by Fine, Penalty or Imprisonment for enforcing any Law of the Province made in relation to any Matter coming within any of the Classes of Subjects enumerated in this Section."

In several matters, such as research in the control of plant and animal diseases, in which both Canada and the provinces are interested, there is co-operation between the federal and provincial administration departments to prevent duplication of effort.

1. ADMINISTRATION

M A N I T O B A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION ACT, R.S.M. c.2, 1954.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture and Immigration".

The Department of Agriculture and Immigration is established under this act. The department is required to administer all matters relating to agriculture and immigration, including a number of acts listed in this act and the regulations made under these acts.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.S. c.19, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.7 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

The Department of Agriculture is established by this act to administer all matters relating to agriculture. Its specific duties are to administer acts concerning agriculture, to promote the agricultural interests of the province, to encourage the production and facilitate the marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products, to promote co-operation among agriculturalists, to collect facts and statistics relating to agriculture and to publish reports, statistics, and the like. The province may make advances not exceeding in sum \$1,000,000 to the Department to purchase agricultural supplies for distribution and sale to farmers, rural municipalities and organizations for use in agricultural operations.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ACT, S.A. 1953, c.2.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

A Department of Agriculture is established to collect information and statistics relating to agricultural, manufacturing or other interests of the province, to adopt measures for circulating and disseminating the same and to see to the observance and execution of the provisions contained in all acts relating to agriculture.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.B.C. c.9, 1948

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

This act establishes the Department of Agriculture which is to have control of the administration of the laws relating to agriculture

and horticulture, the pastoral industries of the province and allied subjects. It is to have supervision of all model and experimental farms and all agricultural, horticultural, live stock, poultry and dairying associations and institutes receiving government aid. These societies and all government agents and officers, as well as owners and occupiers of land, owners of livestock and persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, are required to supply such information as the Department may request.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, R.S.M. c.83, 1954

"An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements".

All farm implement vendors must file with the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration annually a list of the implements they have for sale, together with their description and retail prices. The same applies to repairs sold by them. A vendor is prohibited from selling or offering for sale an implement or repair at a price higher than that stated on his list. Special provisions of the act deal with sale contracts, repossession of implements, purchase of two or more large implements to form an "outfit" and assignment of earnings. It is an offence to obliterate the manufacturer's serial number on a tractor or its engine or to buy or sell a tractor whose serial number is obliterated. In general, the act does not apply to sales of implements by farmers or to persons in the implement business for use in their own businesses.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE ACT, S.M. 1955 c.263

"An Act respecting Telephones and Telegraphs and the Telephone System of the Province".

Section 6 of the Act authorizes the Minister of Public Utilities, on behalf of The Manitoba Telephone Commission, to expropriate any land without consent of the owner when he deems it necessary. But when such proceedings are instituted, the land owner is entitled to compensation, and may institute arbitration proceedings to establish a fair price for the land which has been expropriated. Section 33 authorizes agents of the Commission to enter, during normal working hours on any day that is not a holiday, on the land or into the building of any subscriber to inspect, repair or remove any telephone or telephone equipment. Section 34 grants the Commission the right to erect, lay and maintain poles, wires, conduits, cables and pipes anywhere along public highways, streets or lanes. Where the Commission uses any highway, street, lane, or public place, it must not interfere with the public right to travel, or obstruct entry to any door or gateway existing prior to the date of construction. Section 38 gives the right to enter upon land to clear trees and branches that may interfere with the proper operation of the Commission's lines or works.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, R.S.S. c.211, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.78 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements".

All farm implement sellers must be licensed by the province. Each seller must furnish the Minister of Agriculture annually with a list of the implements he has for sale, also the repairs he has for sale, and the maximum retail prices. He must not subsequently sell any implement or repair at a price higher than the price on the list that he sent to the Minister. Sellers must keep copies of all sales contracts. The Act deals with inspection of sellers' premises and accounts, sales, on credit, re-possession and liability of the original seller. The Act does not apply to sales by farmers at auction sales or in the ordinary course of farming operations, by executors, administrators or public officials, or to persons carrying on an implement business for use in the business or for re-sale.

GAME ACT, R.S.S. c.323, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.82 (am.)

"An Act for the Protection of Game".

Section 26 of this act forbids hunting on enclosed land where signs prohibiting hunting and shooting have been erected; Section 95 permits the Minister of Natural Resources to make an insurance contract with an insurance company for the purpose of insuring persons against loss resulting from damage to crops caused by big game animals or game birds. The act states the special conditions under which a farmer may hunt game birds on his own land out of season.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT, R.S.S. c.372, 1953

"An Act respecting Rural Electrification".

This act outlines the methods whereby rural distribution of electricity is obtained on the basis of area coverage. It also details the methods used in allocating the portion of costs of rural lands to be borne by the corporation and the farmer.

A L B E R T A

FARM MACHINERY ACT, R.S.A. c. 222, 1942; S.A. 1953, c.41 (am.)

"An Act respecting Agreements for the Sale of Farm Machinery".

All new farm machinery is deemed to be sold as warranted and guaranteed to be made of good material, to be properly constructed, to be in good working order, free of defects and to perform satisfactorily the work for which it is intended. A vendor must keep available an adequate supply of repair parts for the farm machinery sold by him within the preceding ten years.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD ACT, S.A. 1945, c.19; S.A. 1946, c.33 (am.); S.A. 1948, c.41 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.3 (am.)

"An Act to Provide for the Extension of Agricultural Services in Association with Municipal Authorities".

Any council may constitute an advisory board to be known as the Agricultural Service Board and in improvement districts, the Minister of Municipal Affairs may appoint Advisory Service Boards. The duty of a Board is to advise with respect to organizing weed control and soil and water conservation, proper land conservation and promotion of good agricultural policies and to assist in the control of any livestock disease under the Live Stock Diseases Act, and in particular to administer Brucellosis restricted areas. Where a Board reports that any farm lands are becoming debilitated through weed infestation, wind or water erosion or other causes, so as to become a menace to the community, the lands may be made subject to supervision and even removed from control of the owner and rehabilitated, the local council or Minister of Municipal Affairs paying the expenses of rehabilitation and charging them against the revenues derived from the lands. The Minister may by agreement make a loan or provide other assistance to any municipal district to assist in carrying out the provisions of this act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

GAME ACT, R.S.B.C. c.135, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.25 (am.); S.B.C. 1950, c.23 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.30 (am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.6 (am.)

"An Act for the Protection of certain Animals and Birds".

Certain sections of this act permit farmers to shoot deer, bear and fur bearing animals that are destroying their crops or live stock. Farmers in an unorganized district (all of the province north of the 53rd parallel) and under certain conditions are permitted to kill deer for food. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is authorized to issue regulations providing for the destruction of noxious animals or birds by the payment of bounties or otherwise. The Game Commissioner has power to issue permits where necessary in extenuating circumstances.

PHARMACY ACT, R.S.B.C. c.251, 1948; S.B.C. 1951, c.61 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Practice of Pharmacy and the Regulation of the Sale and Use of Poisons and Drugs".

Section 43 of this act permits the sale of poisonous substances by a person other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist provided these substances are to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture for the destruction of insects, fungi or bacteria or as sheep-dips or weed-killers and provided the person is licensed by the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT, R.S.B.C. c.227, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.40 (am.); S.B.C. 1950, c.50 (am.); S.B.C. 1953 (2nd), c.20 (am.); S.B.C. 1954, c.25 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Operation of Motor Vehicles".

Motor vehicle licenses and licenses for drivers are not required for implements of husbandry unless they are being used to convey passengers or goods other than farm goods or for towing trailers on the highway that are being used to carry passengers or goods other than farm produce or goods. No person under 15 years of age may drive an implement of husbandry on a highway. A special license is provided for tractors used to haul farm produce and supplies.

(b) Crops

M A N I T O B A

PLANT PESTS ACT, R.S.M. c.200, 1954

"An Act to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases".

Regulations are set forth to prevent the introduction and spread of insects and plant diseases. A plant pests inspector may be appointed to enforce the provisions of this act. Special regulations apply to nurseries which must be registered.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.M. c.186, 1954

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

The responsibilities of land owners and tenants, railway companies, threshers and municipal councils regarding the destruction of weeds are set forth in this act. Provision is made for the appointment of noxious weed inspectors who are empowered to see that the provisions of the act are obeyed. Regulations deal with the powers of inspectors, destruction of weed-infested crops; renting of weed-infested land and municipal levies on weed-infested land. The Act provides for the appointment of a board of weed commissioners with the duty of supervising all municipal and district weed inspectors. Further provisions are designed to prevent the spread of noxious weeds through the sale of grain, grass or other seeds, feed products, hay, fodder and screenings. A municipal council may declare land a weed-infested area and enter an agreement with the owner providing for the eradication of the weeds or, failing agreement, the municipality may enter the land, eradicate the weeds and, if any crops are harvested on the land, retain any portion of the proceeds of the sale of those crops to pay the cost of the weed eradication.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

PLANT PESTS ACT, R.S.S. c.221, 1953

"An Act to prevent the Introduction and Spread of Insect Pests and Fungus Diseases".

Importation, keeping and selling of diseased plants is prohibited. Diseased plants or trees in orchards or collections of plants must be destroyed.

Nurseries must be registered and if the plant pests inspector finds disease in a nursery, the owner or manager must not permit any plant to be removed until he is notified that it is safe to do so. Any person who suspects that a plant in his possession or charge is diseased must inform the Minister of Agriculture. Inspectors have the power to examine and destroy infested plants.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.S. c.215, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.54 (am.)
"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

It is made the duty of every owner or occupier of land to destroy noxious weeds thereon and prevent their spread. Provision is made for the appointment of municipal weed inspectors who may enter land and order the occupants to take reasonable action to destroy weeds. If they fail to do so, the inspector may have the work done and the municipality may recover the expense from the owner in the same manner as taxes. Special provisions deal with precautions regarding threshing machines and threshed grain and with agreements between the municipality and owners of land for the eradication of specific types of weeds. The provincial Director of Plant Industry is charged with the duty of advising the public on matters relating to the destruction of noxious weeds. The act contains a list of weeds that are considered to be noxious.

GRAIN AND FODDER CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.S. c.218, 1953
"An Act respecting the Conservation of Grain and Fodder".

The Minister of Agriculture may be authorized to provide accommodation for the storage of grain for use in emergency as seed or fodder in periods when crop yields are abnormally low. Rural municipalities may also provide storage accommodation and may receive and store grain from farmers, giving receipts in return. Grain so stored is free from any lien and may not be seized under legal process. The Minister may also arrange to receive and store hay and fodder, rent land and equipment, purchase seed and supplies.

SEED-CONTROL AREAS ACT, R.S.S. c.127, 1953
"An Act respecting Seed-control Areas and to facilitate the Growing of Pure Seed of Field Crops, Vegetables and Tubers".

Upon petition of the occupiers of an area, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may constitute that area a seed-control area and may prescribe the kind or variety or grade of seed or crop which may be grown in the area and prohibit the growing of any designated kind or variety or grade of seed or crop within the area. The petitioners may be appointed a seed-control committee for the area with power to enforce this act. To remove the danger of contamination or injury to any crop, the committee has power to order the destruction of any crop of a prohibited kind or variety or grade of seed.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT, R.S.A. c.76, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.34 (am.); S.A. 1945, c.34 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.1 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.2 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.3 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Control of Agricultural Pests".

Every person must take active measures to destroy all pests upon any land owned or occupied by him and destroy infested vegetation, infested seeds, roots and tubers. To destroy grasshoppers, persons may obtain bait or other poisoned materials. If this is used on farm lands, it can be obtained by farmers at a price to be set by the Minister. The government of the province may purchase poison for this purpose. To control or eradicate bacterial ringrot in potatoes, the government may purchase and distribute seed potatoes to certain areas at fixed prices. Part IV of the act deals with the conditions under which a person may set out poison for the destruction of animal, insect or bacterial pests. The act also provides that the minister may appropriate money for the prevention and control of rats.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.A. c.83, 1942; S.A. 1943, c.19 (am.); S.A. 1946, c.34 (am.); S.A. 1948, c.42 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.63 (am.)

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

The act lists the kinds of weeds deemed to be noxious. It provides for the appointment of inspectors for weed inspection districts and of municipal weed inspectors, outlines their duties and powers and also charges the owner and occupier of every parcel of land with the duty of preventing the growth of noxious weeds on his property. It also outlines the duties of threshers, especially regarding the disposal of screenings. Persons operating seed cleaners must obtain permits. The inspector may direct the destruction of weeds, and in cases of crops containing weeds, where more than five acres of crop are to be affected, the inspector must first obtain the consent of the Field Crops Commissioner to their destruction.

SEED GRAIN PURCHASE ACT, R.S.A. c.85, 1942

"An Act respecting the Purchase of Grain for Seed".

To retain a supply of seed grain within the province, the Minister of Agriculture is empowered to purchase the necessary grain and to sell it for cash at a price to be fixed by the Minister. He may make arrangements for the purchase, delivery and distribution of the seed grain.

SEED-CONTROL AREAS ACT, S.A. 1948, c.15; S.A. 1952, c.83 (am.)

"An Act respecting Seed-control Areas and to Facilitate the Growing of Pure Seed of Field Crops, Vegetables and Tubers".

Occupiers of land within an area may petition for a seed-control area and if the area is established the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may prescribe the kind or variety of seed or crop which may be grown there

and prohibit the growing of any designated kind or variety of seed or crop. Each area is to have a Committee to carry out the provisions and regulations under this act. There is a penalty for violating the provisions of the act.

STRAW CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.A. c.86, 1942

"An Act for the Conservation of Straw for Fodder Purposes".

Straw conservation areas may be declared by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. In such an area, no person may destroy or allow to be destroyed any straw stack until the expiration of the fourth year after the year in which the straw was threshed, unless he is authorized to do so by the Field Crops Commissioner.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

PLANT PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.254, 1948

"An Act to provide for the Protection of Plants, and to prevent the spreading within the Province of Insects, Pests and Diseases destructive to Vegetation".

The Lieutenant Governor may make regulations to prevent the spreading of any insect, pest, or disease destructive to vegetation by prescribing the treatment to be given to any plant or premises, ordering the destruction of infested crops and plants, prohibiting the sale of infested plants, confiscating infested plants or vegetables, appointing inspectors to examine crops and premises and establishing quarantine areas.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.362, 1948; S.B.C. 1955, c.83 (am.)

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

The occupant of land or, if unoccupied, the owner of the land must destroy all noxious weeds and weed seeds on the land. A weed inspector may order an occupier or owner to destroy noxious weeds and, if the latter fails to do so, may undertake the work and charge the occupant or owner for the cost and the amount shall be recoverable in the same way as taxes. Special provisions deal with the cleaning of threshing machines to prevent the dispersal of weed seeds, the cleaning of weed seeds from grain, use of screenings in feeding live stock, the sale of fodder containing weed-seeds and similar matters. Weed-control areas may be formed, each under a Weed-control Committee, to investigate weed conditions, adopt educational measures to point out the dangers arising from noxious weeds and bring to the notice of weed inspectors conditions that should be corrected.

GRASSHOPPER-CONTROL ACT, R.S.B.C. c.137, 1948

"An Act to provide for the Control of Grasshoppers".

Provision is made for the formation of grasshopper control areas, each having a committee which is a corporation. The committee, assisted by advances from the province, determines what work shall be done to exterminate or control grasshoppers in the area and has power to employ workmen,

purchase poison, direct the placing of poisons and keep records of the work done and costs incurred. Owners of lands in the area shall be taxed at a uniform rate per acre to defray the expenses incurred by the committee.

SEED-GROWERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.299, 1948

"An Act to facilitate the Growing of Pure Seed of Vegetable and Field Crops".

Provision is made for the establishment of seed-control areas and for the appointment of a Seed-control Committee for each whose duty it shall be to carry out the provisions of this act. No person shall grow on any land in the area any seed of a variety other than that prescribed to be grown in that area.

CERTIFIED SEED-POTATO ACT, R.S.B.C. c.257, 1948

"An Act to facilitate the Growing of Certified Seed-potatoes".

Provision is made for the establishment of seed-potato control areas under committees which are created corporations and have power to enforce the provisions of this act. No person shall grow within a potato-control area any seed of a variety other than that prescribed or authorized under the act.

(c) Livestock

M A N I T O B A

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.M. c.282, 1954

"An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Manitoba".

With the approval of the Veterinary Services Commission established under this Act, the council of any rural municipality may establish a veterinary services district or make an agreement with other rural municipalities to establish a joint veterinary services district. Each district is to have a board whose objects are to encourage veterinarians to practise at uniform fees, to facilitate the exchange of information relating to veterinary medicine and surgery and to impart information and instruction aimed at preventing the spread of disease among livestock. Funds for the purposes of the boards are provided by the municipalities and the province.

VETERINARY ASSOCIATION ACT, R.S.M. c.280, 1954

"An Act respecting the Veterinary Profession".

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba composed of qualified and registered veterinary surgeons is incorporated in this act. Registration, meetings, objects and powers, and fees are treated in detail. Only persons registered under this act may be styled "Veterinary Surgeon" and be entitled to practice as such and no person may be appointed as district veterinarian or as veterinary surgeon in any branch of the public service of the province unless registered under this act.

PREDATOR CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. c.205, 1954; S.M. 1955, c.53 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Control of Certain Predatory Animals".

This act provides for the payment of bounty for the killing of wolves, coyotes, red foxes and bears at certain designated periods of the year and designates predator control areas. By amendment the payment of bounty on timber wolves has been discontinued.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ACT, R.S.M. c.6, 1954

"An Act respecting Animals and Animal Husbandry".

This act deals with the following matters:

1. Stray animals (restrictions upon animals running at large and permission for municipalities and local government districts to pass by-laws for impounding).
2. Protection of animals, especially sheep, against mischievous dogs.
3. Branding of horses and cattle, including registration of brands, transfer of brands and transfer of branded animals.
4. Treatment of injured and abandoned animals and of ill-treated animals.
5. Enrolment of stallions.
6. Establishment of improved sire areas.
7. Government purchase and sale of livestock to increase and improve the livestock of the province.
8. Bees, their registration and diseases.
9. Bang's disease (brucellosis in cattle).
10. Artificial insemination of cattle.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.M. c.114, 1954

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Dealers who purchase cattle with horns must pay to the vendors the same price that would be paid for polled or dehorned cattle, less the sum of two dollars per animal. The two dollars must be sent to the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and the money so accumulated is to be spent on the administration of this act and on the improvement of the cattle industry of the province. The act does not apply to registered purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.S. c.199, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.75 (am.)

"An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas".

One or two or three contiguous rural municipalities may establish a Veterinary Service District. In each district there will be a board to render financial or other assistance to enable a veterinarian to practice at uniform fees in the district, to enable veterinarians to confer and to prevent the spread of animal disease through imparting information and instruction. Municipalities and the province may make grants to these boards and a board may engage the services of a veterinarian and pay him not less than \$2,000 a year.

VETERINARY ASSOCIATION ACT, R.S.S. c.292, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.77 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Veterinary Profession of Saskatchewan".

This act provides for the continued incorporation of the Veterinary Association of Saskatchewan. Only those persons who have received a license from the Association may practice veterinary surgery. The act sets forth the constitution of the association, its disciplinary powers and similar matters.

ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, R.S.S. c.321, 1953

"An Act for the Protection of Certain Domestic Animals from Dogs".

Any person may kill a dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying cattle, horses, pigs or poultry elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog. When complaint is made that a dog has worried or injured domestic animals, the court may order that the dog be destroyed.

SHEEP PROTECTION AND DOG LICENSING ACT, R.S.S. c.322, 1953

"An Act to provide for the Protection of Sheep and the Licensing of Dogs".

Any person may kill a dog found killing, injuring or pursuing sheep or found at large upon premises where sheep are habitually kept. Whether the owner of such a dog is known or not, the municipality is liable to the owner of the sheep for 50 per cent of the amount of damage done. Every municipal council must appoint sheep valuers to investigate every case in which sheep have been injured or killed and to assess the amount of damage. There are provisions dealing with the protection of sheep from dogs in local improvements districts. A municipality has power under this act to pass a by-law imposing a tax on all dogs.

WOLF AND COYOTE BOUNTY ACT, R.S.S. c.325, 1953

"An Act providing for the Payment of Wolf and Coyote Bounties".

This act is now inoperative.

STRAY ANIMALS ACT, R.S.S. c.193, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.73 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals from Running at Large".

Throughout the province, stallions, bulls, boars and rams are not to be allowed to run at large. In an urban municipality no animal is to be allowed to run at large. In rural municipalities, the councils may by by-law determine the maximum number of each kind of animal which the owner may graze on unfenced lands not owned or leased by him. While animals may be allowed to run at large in local improvement districts and in the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District, the act provides for the organization of Herd Districts. The act also deals with distraining and impounding animals, duties of poundkeepers, sale of impounded animals and disposal of estrays where no pound is available. It also deals with lawful fences and trespass. An amendment of 1953 provides that no animal from an infected herd is to be allowed to run at large and that an animal that has died of an infectious disease must be buried or burned without the skin having been removed.

INJURED ANIMALS ACT, R.S.S. c.374, 1953

"An Act respecting the Destruction by Constables and Others of Injured Animals".

This act outlines the duties of a police constable or inspector of an incorporated humane society when he finds an animal severely injured or a horse abandoned or left to die in a public place.

STOCK RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ACT, R.S.S. c.329, 1953

"An Act respecting Stock Injured by Railway Trains".

If stock is injured or killed by a railway train, the conductor in charge of the train will notify the nearest station agent who will notify the owner, if known. The agent will post in the station a notice describing the animal, with time and place of accident, and the notice must remain for three months unless the owner becomes known to the agent.

OPEN WELLS ACT, R.S.S. c.326, 1953; S.S. 1955, c.80 (am.)

"An Act respecting Open Wells and Other Things Dangerous to Live Stock".

No person shall have on his premises an open well or other excavation that is dangerous to stock and accessible to the stock of another person. Neither shall he store threshed grain accessible to the stock of any other person which may stray upon the premises.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) Act, R.S.S. c.198, 1953; S.S. 1955, c.50 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Prevention and Control of Brucellosis and other Infectious and Contagious Diseases among Animals".

Every person who discovers that an animal in his possession or charge has brucellosis (Bang's disease) must notify the Provincial Veterinarian forthwith. No such animal may be sold except for slaughter in an abattoir under the control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Inspectors have power to enter premises and examine animals for brucellosis or any other disease. If there is an outbreak of animal disease in any area, after investigation, the Minister of Agriculture may order measures to suppress or limit it. No person may sell an animal advertised as tested or free from brucellosis, unless it has been tested within 60 days before the sale and shows a negative reaction to the test.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.S. c.196, 1953

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns must purchase them at the current market price for cattle which are polled or dehorned, less \$2 per head. This latter sum is to be remitted to the Live Stock Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. The money so acquired, after paying for the administration of this Act, is to be employed in improving the cattle of the province. Projects for improvement may be suggested by a committee called the Horned Cattle Purchases Act Advisory Committee. Inspectors, with the powers of constable, may be appointed to inspect cattle for the purposes of the act.

PURE BRED SIRE AREAS ACT, R.S.S. c.197, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.74 (am.)

"An Act for the Improvement of Live Stock Breeding".

Upon request of a rural municipality, the Minister of Agriculture may make the municipality a purebred sire area. Thereafter in that area only purebred sires may be used for breeding. The Act applies to stallions, bulls, rams and boars but it may be confined to bulls only in particular areas. Inspectors may be appointed, with powers of entry and search, to enforce the act.

LIVESTOCK PURCHASE AND SALE ACT, R.S.S. c.194, 1953

"An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Livestock by the Department of Agriculture".

To aid the development of the livestock industry of the province, the Live Stock Commissioner may buy or raise and sell to farmers live stock, i.e. horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Sales may be for cash or cash and credit but credit may not be given for more than 75 per cent of the value of the animal or for more than three years. Various provisions regarding the sale of these animals are included in the act.

HORSE BREEDERS ACT, R.S.S. c.190, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.72 (am.)

"An Act to protect Horse Breeders".

Everyone owning a stallion over two years old used for breeding purposes must obtain annually for each animal a certificate of enrolment from the Department of Agriculture. Provision is made for a Stallion Board and stallion examiners. A certificate may be refused if the Board believes that a stallion is unsuitable for breeding purposes.

BRAND AND BRAND INSPECTION ACT, R.S.S. c.191, 1953

"An Act respecting Brands and Brand Inspection".

Brands, the registration, duration, record and transfer of brands, are dealt with in this act, which also deals with the shipment of branded cattle and horses. The mark of a registered brand on livestock shall, until cancellation of a brand, be prima facie evidence of ownership by the owner of the brand.

POULTRY BRAND ACT, R.S.S. c.192, 1953

"An Act respecting the Branding of Poultry".

A person may brand poultry only with a brand allotted by the Minister of Agriculture. The act deals with duration and renewal, recording, transfer and cancellation of brands.

APIARIES ACT, R.S.S. c.222, 1953

"An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease among Bees".

Every beekeeper must be registered and to obtain registration must agree not to import into the province any bees on comb, brood combs, extracting combs or second-hand equipment. To prevent foul-brood a quarantine may be imposed and no beekeeper may, without permission, sell any used beekeeping equipment or move bees or equipment away from the premises. Other clauses provide for inspection of apiaries and notification of disease, forbid exposing honey or combs except in a hive and provide for destruction of bees and equipment where disease exists.

FUR ACT, R.S.S. c.324, 1953; S.S. 1955, c.79 (am.)

"An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals".

Fur farmers must be licensed, the license to be renewed annually. The discharge of firearms larger than a .22 caliber rifle within one-half mile of a private fur farm between March 1 and May 31 is prohibited. All fur dealers must be licensed and pay a royalty on each skin or pelt purchased. The Department of Natural Resources is empowered to receive skins and pelts and sell them on behalf of their owners.

A L B E R T A

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, S.A. 1953, c.121; S.A. 1955, c.38, sec. 39 (am.)

"An Act respecting Veterinary Surgeons".

The Alberta Veterinary Medical Association is incorporated. Its membership consists of persons who hold certificates of registration as veterinary surgeons. The act specifies the objects, organization and by-laws of the association and the qualifications required for registration as a member. No person may practise or hold himself out to be a veterinary surgeon unless he is registered under this act.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT (MUNICIPALITIES) R.S.A. c.91, 1942; S.A. 1945, c.36 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.36 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.27 (am.);

"An Act respecting the Law relating to Domestic Animals in Municipalities".

In general, animals may run at large but at the owner's risk. Mischievous and entire animals may not run at large. No action for damage

may be sustained unless the damage is done on premises surrounded by a lawful fence. The act deals with provisions regarding pounds and poundkeepers. Special provisions apply to mischievous animals, the protection of sheep and other animals from dogs and the driving or trailing of sheep.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS STRAY ANIMALS ACT, S.A. 1953, c.60

"An Act to Provide for the Control of Stray Animals in Improvement Districts".

The running at large of entire or mischievous animals in an improvement district is prohibited. A pound district may be established if a majority of land occupiers so request. The appointment and duties of poundkeepers are set forth in the act as well as the procedure for impounding animals and selling impounded animals. One part of the act deals with the disposal of estrays where there is no pound district and another deals with the protection of animals from dogs.

STOCK INJURY ACT, R.S.A. c.272, 1942

"An Act respecting Stock Injured by Railway Trains".

In the event of any stock being killed or injured by a railway train, the conductor must notify the nearest station agent who must notify the owner, if known. The agent must post a notice in the station describing the stock and time and place of accident and the notice must remain on display for three months unless the owner is located in the meantime.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES ACT, S.A. 1946, c.10; S.A. 1947, c.39 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.60 (am.) S.A. 1951, c.50 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.57 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.71 (am.)

"An Act to Prevent the Spread of Disease among Live Stock".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations regarding the inspection of premises where livestock are kept, the manner in which livestock are held, transported and processed, the procedure to be followed in controlling or eradicating any disease, the isolation of animals suspected of having an infectious disease and the destruction of diseased or infected animals. Inspectors appointed under the act have right of access to premises. A special section provides for the rescinding of any sale of cattle infected with Brucellosis (Bang's disease) and the establishment of restricted areas for the eradication of that disease.

BRAND ACT, R.S.A. c.89, 1942; S.A. 1951, c.8 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.12 (am.)

"An Act respecting Brands".

This act deals with the branding of cattle, horses, poultry and sheep, the duration, use and significance of brands, the recording of brands, transfer of brands, payment of brand fees and the appointment of a Board of Brand Commissioners. The amendment of 1951 reserves the cattle brand "B" on the right jaw for cattle designated infected with brucellosis and the brand "T" on the left jaw for those infected with tuberculosis.

BULL EXCHANGE ACT, R.S.A. c.90, 1942

"An Act to promote the Betterment of Grade of Bulls".

To assist persons owning bulls to acquire bulls of better type, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to purchase bulls and to sell them, provided the person to whom he sells a bull has disposed of a bull of an inferior grade.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.A. c.94, 1942; S.A. 1953, c.55 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns is to pay the same price as if the cattle were polled or had been dehorned less a sum per head the amount of which shall be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture but must not exceed five dollars. This sum is to be paid by the dealer to the Minister who shall pay it over to the Provincial Treasurer who shall keep it in a special trust fund where it is to be available for expenditures connected with the improvement of livestock in the province and the administration of this act.

PURE-BRED SIRE AREA ACT, R.S.A. c.95, 1942; S.A. 1951, c.74 (am.)

"An Act for the Improvement of Stock-Breeding".

If two-thirds of the resident ratepayers of a municipality petition the Minister of Agriculture, the latter may constitute that municipality a pure-bred sire area for the class of livestock requested in the petition or include it in such an area. No person within the area shall own, keep or use for breeding purposes any sire of the class named unless it is a pure-bred sire (i.e. the pedigree is recorded in the Canadian Live Stock Records or in records recognized by the Canadian Live Stock Records Committee) and the owner is licensed under this act. The act provides for a Live Stock Sire Licensing Board for the province and for inspectors to enforce the act.

GAME ACT, S.A. 1946, c.4; S.A. 1950, c.27 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.34 (am.)

"An Act for the Protection of Game".

Sections 109 to 120 inclusive deal with fur farmers. These must be licensed and the act contains provisions concerning sanitary conditions of premises, reporting of disease, quarantine and killing of dogs which are on the premises.

BEE DISEASES ACT, R.S.A. c.80, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.36 (am.)

"An Act for the Prevention and Treatment of Contagious Diseases among Bees".

Beekeepers must be registered. Inspectors may enter premises where bees or bee equipment are kept. Where an inspector finds foul-brood in a colony of bees he may order the immediate destruction of the colony; if he suspects its existence, he may order the colony quarantined. No bees or used bee equipment may be brought into the province and no person may move bees, combs or used bee equipment from his premises without the permission

of the inspector. A person who suspects foul-brood in his own apiary or elsewhere must report his suspicions to the Department of Agriculture.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

VETERINARY ACT, R.S.B.C. c.356, 1948

"An Act respecting the Practice of Veterinary Surgery".

All persons qualified and registered to practise as veterinary surgeons comprise the Veterinary Association of British Columbia, which is a body politic and corporate. The act outlines the qualifications required of persons for registration and the form of management and powers of the association. No person who is not registered under this act may practise veterinary surgery in the province or indicate that he is a veterinary surgeon.

ANIMALS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.12, 1948; S.B.C. 1954, c.2 (am.)

"An Act to prevent certain Animals from running at Large, and respecting Injuries by Animals of a Domestic Nature".

No person shall allow swine, any stallion over one year old or any bull over six months old to run at large, except in a district designated for the purpose. This act provides for the establishment of a bull-control area where a majority of the land owners desire it and sets forth the constitution of the Bull-control Committee to administer the area and the powers and duties of the Committee. Bulls may run at large in designated range areas (bull districts) during certain periods of the year. This also includes the bull-control areas. The act also has a section dealing with the prevention of injuries to animals by dogs, especially to sheep. It deals also with the impounding of swine, stallions and bulls. An amendment in 1954 adds a section concerning the artificial insemination of animals and providing that artificial insemination centres must be licensed and operated by qualified technicians.

POUND DISTRICT ACT, R.S.B.C. c.259, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.52 (am.); S.B.C. 1953, c.31 (am.)

"An Act respecting Pound Districts".

Provision is made for the organization of pound districts and the appointment of pound-keepers. No animal is to be permitted to run at large and any that run at large in pound districts are liable to be impounded. The act lays down the duties of pound-keepers, the fees chargeable on impounded animals, the sale of impounded animals and the method of dealing with complaints of owners of impounded animals.

SHEEP PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.303, 1948

"An Act for the Better Protection of Sheep, Goats and Poultry".

Every dog must be licensed and it is lawful to kill any unlicensed dog or one which is not in leash and off the owner's premises without having a dog tag attached to its collar. It is also lawful to kill any dog in the

act of pursuing or worrying any sheep, goats or poultry elsewhere than on land belonging to the owner of the dog. Provision is made for the recovery of damages for sheep, goats and poultry killed by dogs or, if damages are uncollectable, a claim may be made against the Provincial Dog-tax Fund or a Municipal Dog-tax Fund into which the revenue from the dog tax is paid. Regulations may be made exempting any areas of unorganized territory from this act and designating certain areas as special sheep-protection areas.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, S.B.C. 1948, c.12

"An Act to prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases among Animals".

Every person who has in his charge an animal that appears to be diseased must notify the nearest inspector or the Chief Veterinary Inspector, Victoria, and, as far as practicable, keep such animal apart from other animals until an inspector has determined that it is free from disease. The act gives the powers and duties of inspectors in dealing with such matters as quarantine, disinfection of premises and killing of diseased animals. A portion of the act deals specifically with brucellosis and tuberculosis. The Minister may direct an inspector to examine into any alleged outbreak of disease, cause its nature and source to be determined and take such measures for its suppression or limitation as this act or its regulations permit. The Lieutenant-Governor may make regulations for the inspection and segregation of animals, control of sale yards and their equipment and sanitary arrangements and for the keeping of records of sales, control of the cleansing and disinfecting of vehicles used to transport animals and control of the transportation of animals, providing for the establishment of disease free areas and regulating the movement of animals into or within such areas, prescribing methods of testing, treating or vaccinating animals and making treatment or vaccination compulsory, providing for carrying out disease control programs by the Department of Agriculture alone or in co-operation with any federal or provincial authority and providing for control of the slaughtering of animals and of slaughter houses.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.148, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.29 (am.); S.B.C. 1953, c.18 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns shall purchase them at the current market price for cattle that are polled or have been dehorned but shall deduct one dollar per head from the amount paid to the vendor. This does not apply if the cattle are purchased for slaughter by a packer or his agent from a commission firm west of the Cascade Mountains. It does apply, however, to every commission firm which sells to a packer cattle for slaughter which originated east of the Cascade Mountains. It also applies to cattle shipped out of the province and to cattle shipped for slaughter within the province. The money collected under this act is to be paid out to administer the act and for such expenses for the improvement of live stock as may be approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

GRAZING ACT, R.S.B.C. c.138, 1948; B.B.C. 1949, c.26 (am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.14 (am.)

Grazing districts may be constituted and the Minister of Lands and Forests is to have control of all Crown ranges in any district. He may require the removal of horses from Crown ranges, prohibit them from running at

large and, in case of failure to obey the order, cause horses to be shot or seized. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for improving Crown ranges by livestock associations and causing persons who use ranges to pay the cost, granting grazing permits, prescribing fees for the latter and granting permits to cut wild or natural hay on Crown ranges. In granting grazing permits priority is to be given to resident stock-owners. Free or partially free permits may be issued to settlers for depasturing milch cows and work animals and to prospectors, travellers and campers for the depasturing of stock and work animals, in both cases the number of stock not to exceed ten. The running of unbranded bulls on Crown ranges or the unfenced lands of a private owner in a grazing district is prohibited. The number of bulls to be provided by the holder of a grazing permit is specified. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is also authorized to make regulations regarding commons.

STOCK-BREEDERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.314, 1948

"An Act for the Protection of Breeders of Live Stock".

This act makes provision for the owner of live stock (stallion, mare, bull, cow, sheep or pig) to register the pedigree of such live stock with the Department of Agriculture and obtain a certificate. Penalties are provided for misrepresentation of pedigree.

HORSE-BREEDERS' REGISTRATION AND LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. c.149, 1948

"An Act for the Protection of Horse-breeders".

Every person standing or travelling a stallion for profit must enroll it annually in the Department of Agriculture. Stallions advertised for service must be examined by an examiner of the Department of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture may prescribe what class of stallion may stand for service in a designated area. The owner of a stallion which has been duly enrolled has a lien for the amount of the service fee and costs upon the colt or filly the offspring of the stallion, which lien shall have priority over all other claims. Provision is made whereby the colt or filly may be seized and sold to satisfy the claim.

STOCK BRANDS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.34, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.6 (am.); S.B.C. 1950, c.5(am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.8 (am.); S.B.C. 1953, c.7 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Marking of Cattle and Horses".

This act deals with the registration of brands for horses and cattle, evidence required for a sale of stock, inspection of stock in transit, the requirement that slaughter houses be licensed, the prohibition against slaughtering unbranded cattle unless slaughtered by the owner, the preservation of brands on hides for inspection and the inspection and shipment of stock, hides and beef, including the records required when purchasing beef and hides.

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS' ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. c.25, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.4 (am.); S.B.C. 1953, c.6 (am.)

"An Act regarding the Provisions for the Granting of Assistance to the Beef Cattle Producers in the Province".

Every packer (person or co-operative) who purchases a bull, steer or heifer for slaughter and every person who ships a bull, steer or heifer

must deduct 30 cents from the purchase price and remit the amount to the Minister of Agriculture. This money is to be paid into a trust fund which is to be paid out for administering this act and for the promotion of work for the benefit of the beef cattle industry. The act does not apply to registered purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

GOAT-BREEDERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.136, 1948

"An Act for the Protection of Breeders of Goats".

No person shall keep, stand or offer for public service any buck unless it is pure-bred and is enrolled in the Department of Agriculture.

APIARIES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.14, 1948

"An Act for the Suppression of Disease among Bees".

The Minister may appoint inspectors and may appoint suitably qualified persons to be bee-masters. Inspectors have authority to enter premises, inspect apiaries and destroy bees and equipment where foul-brood is suspected. Bees must be kept in a frame hive. Used bee equipment must not be sold or moved without permission. Beekeepers, when following a swarm of bees, may enter the lands of another person but shall be liable for any damages caused to the property. All apiaries must be registered with the Minister of Agriculture.

FUR-FARM ACT, R.S.B.C. c.134, 1948

"An Act respecting Fur-farms".

Operators of fur-farms must be licensed. They must maintain clean and sanitary premises and notify the Chief Veterinary Inspector if any contagious or infectious disease occurs among their animals. The Chief Veterinary Inspector may quarantine a fur-farm where he believes that disease exists. Inspectors may be appointed to carry out the provisions of the act and they have the right to enter any fur farm and its buildings between 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on any day except Sunday to inspect the premises, the animals and the records and books kept by the operator of the farm.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation

M A N I T O B A

CROWN LANDS ACT, R.S.M. c.57, 1954

"An Act respecting Crown Lands".

This act establishes the Lands Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources to manage and administer Crown lands turned over to the province in the transfer of natural resources in 1930. It outlines the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the Minister to sell, lease and permit Crown land and states the statutory reservations to the Crown that

must be made when disposing of Crown lands, e.g. water rights and mineral rights. It deals with methods of collecting arrears of rents and fees and repossession of lands adversely held. The provisions of the regulations under the Dominion Lands Act apply except insofar as they are inconsistent with this act or any other act or regulation of the province.

LAND REHABILITATION ACT, R.S.M. c.134, 1954; S.M. 1955, c.39 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation or Development of Agricultural Areas in the Province".

Part I of the act implements the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) and similar legislation by permitting a municipality or the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to do any act or thing contemplated or required under any act of the Parliament of Canada or the regulations thereunder or any order of the Governor-General-in-Council to secure the rehabilitation or development of any agricultural area. Part II gives municipalities power to regulate tillage practices, including the required adoption of strip farming, growing of cover crops, providing of trash cover or the spreading of straw or other refuse on cultivated lands, prohibiting the burning of stubble, prohibiting the cutting or requiring the planting of trees and regulating or prohibiting the growing of crops in specified areas.

FIRES PREVENTION ACT, R.S.M. c.86, 1954

"An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires".

Part I of this act states the precautions that must be followed when setting out fires in rural areas. It deals with fireguards, fire protection, the powers of fire guardians and forest officers, burning permits, travel permit areas, fire hazards and fire suppression. It lists the penalties for contravening the regulations. During the "closed season" (April 1 to November 15, unless varied by the regulations) special precautions must be observed.

LAND DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.M. c.133, 1954

"An Act respecting certain Land Drainage Works in certain Municipalities".

The act provides for the establishment of drainage maintenance districts and for the formation of a board of maintenance trustees within each district. Regulations set forth the constitution and jurisdiction of boards, the powers of municipalities to enact by-laws levying rates on land to enable them to borrow for drainage purposes, the construction or extension of works, municipal liability for maintenance of drainage works, protection of works from soil drifting, and use of drains by outsiders.

WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.M. c.289, 1954; S.M. 1954, c.38, (am.)

"An Act respecting Water Rights".

The property in and the right to use all the water in any river, stream, lake, swamp, marsh, etc. is deemed to be vested in the Crown and no person may divert or use any water or construct any dam to impound it otherwise than under this act. However, nothing in the act is intended to

interfere with the right of any person owning or occupying land which adjoins any body of water to use such quantity of its waters as he may require for domestic purposes on the land but he shall not be entitled to the right of impounding or diverting any water he may require unless authority to do so has been obtained under the provisions of this act. The act then sets forth the regulations regarding licensing of persons and companies who wish to impound, divert or use water, methods of acquiring rights to water and authorization for the construction of works, expropriation of land, and amalgamation of water-using companies.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ACT, R.S.S. c.27, 1953

"An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources".

A Department of Natural Resources is established charged with the administration of the Provincial Lands Act (in part), the Land Surveys Act, the Fur Act, the Game Act, the Wolf and Coyote Bounty Act, the Prairie and Forest Fires Act, the Northern Administration Act, the Northern Saskatchewan Conservation Board Act and certain other statutes. The Minister of Natural Resources is authorized to do such things as he deems necessary to develop and utilize the resources of the province and he may purchase and sell or utilize any product of the resources in lands, fur, game, fish, water, water powers or forests that are the property of the Crown.

THE PROVINCIAL LANDS ACT, R.S.S. c.45, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.19 (am.); S.S. 1954, c.13 (am.); S.S. 1955, c.15 (am.)

"An Act respecting Provincial Lands".

Provincial (or Crown) lands lying outside provincial forests, parks and protected areas are to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. The act describes the methods whereby these lands may be sold or leased and the reservations to the Crown of such matters as road rights, water rights, mineral rights and timber rights. It also describes the methods by which rents and royalties may be recovered and lands repossessed by the province.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.S. c.203, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.77 (am.); S.S. 1954, c.53 (am.); S.S. 1955, c.52 (am.)

"An Act to assist Conservation and Development of the Agricultural Resources of Saskatchewan".

Provision is made for the establishment of conservation and development areas. Works may be authorized in these areas by the Minister of Agriculture, either by the province alone, or by arrangement between the province and the Government of Canada, or by a person or corporation. There shall be an Area Authority constituted according to the terms of this act. Benefitted lands in the area may be assessed to defer the cost of works and the administration of them.

LAND UTILIZATION ACT, R.S.S. c.204, 1953

"An Act respecting the Utilization of Certain Lands".

There is established a Land Utilization Board and a Land Utilization Advisory Council. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may declare any portion of the province an area for the purposes of the act. In the area he may direct that any lands be dealt with in such a manner as appears advisable for the benefit of the residents of the area, close up road allowances, order a compromise of any taxes on land, dissolve any rural municipality in the area and arrange for the payment of any debt of any school district in the area. He may delegate any of these powers to the board. The board may purchase or lease any land in the area, set any of this land aside for grazing, establish and manage community pastures, aid in the removal and transportation of occupants of land, arrange for any conservation and development scheme for the land and many other matters.

EXPROPRIATION (REHABILITATION PROJECTS) ACT, R.S.S. c.205, 1953; S.S. 1955, c. 20 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas".

6 The Minister of Agriculture may take possession of any land required for any project undertaken under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) including the establishment of community pastures and grazing reserves and the construction of works for irrigation or water supply. Compensation will be provided from moneys made available by the Government of Canada for the purpose.

SASKATCHEWAN LOANS ACT, R.S.S. c.54, 1953

"An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorized by the Legislature".

The Provincial Treasurer may be authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to raise loans for capital expenditure upon certain objects which include the following: purchase of drainage district debentures and advances for works under the Drainage Act, agricultural and other enterprises and undertakings including those operated on behalf of the Crown and works and undertakings required in the protection and development of the natural resources, the purchase of equipment for such purposes and advances to settlers under any land settlement scheme.

SOIL DRIFTING CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. c.216, 1953

"An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations".

The council of a rural municipality may pass a by-law for the control of tillage practices which are liable to cause soil deterioration by wind erosion. The by-law may require adoption of strip-farming and growing of cover crops, prohibit the burning of stubble, prohibit the cutting or require the planting of trees, require or prohibit the use of certain types of machinery and make other similar provisions. The by-law must be approved by the Minister of Agriculture and submitted to a vote of the electors, three-fifths of whom must approve. If an order made under the by-law is not complied with, the council may order the work to be done

and the cost of it charged to the owner and collected as part of his taxes.

RECLAMATION ACT, R.S.S. c.318, 1953
"An Act respecting the Reclamation of Lands".

Part I of this act outlines the procedure to be followed in constructing small drainage projects for the reclamation of land. Part II deals with the method whereby the province may purchase reclaimed Dominion of Canada land lying within drainage districts and dispose of it. Part III deals with procedures when drainage work is carried out by the Government of Canada as owner of federal lands requiring drainage.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES ACT, R.S.S. c.330, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.94 (am.)
"An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires".

This act prohibits the kindling of fires which might result in prairie fires and deals with fireguards, extinguishing of matches, cigarettes, etc., and sparks from engines.

DRAINAGE ACT, R.S.S. c.314, 1953
"An Act respecting Drainage".

This act describes how a drainage district is obtained, organized and financed.

PRIVATE DITCHES ACT, R.S.S. c.315, 1953
"An Act respecting the Construction and Maintenance of Small Ditches by the Owners of Lands to be benefited".

This act deals with the construction of ditches in municipalities where the cost of one ditch does not exceed \$5,000. It describes the procedure whereby an owner may construct a ditch which must pass through property owned by other persons and how costs are to be allocated.

THE WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.S. c.48, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.23 (am.); S.S. 1955, c.18 (am.)
"An Act respecting Water Rights".

The ownership of and right to use water in any river, stream, lake, spring, swamp or other body of water is deemed to be vested in the Crown and, except as provided in the act, no person may divert or impound it. However, nothing in the act is intended to interfere with the right of a person whose land adjoins any body of water to use as much of the water as he requires for domestic purposes on the land. The act describes the methods to be employed in securing permission to construct dams and other works for domestic, irrigation and other purposes and deals with the inspection of such works and the settlement of disputes which may arise from them.

WATER USERS ACT, R.S.S. c.317, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.91 (am.)
"An Act respecting Water Users Associations".

This act deals with the formation of Water Users Districts and Water Users Associations, the powers and organizations of the latter, their

financing and the levying of assessments.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.S. c.316, 1953
"An Act respecting Irrigation".

This act describes how an irrigation district is to be organized and established, election of trustees for the district, powers of the board of trustees, including expropriation and construction of works, and how costs shall be assessed against property owners in the district.

A L B E R T A

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, S.A. 1948, c.2
"An Act to Create a Department of Lands and Forests".

A Department of Lands and Forests is established to administer acts relating to lands, forests, and other natural resources and to administer and manage all Crown lands. An Advisory Board may be appointed to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Lands and Forests.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, S.A. 1949, c.81; S.A. 1950, c.53 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.68 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.70 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.94 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.85 (am.); S.A. 1955, c. 54 (am.)
"An Act respecting Public Lands".

The disposition of Crown lands belonging to the province is dealt with in this act. Certain reservations to the Crown apply to all dispositions, for example water power, fisheries and minerals. Agricultural land may be leased for homesteads and the act outlines such matters as eligibility to lease a homestead, payment of rent, residence requirements, amounts of land that must be broken and cropped and cancellation of homestead leases. Also cultivation leases may be granted and the act specifies the duties of the lessee. Another type of lease is the grazing lease. This is described by the act and so are the conditions attached to it. Sales of land and grants of land are also dealt with in the act.

LAND CLEARING AND BREAKING PROJECTS ACT, S.A. 1948, c.11; S.A. 1949 c.55 (am.)
"An Act to provide for the Clearing and Breaking of Provincial Lands".

The Minister of Lands and Forests may enter agreements with persons for the clearing and breaking of Crown lands. Any land so cleared and broken may be leased pursuant to the Public Lands Act. The Minister of Agriculture may make seed grain advances to lessees and these will constitute liens against crops.

CONTROL OF SOIL DRIFTING ACT, R.S.A. c.81, 1942
"An Act to Encourage Methods of Cultivation to Control Soil Drifting".

It is the duty of the occupier of land which is being summerfallowed to till it in such a manner as to prevent any soil from drifting so as to cause damage to adjacent land. The act lists the methods of cultivation

which are deemed to satisfy this duty and states the liability of the occupier for damages resulting from his negligence. A tenancy becomes void if the tenant violates the provisions of this act.

FORESTS ACT, S.A. 1949, c.43; S.A. 1950, c.26 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.33 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.34 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.30 (am.)

"An Act Relating to the Administration of Forests and Certain Public Lands".

Part III of this act deals with the prevention of forest and prairie fires. It outlines the duties of individuals in preventing fires, of officials to investigate and order the removal of fire-hazards and of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations under the act. Penalties are provided for violations of the regulations.

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. c.99, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.32 (am.); S.A. 1943, c.20 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.38 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.20 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.34 (am.)

"An Act respecting Drainage Districts".

This act deals with the formation of drainage districts, the eligibility and election of the Board of Trustees of a drainage district and their constitution and powers, the drainage council which advises the Board, issue of debentures to defray the cost of drainage works, assessment and collection of drainage rates, recovery of arrears of rates, expropriation of land for drainage works and similar matters.

PRIVATE DITCHES ACT, R.S.A. c.172, 1942; S.A. 1954, c.81 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Construction and Maintenance of Small Ditches by the Owners of Lands to be Benefited".

This act applies only to ditches where cost of construction is less than \$20,000 and to the lands lying within one mile of them. The act sets forth the methods by which agreement is obtained among the owners of lands affected by the ditch as regards allocation of costs and, where there is no agreement, the method of appointing a board of assessors to allocate costs, the appointment of an engineer and the maintenance of the ditch. The provisions of this act may be brought into force by the municipal authorities without further ministerial action.

WATER RESOURCES ACT, R.S.A. c.65, 1942; S.A. 1943, c.19 (am.); S.A. 1947, c.36 (am.); S.A. 1948, c.38 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.106 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.100 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.104 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.123 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.38 sec. 21 (am.)

"An Act respecting Water Resources".

All property in water is vested in the province. No person is permitted to divert or impound water until he has obtained a license under this act. However, this does not interfere with the right of any person owning the land which adjoins any river, stream, lake or other body of water,

to use such quantity of that water as he may require for stock watering and domestic purposes. The act deals with the methods by which rights to divert or impound water may be acquired and the conditions under which such rights may be granted by the province.

GROUND WATER CONTROL ACT, S.A. 1953, c.48

"An Act respecting the Control of Ground Water and Water Wells".

No person shall commence a well on lands of which he is not the owner unless he holds a subsisting annual permit from the Director of Water Resources. If the flow of water from a well is not controlled the Director or his agents may enter the lands from which the water is flowing and perform such operations as are necessary and recover the costs from the person whom the Minister of Agriculture declares responsible. The owner of a well must take such precautions as are necessary for the safety of persons and livestock and for prevention of damage by escaping water. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations regarding the boring of wells and a number of other matters affecting wells.

WATER USERS' DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. c.105, 1942; S.A. 1949, c.107 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Creation of Water Users' Districts".

The procedure for organizing a water users' district within an irrigation district, the method of electing a board of managers for the district, the powers and duties of the managers and similar matters are dealt with in this act.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS ACT, S.A. 1949, c.52; S.A. 1950, c.33 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.46 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Development of Irrigation Projects".

This act gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authority to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada for the development of irrigation projects and the construction and maintenance of irrigation works and to provide for the payment by Alberta of a portion of the costs.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. c.98, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.31 (am.); S.A. 1947, c.40 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.51 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.45 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.63 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.48 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.10 (am.).

"An Act respecting Irrigation Districts".

This act deals with the formation of irrigation districts, the constitution and powers of the Board of Trustees of each district, the issue of debentures to pay the cost of works, collection of rates from property in the district, the election of trustees, expropriation of land for irrigation works and similar matters.

EASTERN IRRIGATION DISTRICT ACT, R.S.A. c.101, 1942; S.A. 1949, c.39 (am.)

"An Act to Incorporate the Eastern Irrigation District".

The lands and works described in the act are acquired and formed into the Eastern Irrigation District and the Board of Trustees of the district is incorporated. The powers, rights and duties of the Board are laid down in

this act and the Irrigation Districts Act is made applicable to this district subject to the special provisions in this act.

WESTERN IRRIGATION DISTRICT ACT, S.A. 1944, c.16

"An Act to Incorporate the Western Irrigation District".

This act forms and incorporates the Western Irrigation District to acquire and operate the irrigation system formerly owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The act deals with the appointment of the board of trustees and the general manager and outlines their powers and duties.

UNITED IRRIGATION DISTRICT ACT, R.S.A. c.103, 1942

"An Act respecting the United Irrigation District".

This act states the powers of the United Irrigation District in connection with the sale of land resulting from rate enforcement proceedings.

NEW WEST IRRIGATION DISTRICT TRANSFER OF ASSETS ACT, S.A. 1952, c.62

"An Act respecting the Transfer of Assets of the New West Irrigation District".

This act authorizes the Board of Trustees of the New West Irrigation District to execute an agreement with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada whereby the Board transfers its right, title and interest in the entire irrigation works owned by the Board to the Minister. For his part, the Minister agrees to supply water for irrigation purposes to lands within the irrigation district at the same rate and upon the same terms as water is supplied for irrigation purposes to lands in the Bow River Development.

ST. MARY AND MILK RIVERS DEVELOPMENT ACT, S.A. 1950, c.68; S.A. 1951, c.85 (am.)

"An Act respecting the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development".

This act ratifies an agreement between the Province of Alberta, the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which on March 27, 1946, the province took over the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development. The province is to maintain and operate the works and it may enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada involving in any way the undertaking. The act provides for the appointment of a manager and sets out regulations regarding water right payments, water rates, recovery of water rates and expropriation. A colonization manager may also be appointed to handle the purchase, sale and leasing of lands and to borrow money and make loans to water users.

BOW RIVER DEVELOPMENT ACT, S.A. 1955, c.48

"An Act respecting the Bow River Development".

After describing the geographical limits of the Bow River Development, provision is made in Part I of this act for appointing a manager for the development and permitting the Minister in charge of the act to transfer to the manager any works or undertakings constructed under Part IV of the Water Resources Act. It also permits the minister, with the approval of the

Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada for the purpose of carrying out the intent and objects of this act. The powers and privileges of the manager are prescribed and, among his duties, he may supply water for irrigation or domestic purposes to the lands inside or outside the district; enter into agreements for the supply of water; construct, maintain and renew all irrigation works and operate them; purchase electrical or mechanical power for pumping purposes; manage, improve, cultivate and carry on all farming operations on any of the lands vested in him; acquire lands lying within or adjacent to the district and resell them; and acquire, lease or take over and erect and construct all plant and equipment for the generation, transmission, delivery and sale of electricity. Provision is made for imposing a water right payment on each parcel of land in the district and for the levying of water rates. The act also deals with the method of recovering rates and the right of expropriation.

Part II of the act provides for the appointment of a colonization manager for the Bow River Development as a corporation sole. All lands that, after becoming the property of the manager of the Development, have been offered for sale and have not been sold, are to be transferred to the colonization manager, except for lands required to operate the district. The colonization manager may sell any land at such price and such conditions as are prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and may cultivate and carry on all farming operations on any lands vested in him. The act prescribes the powers and duties of the colonization manager.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, R.S.B.C.c.176, 1948; S.B.C. 1950, c.38(am.)
"An Act respecting the Department of Lands and Forests".

There is established a Department of Lands and Forests which is to have charge of the public lands, forests and water rights of the province. Its officers include a Deputy Minister of Lands, a Deputy Minister of Forests and the Surveyor-General of British Columbia.

LAND ACT, R.S.B.C. c.175, 1948; S.B.C. 1948, c.35 (am.); S.B.C. 1950, c.37 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.43 (am.); S.B.C. 1953, c.23 (am.); S.B.C. 1954, c.19 (am.)
"An Act respecting Lands of the Crown".

Part II of this act provides that any person being a British subject and being the head of a family, a widow, a spinster over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband or a bachelor over 18 years of age may, for agricultural purposes only, pre-empt any tract of surveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands not exceeding 160 acres in extent. The method of applying for pre-emption, the duties of pre-emptors, the method of determining the rights of adverse claimants, the requirements for obtaining a certificate of improvement and the issue of Crown grants or conveyances in fee simple to re-emptors are dealt with in this part.

Part III of this act deals with the method of securing both surveyed and unsurveyed Crown land, either by free grant or by purchase. Part IV deals with the types of leases that may be granted for the use of Crown land and the mode of acquiring such leases.

FARMERS' LAND-CLEARING ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. c.118, 1948; S.B.C. 1948, c.24 (am.); S.B.C. 1953 (2nd), c.8 (am.)

"An Act authorizing the Borrowing of the Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and to authorize the Government to Clear Land".

A Farmers' Land-clearing Assistance Fund is created, the proceeds of which may be used by the Minister of Finance to purchase machinery and equipment for clearing land for agricultural purposes, to clear and develop land and to pay labor for this purpose. The Minister may contract with land owners or occupiers to clear their land and if the latter default in payment, the amount may be treated as taxes and collected in the same manner as taxes. The fund is also used to clear land by private contract on the same terms.

DRAINAGE, DYKING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. c.100, 1948; S.B.C. 1948, c.17 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Drainage, Dyking, and Development of Lands".

This act deals with the incorporation, organization, and taxing and other powers of the Commissioners of drainage or dyking districts. It outlines the borrowing powers of the Commissioners and the administration of districts.

DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.96, 1948

"An Act respecting Ditches and Watercourses".

Ditches costing \$3,000 or less, unless special authority is granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, are dealt with in this act. The act declares how the cost of a ditch which affects the lands of one or more owners shall be apportioned and the procedure that shall be followed in having the project examined by an engineer and the ditch constructed and maintained.

DYKES MAINTENANCE ACT, S.B.C. 1950, c.17

"An Act respecting the Maintenance of Dykes in the Province".

Provision is made for appointing a Dyking Commissioner who has general supervision of all dykes and of the operations of all dyking authorities relative to the construction and maintenance of dykes. He may require any dyking authority to repair, replace or improve any dyke under its jurisdiction or make any other necessary work and to raise annually by taxation such sum as is necessary to create and maintain an adequate renewal reserve to provide for the renewal of the perishable structures under its control. The act stipulates the penalties imposed for failure of municipalities to fulfil the financial obligations imposed by this act.

RIVER-BANK PROTECTION ACT, S.B.C. 1951, c.70; S.B.C. 1955, c.64 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Construction of Works to prevent the Encroachment of Rivers upon their Banks".

This act outlines the procedure to be observed in securing the construction of works to prevent the encroachment of rivers upon their banks, including dykes, dams and breakwaters. It also states how the cost of such works shall be divided among the owners of lands benefitting from them.

OKANAGAN FLOOD CONTROL ACT, S.B.C. 1949, c. 47; S.B.C. 1951, c.99 (am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.87 (am.)

"An Act respecting Flood-control in the Okanagan Valley".

This act enables the province to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada in order that the latter may share in the costs incurred after April 1, 1949, for constructing and repairing works in the Okanagan Valley. It also permits the province, alone or in conjunction with the Canadian Government and the municipalities to carry out such measures as are considered necessary for the control of flood conditions in the Okanagan Valley.

IRRIGATION DISTRICT REHABILITATION ACT, S.B.C. 1953, c.21

"An Act respecting the Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems in British Columbia".

This act is designed to prevent undue speculation resulting from the expenditure of money by the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia under the "Canada-British Columbia Joint Development Act" for the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. It provides that the provincial government may impose a charge upon land situated in the area to be rehabilitated, the charge to be on a deferred diminishing basis and collectable only upon sale of the land or at the end of a period of years.

WATER ACT, R.S.B.C. c.361, 1948; S.B.C. 1948, c.104 (am.); S.B.C. 1949, c.69 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.88 (am.); S.B.C. 1953 (2nd), c.28 (am.); S.B.C. 1954, c.52 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Diversion and Use of Water".

The property in and the right to the use and flow of all water in any stream, lake, river, spring, swamp, etc. in the Province is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province. Licenses may be issued by the Comptroller of Water Rights authorizing the holder to divert and use water beneficially for certain purposes and to construct and maintain such works as are necessary. All such licenses are subject to certain conditions laid down in the act but generally remain in good standing providing annual rentals are paid and beneficial use is maintained. Licenses may be issued for any of the following purposes: domestic, waterworks, mineral-trading, irrigation, mining, industrial, power, hydraulicking, storage, conservation, fluming, conveying and land improvement. A Comptroller of Water Rights, Deputy Comptroller and Engineers, Water Recorders and other staff may be appointed to administer the provisions of the act and their powers and duties are outlined in the act.

Improvement Districts may be incorporated under the Water Act for irrigation, waterworks, drainage or other purposes and are managed by Trustees elected by the landowners. Water-users communities may also be formed and are usually smaller than improvement districts and consist of a group of individual licensees joining together to share operation and maintenance costs.

FOREST ACT, R.S.B.C. c.128, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.24 (am.); S.B.C. 1950, c.22 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.29 (am.); S.B.C. 1953 (2nd.), c.9 (am.); S.B.C. 1954, c.11 (am.)

"An Act respecting Crown Timber and the Conservation and Preservation of Forests".

Section 19 of this act provides for the issue of a license for a farm woodlot to a farmer who is not possessed of any forest land or whose forest land is not capable of producing 10,000 cubic feet of wood per year. The size and yield of the wood lot for which the license may be issued is specified and also the terms and conditions attached to the license. Section 24 of the act deals with the grant of free-use permits to cut timber without payment of stumpage or royalty upon certain conditions to, among other classes of persons, settlers who are occupiers of agricultural lands, persons cutting cordwood for personal use for fuel and settlers who for a period of six months have made use of lands for which payments to the Crown have been completed and pre-emptors who are complying with the provisions of the Land Act cutting cordwood, pulpwood or fence-posts upon the lands for sale.

(b) Settlement

M A N I T O B A

RURAL REHABILITATION HOLDING CORPORATION ACT, S.M. 1941-42, c.49; S.M., 1947 c.46 (am.)

The Rural Rehabilitation Holding Corporation is created to act as agent for the Rural Rehabilitation Commission which was set up to assist in the establishment in rural life of certain persons on unemployment relief. The Corporation may acquire, hold, dispose of and convey property for the Commission. The act sets out the powers and duties of the Corporation.

A L B E R T A

LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN COLONIZATION ACT, R.S.A. c.102, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.34 (am.); S.A. 1946, c.35 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Colonization of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District".

This act incorporates the manager of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District as a corporation sole, outlines his powers, deals with water right payments and agreements for their extinguishment, arrears of

rates and similar matters.

UNITED IRRIGATION DISTRICT COLONIZATION ACT, R.S.A. c.104, 1942

"An Act respecting the Colonization of the United Irrigation District".

Provision is made for the appointment of the United Irrigation District colonization manager who is incorporated as a corporation sole. The manager is empowered to sell land and enter into agreements with the owners of land for the extinguishment of water right payments in respect of the guaranteed debentures on the land pursuant to the Irrigation Districts Act.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. c.172, 1948

"An Act to promote Increased Agricultural Production".

A Land Settlement Board is constituted to administer this act. Under certain conditions the Board may advance money, in amounts between \$250 to \$10,000 to any one borrower, to any person or association for any purposes which in the opinion of the Board will maintain or increase agricultural or pastoral production. Loans are limited to 60 per cent of the appraised value of the land offered as security for the loan. Rates of interest and terms of loans are specified and action to be taken by the board in case of default is outlined. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may grant Crown Lands to the Board which the latter may survey, subdivide, clear, fence, dyke, drain, irrigate, cultivate and otherwise improve, may erect buildings, farm the land, build bridges and roads, sell, lease or exchange the lands, buy, sell or exchange all kinds of live stock and merchandise, enter into agreements to make loans whereby the Board undertakes to execute the improvements on the land for which the loan was made, buy livestock and sell it, upon terms, to settlers and perform other similar functions. The board may establish "settlement areas" for colonization and, within those areas, may compulsorily purchase non-productive agricultural or pastoral land. The Board is also to perform the duties formerly exercised by the Agricultural Credit Commission. (See also under "4. Finance, (a) Farm Credit".)

VETERANS' LAND SETTLEMENT ACT; R.S.B.C. c.355, 1948

"An Act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to reserve Lands for the Purposes of "The Veterans' Land Act, 1942"; of the Dominion".

This act authorizes the Government of British Columbia to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to implement the provisions of "The Veterans' Land Act; 1942 (Canada)," in furtherance of which the provincial Minister of Lands and Forests may convey lands to the Director of the above act for settlement by war veterans.

SOLDIERS' LAND ACT, R.S.B.C. c.313, 1948; S.B.C. 1953, c.36(am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.11(am)

"An Act to provide Lands for the Use and Benefit of Returned Soldiers".

The province may purchase and improve lands and lease or grant them to soldiers or persons other than soldiers or to communities composed wholly or

in part of soldiers, provided the amount provided for each soldier or person is not over 160 acres. The province may convey lands to the Canadian Government for the settling of soldiers or settlers by the federal Soldier Settlement Board.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.262, 1948; S.B.C. 1948, c.73 (am.); S.B.C. 1949, c.53 (am.); S.B.C. 1950, c.58 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.62 (am.)

"An Act to provide for Free Grants to Pre-emptors on Active Service".

A person who is the holder of a pre-emption record or homestead entry under the "Dominion Lands Act" and who has entered into occupation of his pre-emption claim and who is a member of the Allied Forces or has been honorably discharged from the Allied Forces, is entitled to a free grant of the land comprised in his pre-emption claim. Application for a Crown grant must have been made before June 30, 1952.

(c) Tenure and Assessment

M A N I T O B A

BOUNDARY LINES AND LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.M. c.26, 1954

"An Act respecting Boundary Lines and Line Fences".

Boundary surveys, liability of adjoining owners in erecting line fences and the settlement of disputes over boundary lines are dealt with in this act.

EXPROPRIATION ACT, R.S.M. c.78, 1954

"An Act respecting the Expropriation of Lands and Other Property".

This act sets forth the respective powers of the province, a municipality and a private corporation to expropriate land. Regulations regarding compensation, arbitration and possession are included.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE ACT, S.M. 1955, c.263

"An Act respecting Telephones and Telegraphs and the Telephone System of the Province".

Section 6 of the act authorizes the Minister of Public Utilities, on behalf of the Manitoba Telephone Commission, to expropriate any land without consent of the owner when he deems it necessary. But when such proceedings are instituted, the land owner is entitled to compensation, and may institute arbitration proceedings to establish a fair price for the land which has been expropriated. Section 33 authorizes agents of the Commission to enter, during normal working hours on any day that is not a holiday, on the land or into the building of any subscriber to inspect, repair or remove any telephone or telephone equipment. Section 34 grants the Commission the right to erect, lay and maintain poles, wires, conduits, cables and pipes anywhere along public highways, streets or lanes. Where the Commission uses any highway, street, lane or public place, it must not interfere with the public right to travel, or obstruct entry to any door or gateway existing prior to the date of construction. Section 38 gives the right to enter upon land

to clear trees and branches that may interfere with the proper operation of the Commission's lines or works.

DOWER ACT, R.S.M. c.65, 1954

"An Act respecting the Dower of a Married Woman".

A homestead in a rural area consists of the dwelling house occupied by the owner as his home and the lands and premises appurtenant thereto, consisting of not more than 320 acres of which 160 acres is the site of the dwelling. Any disposition of any interest in the homestead by a married man, during his lifetime, is invalid unless the wife consents to it in writing or she has released her rights in the homestead to her husband. On the death of her husband, a wife shall have a life estate in the homestead in addition to her customary dower rights in the remainder of the estate.

B A S K A T C H E W A N

LINE FENCE ACT, R.S.S. c.320, 1953

"An Act respecting Boundary or Line Fences".

This deals with the liability of owners or occupiers of adjoining parcels of land who desire to erect a line fence, the division of costs and the method of arbitration in the event of dispute.

LAND TITLES ACT, R.S.S. c.108, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.39 (am.); S.S. 1954, c.20 (am.); S.S. 1955, c.29 (am.)

"An Act respecting Land and the Title Thereto".

This act outlines the organization of the system of registering land titles, taking mortgages and involuntary transfer of title.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND ACT, R.S.S. c.115, 1953

"An Act respecting Recovery of Possession of Land Wrongfully Occupied by Certain Persons".

When a person refuses to cease using or occupying land which he is wrongfully using, the person entitled to possession may apply to the judge of the district court for an order to have the user or occupier removed from the land. This act gives details of how the order is to be obtained and served.

FARMING COMMUNITIES LAND ACT, R.S.S. c.110, 1953

"An Act respecting Certain Lands Held by Farming Communities".

This act describes the method whereby land jointly registered in the names of two or more persons may be subdivided.

HOMESTEADS ACT, R.S.S. c.111, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.21 (am.)

"An Act respecting Homesteads".

A homestead consists of not more than 160 acres and the house or buildings occupied by the owner. Every transfer, agreement of sale or lease

in a homestead and every mortgage on a homestead must be signed by the owner and his wife, if he has a wife, and the latter must appear before the appropriate legal officer and acknowledge that she understands her rights in the homestead and that she signs the instrument of her own free will and without compulsion on the part of her husband. Every other transfer, lease, agreement of sale or mortgage must be accompanied by an affidavit of the maker that the land described has not been a homestead at any time or that he has no wife or that his wife does not reside and has not resided in Saskatchewan since the marriage.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES ACT, R.S.S. c.37, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.16 (am.)
"An Act respecting Saskatchewan Government Telephones".

Parts II and III of this act provide that the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may authorize the Saskatchewan Government Telephones, a corporation, to enter upon and expropriate any land or buildings necessary for the purposes of the corporation, including rights of way for telephone and telegraph lines. Provisions regarding price or compensation for such land are included.

THE SAND AND GRAVEL ACT, S.S. c.17, 1955
"An Act respecting Sand and Gravel and Certain Other Minerals".

The owner of the surface of any land is and shall be deemed to have always been the owner of and entitled to all sand and gravel on the surface of the land and all sand and gravel obtainable by stripping off the overburden, excavating from the surface or other surface operations. Ceramic clays and any other clays that have an industrial use except any clay required for the construction of an earthen dam or road grade, and the volcanic ash, marl and bentonite, within, upon or under any land, are not deemed to be part of the surface of the land but are deemed minerals and belong to the owner of the mines and minerals.

A L B E R T A

LINE FENCE ACT, R.S.A. c.82, 1942
"An Act respecting Fences".

This act outlines the liability of owners for line fences, deals with the arbitration of line fence disputes and specifies the duty of a person who erects a wire fence across a trail that has been in constant public use.

LAND TITLES ACT, R.S.A. c.205, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.50 (am.); S.A. 1945, c.58 (am.); S.A. 1946, c.52 (am.); S.A. 1947, c.62 (am.); S.A. 1948, c.61 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.56 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.35 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.47 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.45 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.65 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.53 (am.)
"An Act respecting Real Property in the Province of Alberta".

Section 101 of this act prohibits the mortgaging of homesteads by settlers but does permit the registration of mortgages on grain. In general, the act provides for the establishment of land registration districts and the

appointment of necessary officials, including registrars. It sets out the law regarding transfers of land, plans and surveys for land registration, leases, mortgages, transmission of title on the death of the owner, execution against registered land, caveats and remedial proceedings.

DOWER ACT, R.S.A. c.206, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.51 (am.); S.A. 1946, c.53 (am.)
"An Act respecting the Interest of a Wife in her Husband's Homestead".

A married man may not dispose of or vest in any other person the interest of his homestead (the land on which the residence of the owner is situated, consisting of not more than one-quarter section) without the consent in writing of his wife. The act states how the wife's consent is to be obtained and registered and deals with certain exceptions, such as when the wife is living apart from her husband and her whereabouts is unknown.

CROWN CULTIVATION LEASES ACT, S.A. 1954, c.21
"An Act to provide for Payments for Local and Educational Purposes in lieu of Taxes on Certain Interests in Crown Lands".

Where public land is held under a crop share homestead lease or a crop share cultivation lease, the land is exempt from assessment and taxation for municipal, school and hospital purposes. However the Minister of Lands and Forests may pay from his department's share of crop from homestead leases, 40 per cent of the money received to the school district and 40 per cent to the municipality or, where there is no school district, 80 per cent of the money to the municipality. The act also deals with the assessment and taxation of cultivation leaseholds and of other Crown leased land. In the case of cultivation leases, the municipal authority concerned may levy an assessment against the Department of Lands and Forests.

GRAZING LEASE TAXATION ACT, R.S.A. c.47, 1942; S.A. 1949, c.48 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.47 (am.)
"An Act for the Taxation of Land Held Under Grazing Leases".

Every person who holds any Crown land under a grazing lease must pay an annual tax to the province equal to the amount payable as rental under the lease or license under which the land is held. Fifty per cent of the total collections of rental and tax is refunded to the municipal authority.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND REGISTRY ACT, R.S.B.C. c.171, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.34; S.B.C. 1950, c.36 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.42 (am.); S.B.C. 1953 (2nd), c.13 (am.); S.B.C. 1954, c.18 (am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.39 (am.)
"An Act relating to the Transfer of Land, and providing for the Registration of Titles to the Land".

This act sets up Land Registry Offices, describes the rules and forms of conveyancing, prescribes the method of describing lands for registration purposes, describes the registration of charges against property and their cancellation and deals with the transmission of fee-simple and

charges on death and on tax sales and similar matters.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.B.C. c.174, 1948

"An Act respecting the Law of Landlord and Tenant".

This act provides for remedial action on the part of the landlord against a tenant for recovery of rent in arrear and against a tenant holding over land after the expiration of his lease. The methods of recovering arrears of rent, procedure where a tenant refuses to quit possession, removal of chattels taken in execution, appeal by the tenant against a decision of the courts and rights of a landlord upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of a tenant are dealt with in the act.

LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.119, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.23 (am.)

"An Act respecting Boundary Fences and Ditches".

This act provides for the appointment of fence-viewers, the liability of owners of adjoining lands for the construction and maintenance of boundary fences and the method of settling line-fence disputes. The provisions of the act also apply to ditches and water courses between adjoining lands which are not situated within any municipality.

TRESPASS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.343, 1948; S.B.C. 1953, c.42 (am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.15 (am.)

"An Act to prevent Trespasses on Enclosed Lands, and to Afford to Owners and Occupiers of Land Summary Remedy in certain Cases of Trespass".

This act defines lawful fences and sets out regulations concerning trespasses and prosecutions, entrance by land surveyors, trespass of cattle and adjudication of disputes.

HOMESTEAD ACT, R.S.B.C. c.147, 1948

"An Act to exempt Homestead Property from Forced Seizure and Sale".

A homestead, after it has been registered, shall be free from forced seizure or sale by any process for any debt incurred after the registration. If any person holding a homestead dies intestate, if there are no children, the widow is entitled to the homestead absolutely; if there are children and no widow, the children share equally in the homestead which may be distributed when the youngest child attains the age of 21 years; if there are a widow and children, the homestead passes wholly to the widow to be held during the minority of the children or while the widow remains unmarried.

WIFE'S PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.364, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.70 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.89 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Interest of a Wife in her Husband's Homestead".

The disposition of the interest of a married man in a homestead shall be null and void unless made with the written consent of his wife. A homestead is defined as land or the interest therein entitling the owner to possession

thereof which is registered in the name of the husband and on which there is a dwelling occupied by the husband and wife as their residence or which has been so occupied within a period of one year immediately preceding the date of applying for registration of the land as a homestead. In certain circumstances, e.g. where a husband and wife are living apart, a Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the consent of the wife be dispensed with.

LANDS CLAUSES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.177, 1948

"An Act relating to the Taking of Lands for Undertakings of a Public Nature".

This act describes how lands may be acquired for any public undertaking whether by purchase by agreement or by expropriation and deals with compensation, settlement of disputes by arbitration, conveyances, entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking, lands subject to mortgage, rent charges, sale of superfluous land and similar matters.

RURAL TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.B.C. c.335, 1948; S.B.C. 1955, c.80 (am.)

"An Act respecting Rural Telephone Systems".

Section 12 of this act gives rural telephone companies power to expropriate land for constructing and operating their systems.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit

M A N I T O B A

MORTGAGE ACT, R.S.M. c.171, 1954

"An Act respecting Mortgages".

Section 12 of this act deals with seed grain advances. The holder of a mortgage may make advances to the owner of the land for the purchase of seed grain and these advances may be added to the principal sum of the mortgage. Also the mortgagee may take a chattel mortgage upon the growing crops or crops to be grown on the owner's land to provide the owner with money to purchase seed grain and this mortgage has the same priority and effect as a seed grain mortgage. The section also deals with the rights of vendors who lend money to purchasers of land to buy seed for sowing the land or sell seed to the purchasers. It outlines the method by which the mortgagee or vendor may take possession of crops of grain when default occurs and states the penalties for misapplying funds borrowed for the purchase of seed grain.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.M. c.55, 1954

"An Act respecting Agreement for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and Others by Shares of Crops or the Proceeds Thereof".

A landlord, vendor or mortgagee who has made a bona fide lease, tenancy or agreement of sale on a crop share basis has a prior claim to a

share of the crop above all other claims except that given to seed grain mortgages by Section 31 of the Bills of Sale Act or municipal or provincial government seed grain advances.

THRESHERS' LIENS ACT, R.S.M. c.265, 1954

"An Act to provide for giving Threshers a Lien in certain Cases".

Any person who threshes grain for a farmer for a fixed price or rate of remuneration may retain a portion of such grain to secure payment. The act contains provisions regarding the quantity of grain that may be retained, when retention is to be ended and the sale of retained grain. This right of retention by the thresher has priority over all other liens or charges against the grain. The act further provides that the farmer shall be liable for the wages of the workmen, the fuel used by the threshing outfit and for the cost of repairs done during the period on the farmer's premises. It states what action may be taken against the farmer in case of non-payment of these obligations and the priority of claims for wages, fuel and repairs.

LIEN NOTES ACT, R.S.M. c.144, 1954

"An Act respecting Lien Notes".

Sections 5 to 9 of this act prohibit the registration of lien notes and similar instruments at land titles offices and, if such registration has been made in the past, make that registration void. The purpose is to safeguard a person's rights where possession passes to another but not ownership. The act has reference to chattels.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.M. c.17, 1954

"An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage".

Section 31 of this act provides that the only mortgage on growing crops which can be effected is one which is made or created as a security for the purchase price of seed grain. All other mortgages on growing crops are void. The mortgagee must make an affidavit to the effect that the mortgage is taken to secure the purchase price of seed grain. This mortgage, when registered, takes preference over all other claims, or writ of execution against the grantor, including rent owed to a landlord on the land or any mortgage on the land.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.M. c.136, 1954

"An Act respecting Landlords and Tenants".

Of particular interest to farmers are sections 33, 34, 36 and 37. The first two of these sections outline the rights of persons having rent due and in arrear to distrain grain, cattle and standing crops and dispose of them. Section 36 lists the chattels which are exempt from seizure under a landlord's warrant of distress. Section 37 forbids a landlord to distrain for rent on goods and chattels which are not the property of the tenant or person liable for the rent, even though they are found on the premises. However it lists a number of exceptions to this general rule.

EXECUTIONS ACT, R.S.M. c.76, 1954; S.M. 1955, c.19 (am.)

"An Act respecting Executions".

In Section 29 of this act the following personal estate is declared free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution: necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during eleven months; four horses, six cows, one bull, ten sheep, ten pigs and 100 fowls, in addition to animals the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for those animals during eleven months; one tractor; one motor vehicle that has been used by the debtor for not less than one year; one combine; tools and agricultural implements used by the debtor in his occupation to the value of \$2,500; all the seeds or roots necessary for the seeding and cultivation of 160 acres, besides the grain and vegetables the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes. The above items are in addition to household furnishings not exceeding the value of \$1,000, clothing and other articles that are also exempted from seizure. No sale of any farm or garden crops shall take place until after they have been harvested.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM LOANS ACT, R.S.S. c.208, 1953

"An Act respecting the Farm Loans Branch of the Treasury Department".

The Provincial Treasurer may acquire and hold farm lands and sell or lease or operate them, undertake the financing of purchasers and lessees of land from either the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board or himself, take mortgages and such additional security as he may deem advisable. The act outlines the powers of the Provincial Treasurer in these matters.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION ACT, R.S.S. c.373, 1953; S.S. 1955, c.87 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Administration and Development of the Northern Part of Saskatchewan".

In the northerly portion of the province administered under this act, the Minister of Natural Resources, under Sections 91, 93 and 94 of the act, may purchase seed grain and farm supplies and sell to farmers up to \$200 worth in respect of one-quarter section in any year, taking promissory notes for advances which shall be liens upon the crops of the borrower.

FARM LOAN ENABLING ACT, R.S.S. c.209, 1953

"An Act to facilitate the Operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act".

This act allows the Provincial Treasurer to subscribe to the capital stock of the Canadian Farm Loan Board, sets up the Provincial Farm Loan Board to make loans directly to farmers or to co-operative and colonization societies and, in general, implements and supplements the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

CANADIAN FARM LOAN PRIORITY ACT, R.S.S. c.210, 1953

"An Act respecting the Priority of Loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act".

The Board of Revenue Commissioners may direct that any mortgage or lien given to the Canadian Farm Loan Board will rank prior to any lien executed in favor of the province, the Saskatchewan Relief Commissioner or rural municipalities to secure repayment of advances for seed grain, fodder and farm supplies.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.S. c.357, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.109 (am.)

"An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

Section 33 of this act provides, among other things, that no chattel mortgage on a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future shall be valid unless executed as security for the purchase of seed grain or of meat, groceries, flour, clothing, coal or binder twine. Section 34 states that no assignment of the proceeds of sale of a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future shall be valid. However, section 36 makes an exception to section 34 in the case of certain co-operative societies.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.S. c.207, 1953

"An Act respecting Agreements for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and Others by Shares of Crops".

When rent is to be paid to a landlord in the form of a share of the crop, the amount constitutes a lien on the crop prior to all other claims. When land has been sold under an agreement of sale providing for all or part of the purchase money to be in the form of a share of the crop, that payment constitutes a prior lien on the crop. When a mortgage has been given in which payment of the principal or interest is to be in the form of a share of the crop, that payment also constitutes a prior lien on the crop. The act applies only to cases in which not more than one-half the crop is subject to claim by the lessor, vendor or mortgagee. Nothing in the act impairs the priority given by the Bills of Sale Act, the Threshers' Lien Act and certain other legislation.

SEED GRAIN ADVANCES ACT, R.S.S. c.206, 1953

Any mortgagee may make advances to the owner of the land to enable him to purchase seed grain. He may add the amount to the principal of the mortgage, it shall bear interest at the same rate as the mortgage, have the same priority as the rest of the mortgage and become due on November 1 of the year in which the crop is harvested or on any other day specified in the application for the advance. In addition the mortgagee has a lien for the seed advance upon all crops grown in the crop year having priority over all other liens except taxes and any liens created under the Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act for the seed grain furnished in the preceding year.

LAW AMENDMENT (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1955, S.S. 1955, c.89

"An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law".

This act permits a tenant who grew a crop in the year 1954 and whose tenancy expired before the crop has been cut or had been cut but remained

on the land or had been threshed, but the grain had not been removed from the land, to enter the land between May 1 and June 15, 1955, and cut, thresh and remove crops and grain belonging to him. The reasons for not removing the crop during the period of his tenancy might be unfavorable weather conditions, unavailability of threshing equipment, shortage of grain storage accommodation or impossibility of sale. The act includes a number of provisions dealing with the settlement of disputes between landlord and tenant and the effect of threshers' liens in connection with the particular circumstances of this act.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, R.S.S. c.220, 1953

"An Act limiting Charges on Grain delivered to Elevators".

When grain has been delivered to an elevator licensed under the Canada Grain Act, all charges against the grain existing at the time of delivery become void except charges securing payment of money to the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan, a rural municipality or the Minister of Municipal Affairs on behalf of a local improvement district, or charges arising under the Seed Grain Advances Act or section 33 of the Bills of Sale Act, provided notice has been given to the operators of the elevator before delivery of the grain. However, nothing in the above provision affects charges of which notice is given to the operator after delivery and before settlement by him for the grain, where the charge arises from a share of crop lease or agreement for sale or chattel mortgage given under a seed grain advance or for purchase of food, clothing, coal or binder twine or under a lien on grain under the Threshers' Lien Act.

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.S. c.253, 1953

"An Act respecting Threshers' Liens".

Every person who threshes grain for another at a fixed price or rate has a lien upon the grain for the purpose of securing payment for 60 days after the commencement of the threshing. This lien has priority over all other claims except seed grain advances under Section 33 of the Bills of Sale Act. The act outlines the power of the lienholder to seize grain and sell it and the statements he must render.

THRESHER EMPLOYEES ACT, R.S.S. c.254, 1953

"An Act for the Protection of Wages of Threshing Machine Employees".

An employee who works for wages on or about a threshing machine has, to the extent of his wages, a claim against the earnings of his employer still in the hands of the person for whom the threshing has been done. This act outlines the methods by which the claim may be collected.

AGISTERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.S. c.298, 1953

"An Act respecting Agisters and Keepers of Livery, Boarding and Sales Stables".

An agister (one who, for a money consideration, feeds, grazes, stables or boards animals) has a lien on the animals for the value of the food, care and accommodation he has provided. The act deals with the methods by which he may recover his claim.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.S. c.312, 1953

"An Act respecting the Law of Landlord and Tenant".

Section 23 of the act provides that a person having rent due and in arrear may seize grain on the property. Section 24 states that the landlord may seize cattle or other live stock of the tenant under similar circumstances, may also seize standing crops and cut and thresh them and may sell standing crops. Section 39 deals with the liability regarding growing crops seized and sold under execution for accruing rent.

THE EXEMPTIONS ACT, R.S.S. c.88, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.35 (am.)

"An Act exempting Certain Property from Seizure and Sale under Execution".

The following property is exempt from seizure under a writ of execution: grain, flour, vegetables and meat (prepared or on foot) sufficient when converted into cash to provide food and fuel for the execution debtor and his family until the next harvest; all animals, harness, farm machinery, dairy utensils and farm equipment; including one automobile or one motor truck, necessary to conduct agricultural operations for the next twelve months; seed grain sufficient to sow all his land under cultivation at the rate of two bushels per acre and 14 bushels of potatoes for planting; the crop to such extent that is sufficient when converted into cash to pay for harvesting the crop and providing a living allowance for the support of the debtor and his family until the crop of the following year is harvested and to provide necessary cost of his farming operations until that time; the homestead, up to 160 acres; the house and buildings occupied by the debtor and the lot on which situated to the extent of \$8,000. In addition, certain clothing, furniture and furnishings are exempt from seizure.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, R.S.S. c.152, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.36 (am.)

"An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Rural Municipalities".

A rural municipality, with the approval of a majority of the ratepayers and of the minister administering this act, may pass a by-law under which all persons will be assessed at the rate of two cents per acre plus an additional rate on all land under crop, the amount collected to be paid by the municipality to the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association. The rates are fixed by the directors of the Association. Claims for damage to crops by hail occurring between certain dates each year may then be submitted to the Association who will fix rates of indemnity. Moneys borrowed by the Association are guaranteed by the province.

A L B E R T A

HOMESTEAD LEASE LOAN ACT, S.A. 1955, c.70

"An Act to Provide Financial Assistance to Homestead Lessees by way of Loans for Breaking and Clearing".

There is established a revolving fund, to be known as the Homestead Lease Loan Fund, from which loans up to \$1,000 to homestead lessees may be made. The fund initially will not exceed one million dollars. Loans will be made for periods not exceeding ten years with interest rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per

cent depending upon whether instalments are paid promptly or not.

CROP LIENS PRIORITIES ACT, R.S.A. c.230, 1942

"An Act respecting the Priorities of Liens on Crops".

This act presents a list of liens and charges on crops in the order in which they have priority over other liens and charges.

HARVESTING LIENS ACT, R.S.A. c.231, 1942

"An Act respecting Harvesting Liens".

Any person who makes harvesting advances in the form of labor, binder twine, fuel oil, repairs and rental of machinery to enable a farmer to cut, harvest or thresh his crop may obtain a crop mortgage note to secure payment. This is a first lien on the farmer's crops, with certain exceptions. The act describes the mortgage note and outlines the method of collection. A crop mortgage note ceases to have any force after July 31 of the year following the year in which it was made.

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.A. c.237, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.60 (am.)

"An Act respecting Threshers' Liens".

Every person who threshes grain for another at a fixed price or rate has a lien upon the grain for the purpose of securing payment for a period of 60 days after the completion of the threshing. This lien, with certain exceptions, has priority over other claims. The act outlines the methods of enforcing the lien.

BEEF LIEN ACT, R.S.A. c.232, 1942

"An Act respecting Advances to Beet-growers".

Any company or person supplying beet seed or advancing money to buy beet seed or furnishing labor or money for labor, shall have a lien upon all crops of beets grown by the beet owner. The amount of lien shall not exceed four dollars per acre of the land upon which the seed is sown. No document evidencing the lien need be registered and the lien has priority over all other encumbrances.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, R.S.A. c.225, 1942.

"An Act respecting Charges on Grain Delivered to Elevators".

Upon delivery to an elevator licensed under the Canada Grain Act or to a grain buyer licensed under the Grain Buyers Licensing Act of grain grown in the province, every charge upon the grain ceases and thereafter has no effect, except for charges to secure money owing to the province or government of Canada, or to a municipal district, school district, irrigation district or drainage district, or to the Alberta Mail Insurance Board or to a co-operative society, or charges under the Harvesting Liens Act of which notice has been given previously to the delivery of the grain.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.A. c.220, 1942

"An Act respecting Agreement for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and Others, by Shares of Crops".

Where payment of rent, purchase money or mortgage money is to be made by delivery of a share of the crops grown on the land or the proceeds of such share, the lessor, vendor or mortgagee is deemed to have been the owner of the share from the moment of the sowing of the crops. This act applies only where the share is not more than one-third of the crops. A judge of the district court or director under the Debt Adjustment Act has power to determine the amount of crop to be delivered in satisfaction of an obligation to deliver a share of the crop.

CROP PAYMENTS (IRRIGATED LAND SALES) ACT, R.S.A. c.100, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.33 (am.); S.A. 1947, c.41 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.17 (am.)

"An Act respecting Crop Share Payments of Purchase Money on the Sale and Purchase of Certain Irrigated Lands".

Where in a crop share agreement provision is made for the payment of all or part of the purchase money, or rent, or payment for the extinguishment of water right payments, by a share of the crops grown on the land, then the vendor or lessor shall be deemed to be the owner of the share from the moment of the sowing of the crops and no other person shall have a prior claim. The act limits the proportion of total crop which can be owned in this way. It further deals with power of seizure of the share of the crop in default of delivery and the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the share of the crop.

EXEMPTIONS ACT, R.S.A. c.123, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.3 (corr.); S.A. 1953, c.40 (am.)

"An Act respecting Exemptions of Certain Property from Seizure and Sale".

In addition to the clothing, furniture and furnishings which are customarily exempt from seizure by virtue of writs of execution, the following farm chattels are also exempt; cattle, sheep, pigs, fowl, grain, flour, vegetables, meat and dairy or agricultural produce sufficient by themselves or when converted into cash to provide food and other necessities of life for the debtor and his family for the next 12 months; the amount necessary to grow and harvest his crop and to pay debts incurred during the preceding six months to feed and prepare his livestock for market, to pay any current taxes and one year's arrears of taxes and to pay the expenses of farming operations for the next 12 months; animals and farm machinery and dairy equipment necessary for the conduct of the debtor's agricultural operations for the next 12 months; one tractor; one automobile or one motor truck valued at not more than \$1,500 and necessary for agricultural purposes; seed grain sufficient to seed the debtor's land under cultivation; the homestead of the debtor actually occupied by him up to 160 acres and the house occupied by the debtor and buildings connected therewith where the buildings and lot do not together have a value exceeding \$8,000. The Act contains a number of qualifying provisions.

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE ACT, R.S.A. c.203, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.49 (am.); S.A. 1943, c.29 (am.); S.A. 1947, c.61 (am.)

"An Act to provide for Insurance Against Damage to Certain Crops by Hail".

The Alberta Hail Insurance Board is constituted to administer the act. Each year the Board is to designate hail insurance areas, designate insurable crops, fix maximum indemnities and fix insurance rates. The act deals with applications for insurance, collection of premiums, claims for loss and adjustment.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. c.172, 1948

"An Act to promote Increased Agricultural Production".

See summary under "3. Land Policy, (a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation".

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. c.337, 1948

"An Act respecting Threshers' Liens".

Every person who cuts and/ or threshes grain for another person for a fixed price shall have from the time of the commencement of the cutting or threshing a lien upon the grain. For the enforcement of his lien the thresher may remove a sufficient quantity of the grain to pay his claim.

CATTLE LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. c.40, 1948

"An Act respecting Agistors of Cattle and Keepers of Livery-stables".

Every keeper of a livery or sale stable and agistor of cattle shall have a lien on the cattle for the value of any food, care and accommodation furnished for any cattle (including horses, swine, sheep and goats, as well as animals of the bovine species). Cattle and their effects may be detained and, if the owner does not pay his bill within three months, they may be sold to reimburse the keeper or agistor.

(b) Relief assistance

M A N I T O B A

SEED AND FODDER RELIEF ACT, R.S.M. c.239, 1954; S.M. 1954, c.33 (am.); S.M. 1955, c.65 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Purchase and Distribution of Seed and Fodder in Unorganized Territory".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration to purchase seed and fodder and sell it to farmers who apply for it subject to the provisions of the act. The purchasers are required to give promissory notes bearing interest not exceeding

five per cent per annum in favor of the Crown in exchange for it. These notes become a first lien and charge upon the farmer's interest in the land. The money for this purpose must be authorized by the legislature and charged to relief expenditure. The amount of an owner farmer's promissary note may be added to his taxes and collected as taxes in arrears. By amendment enacted in 1954, the minister is permitted to refuse to sell seed or fodder to a farmer if the resident administrator of the local government district recommends that he should not be supplied because of the condition of his land, the lateness of the season, his credit record or for any other reason. By amendment enacted in 1955, fodder is to include motive fuel for an internal combustion engine in agricultural use and oil and grease for lubricating such an engine or agricultural machinery.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

MUNICIPALITIES RELIEF AND AGRICULTURAL AID ACT, R.S.S. c.163, 1953

"An Act respecting the Granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Municipalities".

Every municipality is empowered to furnish direct relief in the form of food, fuel and clothing to farmers who, owing to failure of crops or other adverse conditions, may need it. The province may pay to any municipality a portion of these relief expenditures. A municipality may enter into agreements with the provincial government concerning the winter maintenance of livestock and the marketing or disposal of surplus livestock. The municipality may take a lien agreement for repayment of an advance of direct relief.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS RELIEF ACT, R.S.S. c.164, 1953

"An Act to provide Relief in Local Improvement Districts".

In local improvement districts the Minister of Municipal Affairs may make advances of food, fuel, clothing and fodder to farmers who may be unable to purchase the same through failure of crops or other adverse conditions. Lien notes will be taken from those to whom advances are made. The Minister may make to settlers resident in local improvement districts or in rural municipalities advances of food, fuel, clothing, bedding, building material, work stock, feed, veterinary services, livestock medicines, livestock, poultry, fodder, seed, petroleum products, implements, fencing and other equipment, cost of cutting crops and discing land and freight on settlers' effects. Advances may also be made for the movement and re-establishment on land of rural settlers who are on relief or are about to become public charges.

MUNICIPALITIES SEED GRAIN AND SUPPLY ACT, R.S.S. c.153, 1953; S.S. 1955, c.38 (am.).

"An Act to enable Municipalities to Borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies".

A municipality may borrow money to purchase and distribute seed grains and supplies (petroleum products, fodder, repairs to implements and parts, pesticides, and summerfallow assistance) to farmers who are unable to purchase the same without assistance by reason of crop failure or other

adverse conditions. The maximum advance may not exceed \$300 per year on each quarter section. The municipality takes promissory notes for these advances. The province may lend to municipalities the money required to make these advances.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ADVANCES ACT, R.S.A. c.77, 1942; S.A. 1955, c.72 (am.)
"An Act to provide for Agricultural Relief for Necessitous Farmers".

Municipalities are required to furnish to necessitous farmers seed grain, fodder, feed grain, fuel oil and lubricating oil and may borrow on governmental guarantee the sums required for this purpose. There are limits to the amount of seed grain that may be advanced to a farmer depending upon the amount of land he has prepared for seeding. The recipient of an advance must give a note to the municipality bearing interest at the same rate as the municipality must pay to borrow the money. This is a lien upon the crops grown upon the land and no grain may be disposed of by the owner without the consent of the municipality, or, in the case of Improvement Districts, the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ADJUSTMENT ACT, R.S.A. c.78, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.35 (am.)
"An Act respecting the Compromise of Outstanding Seed Grain and Relief Indebtedness".

An Agricultural Relief Adjustment Board is created. Where a municipality has become indebted to the provincial government by reason of the non-payment of notes guaranteed by it under the provisions of various seed grain advances and similar acts, it may apply to the Minister of Municipal Affairs to investigate the ability of the municipality to discharge its indebtedness. The Minister may draw up a scheme for whole or partial cancellation of the debt and it may be confirmed by the Board above-mentioned. There is provision for compromise of similar debt owed by an individual to a municipal district or the government.

(c) Debt Adjustment

M A N I T O B A

DEBT ADJUSTMENT ACT, R.S.M. c.59, 1954
"An Act to facilitate the Adjustment of Debts".

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may appoint a Debt Adjustment Commissioner and assistant commissioners comprising the Debt Adjustment Board. Unless the commissioner issues a certificate for the purpose, no action for the recovery of debt may be taken where it affects the land in use by a resident farmer or the land of a resident retired farmer or the chattels of either of them. However this prohibition does not apply to any contract made or entered into by a debtor, the whole of the original consideration for which arose after May 1, 1940. In addition to other relief provided for in this act, the owner of farm lands subject to a mortgage or agreement for sale, unless proceedings are pending in the

Court of Queen's Bench, may apply to the court and the latter may reduce the amount of money payable to such an amount as appears the crops grown on the land will reasonably pay or may extend the time of payment.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

MORATORIUM ACT, R.S.S. c.98, 1953

"An Act to confer Certain Powers with respect to Debtors and Creditors upon the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may from time to time authorize the postponement of the payment of all or any debts or obligations, existing or in the future, and prohibit the issue of any legal process or the execution of any process and stay proceedings in civil actions and may vary the exemption privileges which execution debtors now enjoy. These powers may be exercised in individual cases or with respect to classes of individuals. The order in council or proclamation made by the Lieutenant-Governor shall remain in force for no longer than two years. (Declared ultra vires on November 15, 1955, by the Supreme Court of Canada)

FARM SECURITY ACT 1944, R.S.S. c.97, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.38 (am.); S.S. 1955 c.27 (am.).

"An Act for the Protection of Certain Mortgagors, Purchasers and Lessors of Farm Land".

In the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, if the value per acre of grain grown upon land sold, mortgaged or leased is less than the value per acre of ten bushels of No. 2 Northern wheat, the purchaser, mortgagor or lessee may retain from the share of the crop payable to the vendor, mortgagee or lessor an amount equal to his taxes on the land. If the former does not pay the taxes, the municipality may collect them from the latter. Moreover, if in any year the producer's share of the crop, along with any other income, is insufficient to pay the cost of harvesting and to provide himself and his family with a sufficient living allowance until his next crop is harvested, then an agreement may be made under the Crop Payment Act for the producer to pay a reduced share to the vendor, mortgagee or lessor. If no agreement is reached an order of the Provincial Mediation Board may be obtained. Every mortgage or agreement of sale of farm land must be deemed to contain a condition that in case of crop failure in any year the mortgagor or purchaser shall not be required to make any payment of principal during the period and all subsequent payments shall be automatically postponed for one year. In case of dispute the Provincial Mediation Board will declare whether there has been a crop failure. The act also forbids final foreclosure of the mortgage on a homestead, which is defined as the farm residence and the quarter section within the meaning of the Land Surveys Act.

A L B E R T A

FEEDER ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. c.93, 1942

"An Act to provide for the Guaranteeing by the Province of Certain Borrowings of Feeder Associations".

A feeder association is an association incorporated for the object of assisting its members to acquire livestock (cattle, ewes and lambs) for fattening and finishing. The Provincial Treasurer is authorized to guarantee repayment of losses sustained by any person who lends money to a feeder association to the extent of 25 per cent of the amount of the loan. The maximum amount of a loan to an association to which this guarantee can apply is \$100,000.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.M. c.179, 1954

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products".

A board known as "The Manitoba Marketing Board" is established. The intent of the act is to promote, control and regulate the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products of agriculture or of the forest, sea, lake or river, including animals, meats, eggs, wool, dairy products, grains, seeds, fruit, vegetables, honey, tobacco, lumber and any article of food or drink. The Lieutenant-Governor may establish, amend and revoke schemes for the control within the province of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of any natural product and establish individual marketing boards for individual natural products. The powers of any board may include regulating the time and place at which, and designating the agency by or through which any regulated natural product shall be packed, stored or marketed; regulating the manner of distribution, the quantity and quality, grade or class, of the product that shall be transported, packed, stored or marketed, by any person at any time; requiring all persons engaged in the production, packing, transporting, storing or marketing of the regulated product to be licensed; fixing the prices of regulated products and seizing, removing and disposing of any regulated product kept, transported, packed, stored or marketed in violation of any order of the board. A board may co-operate with any Dominion Board or any Provincial Board to regulate the marketing of any natural product of the province. Also it may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, perform any function or exercise any power conferred upon it by the Dominion act or a Provincial Act with reference to the marketing of a natural product. The Dominion Board or a Provincial Board, may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, exercise any of its powers with reference to the marketing of a natural product within provincial jurisdiction, to the like extent as those powers are exercisable by it pursuant to the Dominion act or

a Provincial Act with reference to the marketing of that product.

FOOD PRODUCTS MINIMUM LOSS ACT, R.S.M. c.89, 1954

"An Act respecting a Minimum Loss for Food Products".

No retailer in the province shall offer for sale, sell, or keep for sale any food product at a price less than five per centum above the cost thereof to the retailer. Food product includes soap, soap products and soap substitutes but not fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, fresh meats, fresh fish and other highly perishable goods. Sales in combination with another commodity at a combined price or as a gift or premium are included in the general prohibition. It does not apply to bankruptcy sales or sales of damaged goods or where the retailer is discontinuing the line of goods.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.M. c.311, 1954

"An Act respecting Public Health".

The Minister of Health and Public Welfare is empowered to make regulations providing for, among other things, the site of cheese factories, creameries, milk and cream distributing plants and skimming stations and their situation, construction, equipment, sanitary management, maintenance and licensing and of cow sheds, stables and of the persons employed therein, including the analysis, testing, handling and certification of milk and milk products and the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and contagious abortion. He may also provide for the inspection, licensing, method of constructing, furnishing, equipping and maintaining, cleansing and disinfecting of butcher shops, meat packing and slaughter houses, cattle yards, etc. and of canneries, smoke-houses, refrigerators, warehouses and other buildings in which fish, meat, fruit, vegetables or a farm product is prepared or processed for human consumption.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.S. c.227, 1954

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products".

This act is intended to provide for the promotion, control and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products within the province. Natural product means any product of agriculture or of the forest, sea, lake or river and any article of food or drink derived therefrom. The Saskatchewan Marketing Board to review proposed marketing plans and advise the government regarding them is established and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to establish producer marketing boards for specific natural products. The act provides a list of the powers which may be vested in a producer board. These are extensive and include power to designate the agency through which products may be packed, stored or marketed; to regulate the manner of distribution and the quality, grade or class of product that may be transported, packed, stored or marketed; to buy, sell, grade, pack, store, process and transport a product as principal or agent; to require persons engaged in marketing to obtain licenses; to fix prices or maximum and/or minimum prices at which any product may be bought

or sold in the province; to search vehicles and premises and seize, remove and dispose of products where orders of the board are violated; and to borrow money, execute bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc. Co-operation with any federal or provincial board is authorized and a producer board may perform any function conferred upon it by any federal or provincial act concerning the marketing of a natural product.

SALES ON CONSIGNMENT ACT, R.S.S. c.355, 1953

"An Act respecting the Duties of Agents in the Sale of Products of the Soil and Other Commodities".

This act lays down the duties which a mercantile agent (one who does not own but makes contracts for the sale of products -- fruit, vegetables, agricultural products, excepting milk, cream and grain and excepting livestock sold in a public stockyard in Saskatchewan) shall perform. These duties consist of keeping certain specified records of each consignment, reporting damaged and unsold consignments, accounting for sales, giving information to his principal, giving impartial distribution, permitting inspection of the product by the principal and other similar duties. No mercantile agent may be also a jobber or wholesaler or connected with a jobbing or wholesale business.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER ACT, R.S.S. c.337, 1953

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Control of Frozen Food Locker Plants and the Licensing of Operators thereof".

The act provides for bonding and licensing of locker plants through a board of three men who review applications by assessing the demand for the service, the volume of business expected and the requirements of the district concerned as a whole. Provision is made for regulations in connection with the type and construction of buildings, the equipment, the qualifications of operators and methods respecting preparation, wrapping, marking and sharp freezing of products left for storage.

NAMES OF HOME ACT, R.S.S. c.112, 1953

"An Act to provide for the Registration of Names of Homes".

A person owning a home in Saskatchewan and desiring to register a name for it may make application to do so and retain inclusive rights under this act.

A L B E R T A

THE MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT. S.A. 1955, (2nd) c.5

"An Act respecting the Marketing of Agricultural Products".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute commodity producer marketing boards to administer plans for the control and regulation within the province of the agricultural products specified in the act. These are poultry, poultry products, hogs, vegetables, honey, cheese and commercial grass and legume seed. Any marketing plan must be approved by a vote of 51 per cent of the persons engaged in the production of the product

in the area to which the plan applies, which may be the whole or part of the province. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may vest a producer board with a number of powers, including the power to (i) regulate the time and place at which and designate the agency through which a regulated product is to be marketed; (ii) regulate the manner of distribution and the quality, quantity, grade or class of the regulated product marketed by a designated agency; (iii) require the licensing of all persons engaged in the marketing of the regulated product and the registration of those engaged in its production or marketing; (iv) fix and collect fees from persons marketing the regulated product; (v) fix prices for sales other than by retail for the regulated product; (vi) determine the maximum spread that dealers or designated agencies may add to the price they pay for the regulated product; (vii) impose service charges; and (viii) conduct pools for the distribution of moneys received from the marketing of the regulated product. Provision is made for taking plebiscites in connection with the withdrawal of plans, and for the termination of a plan if 51 per cent of the producers of the regulated product in the designated area vote to do so.

A producer board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, co-operate with federal authorities under the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act to the full extent intended by both the federal and provincial acts.

ALBERTA MARKETING ACT, R.S.A. c.253, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.56 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.11 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.60 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Marketing of Natural Products and other Commodities and to Provide for the Regulation thereof within the Province".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute different boards to engage in the marketing of different kinds of natural products, i.e. vegetable growth used as food or fodder, livestock and meat, animals reared in captivity to produce furs or pelts, poultry alive or dressed, dairy products, bees, honey and beeswax, all products of horticulture, every product of any mine, quarry, oil or gas well and every product of the forest, lakes or rivers. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish marketing schemes, designate the agency by which any kind of natural products shall be packed, distributed, stored or marketed, regulate the manner of distribution, the quantity and quality, grade or class of any kind of natural products that shall be transported, packed, distributed, stored or marketed, provide for the licensing of persons engaged in marketing activities and take other similar action. Part II of the act sets up the Provincial Marketing Board as a corporation to buy, sell and deal in natural products and Part III permits the incorporation of subsidiaries of the Provincial Marketing Board to deal in specific classes of natural products.

NAMES OF HOMES ACT, R.S.A. 1922, c.234

"An Act to Provide for the Registration of Names of Homes".

This act sets forth the method whereby a person may register the name of his farm, ranch or other land upon which is situated a dwelling

house and so have conferred upon him the right to the exclusive use of the name for the purpose of designating his home.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. c.200, 1948;
S.B.C. 1948, c.46 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.53 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage, and Marketing of Natural Products".

The purpose of this act is to provide for the control and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products of agriculture, forest, sea, lake and river within the province. The act provides that a scheme may be established under a marketing board which may be vested with power to regulate the time and place at which and to designate the agency through which any regulated product (one for which a marketing scheme is established) shall be packed, stored or marketed; determine the manner of distribution, the quantity and quality, grade or class of the product that shall be transported, stored or marketed by any person at any time; require persons engaged in the production, packing, transporting, storing or marketing of the regulated product to be licensed; fix prices at which the regulated product may be bought and sold in the province; and seize regulated products which are being kept, transported, stored or marketed in violation of any order of the board. Individual marketing boards may be established to supervise the marketing schemes for individual products. Every provincial board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, perform any duty and exercise any power conferred upon it by the federal Agricultural Products Marketing Act. This act also provides that the federal government may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, exercise any of its powers with reference to the marketing of a natural product in any manner, within provincial jurisdiction, to the like extent and with the like effect as those powers are exercisable by it pursuant to the Dominion act.

COMMODITIES MINIMUM LOSS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.219, 1948

"An Act respecting a Minimum Loss for Commodities".

No retailer shall offer for sale, sell, or keep for sale any grocery product at a price less than five per cent above the cost of the same to him. This shall not apply where a commodity has become immediately perishable in which case, if he is in an area in which there is an inspector, he may sell it at a price approved by the inspector. No retail meat-dealer shall offer for sale, sell, or keep for sale any fresh, frozen or cured butcher meat at a price less than five per cent above the cost of the same to him, except if the meat has become immediately perishable.

(b) Grains, feeds and seeds

M A N I T O B A

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. c.41, 1954

"An Act to provide for the Control of the Marketing of Coarse Grain within Manitoba".

Coarse grain consists of oats, barley and any oat product or barley product. No producer may sell coarse grain situated in Manitoba to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board and no person may purchase coarse grain for delivery in the province unless purchased for the Board. However, a producer may sell coarse grain to another producer or an owner of livestock or poultry within the province.

GRAIN DEALERS' LICENSE ACT, R.S.M. c.105, 1954

"An Act to provide for the Licensing of Grain Dealers".

No grain dealer (track buyer, street buyer or the owner, lessee or operator of an elevator or warehouse) may carry on business in the province unless he holds a license issued under this act. The method of obtaining licenses, the amount of fees and the powers of inspectors are specified.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE MANITOBA POOL ELEVATORS, S.M. 1925, c.113; S.M. 1940 (2nd.) c.26 (am.); S.M. 1941-42, c.32 (am.); S.M. 1944, c.21 (am.); S.M. 1948, c.65 (am.); S.M. 1950 c.65 (am.)

Manitoba Pool Elevators is a corporation whose members are some 175 co-operative elevator associations in Manitoba which are engaged in handling, processing or marketing grains and seeds on a co-operative basis. The corporation, among other things, has power to construct and acquire facilities for handling grain for its members, to act as their agent, broker and factor in marketing grain, to carry on the business of collecting, receiving, warehousing, storing, cleaning, blending, processing and selling grain and grain products, to manufacture, buy and sell flour and food products made from grain and to take such action as is necessary to advance the interests of growers of grain.

"An Act respecting Operating Agreements between Manitoba Pool Elevators and various Local Co-operative Elevator Associations", S.M. 1937-38, c.24; S.M. 1950, c.65 (am.), permits Manitoba Pool Elevators and the Local Co-operative Elevator Associations to enter into certain financial agreements.

SEED PURCHASING AND CLEANING WAREHOUSES ACT, R.S.M. c.240, 1954; S.M. 1955, c.66 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Licensing of Seed Purchasing and Custom Cleaning Warehouses".

Persons carrying on the business of a seed warehouse must be licensed, Upon receiving seed for cleaning or storage or sale, they must weigh the seed and designate it with a special number, take a sample of it and place

it in a special sealed container labelled with the above number and the name and address of the person from whom the seed was received, keep the sample until the transaction is completed and keep a like sample of the cleanings from the seed. The act is limited to transactions which take place wholly within the province and it does not apply to a grain or terminal elevator or to anyone licensed under the Canada Grain Act. Seed includes lawn seed.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. c.219, 1953

"An Act respecting Certain Transactions in Grain within Saskatchewan".

Except as permitted by regulation, no producer may sell grain or grain products situated in the province for delivery within the province to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board and no person, other than the Board, may purchase grain under similar conditions. Exceptions to this rule are sales to producers or to owners of livestock or poultry within the province. The act does not apply to sales or purchases of grain for delivery outside the province. The word "grain" in the act is not defined but words in the act are to have the same meaning as in the Canadian Wheat Board Act, where grain is defined to include wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed.

A L B E R T A

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, S.A. 1949, c.25; S.A. 1951, c.12 (am.)

"An Act providing for the Control of the Marketing of Coarse Grain within Alberta".

No producer shall sell coarse grain (oats, barley and oat or barley products) in the province for delivery within the province other than to the Canadian Wheat Board and no person shall purchase coarse grain except on account of the Board. Exceptions are sales to a producer or owner of livestock or poultry. Operators of feed mills, flour mills, elevators and grain commission merchants, feed merchants and the like may purchase or store grain only as duly appointed agents of the Canadian Wheat Board. Nothing in this act applies to sales or purchases for delivery in another province or outside Canada."

GRAIN BUYERS LICENSING ACT, R.S.A. c.46, 1942; S.A. 1951, c.37 (am.)

"An Act with respect to the Regulation and Licensing of Grain Buyers".

Not only does every grain buyer or dealer in the province require a license issued under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act but he must also have a provincial license. This act describes the terms and fees under which provincial licenses are issued and the returns which holders must furnish.

(c) Livestock and livestock products

M A N I T O B A

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.M. c.146, 1954

"An Act respecting Livestock and Livestock Products".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations concerning livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, swine, live poultry and bees) and livestock products (meat, raw hides, dressed poultry, eggs, wool, honey, hay and cordwood) fixing and defining grade standards, prescribing the manner and conditions of grading, inspection, packing and marking, the conditions under which they shall be transported, delivered, advertised, purchased, sold or offered for sale, how dealers shall record receipts, weights and purchase prices and how dealers shall be licensed and bonded. Inspectors may be appointed to administer and enforce the Act and they are given powers of entry and search. Inspectors and officers of the federal Department of Agriculture may be appointed ex officio inspectors under this act with the same powers as provincial inspectors.

DAIRY ACT, R.S.M. c.58, 1954

"An Act respecting Dairying".

Part I of this act provides for the appointment of a dairy commissioner and inspectors to administer the Dairy Act. Cheese factories, creameries, dairies, ice cream plants and other dairy establishments require permits to become established and to operate. Milk and cream standards are to be fixed and regulations made respecting milk and cream testing. Cream receiving stations which are not creameries are forbidden. Imitation dairy products are illegal. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations establishing definitions, standards, grades and grade names for dairy products, prescribing the manner in which dairy products or packages thereof shall be branded, providing for the grading and sampling of dairy products and prescribing the size, dimensions and other specifications for packages of dairy products graded under this act. Part II of the act provides for the Manitoba Dairy Association to continue as a corporation for the encouragement of dairying in the province. Regulations respecting membership, annual meetings and election of directors and officers are included.

MILK CONTROL ACT, R.S. M. c.165, 1954

"An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk".

This act establishes the Milk Control Board of Manitoba which licenses persons in the business of supplying, distributing, processing or selling milk. The Board investigates and studies milk distribution systems, arbitrates disputes among producers, consumers and distributors or processors, fixes minimum purchase and maximum sale prices and enforces these prices and regulates butterfat content and weighing of milk. In fixing prices, the Board must hold a public hearing and it must take into account the general level of prices and production and distributing costs. Prices are to be based on butterfat content and milk is not to be sold below cost.

The act does not apply to milk purchased solely for the purpose of manufacture into butter or cheese.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.M. c.152, 1954

"An Act respecting the Control of the Manufacture and Sale of Margarine".

Margarine (any butter substitute manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than that of milk) may not be offered for sale within the province, sold or possessed unless the package has the word "margarine" on the main panel in conspicuous letters, a list of the ingredients and the name of the manufacturer. Public eating places, where margarine is served must indicate the fact on the menu and prominently display a sign to that effect. The sale of colored margarine is not permitted. The limits of water and fat content are specified. Butter and margarine are not to be mixed for sale or for use in a public eating place. Licenses are required to manufacture margarine and sell it by wholesale.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.S. c.195, 1953

"An Act respecting Livestock and Livestock Products".

This act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations fixing and defining grade standards of livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, live poultry and bees) and livestock products (meat, raw hides, raw furs, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey), prescribing the conditions of grading, inspection and marking, transportation, delivery, shipping, advertising, packaging, labelling, branding, offering and displaying of these products, prescribing the way in which records shall be kept, requiring dealers to be licensed and prescribing the manner in which stockyards shall be conducted. Inspectors may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this act who have rights of entry and search. Regulations made under the provisions of the Live Stock and Live stock Products Act (Canada) may be adopted and constituted as regulations under this provincial act. Also inspectors and officers of the Department of Agriculture of Canada may be appointed ex officio inspectors under this act.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.S. c.230, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.58 (am.)

"An Act relating to Public Health".

Section 43 of this act prohibits the sale of food, including meat and milk, which is injurious, tainted or spoiled. Section 44 requires the pasteurization of all milk for sale in cities, towns of over 1,000 population and other designated municipalities. Section 45 forbids the sale of milk from infected herds. Section 47 requires creamery sites to be approved by the Minister of Public Health. Provision is made in Section 72 for regulations regarding the situation, inspection, equipment, quarantining and sanitary management of market gardens, creameries, dairies, cowsheds and stables in connection therewith, including the testing of cattle for

tuberculosis, infectious bovine abortion or any disease communicable to human beings; defining the standards of milk, cream and ice cream; governing the licensing by municipalities of owners of cows the milk from which is used for human consumption and of persons operating depots or dairies at which milk is treated, bottled or otherwise handled in bulk; respecting the pasteurization of milk and the equipment and operation of pasteurizing plants and defining the process of pasteurization; and the inspection, licensing, construction, equipment and maintenance, cleansing and disinfection of slaughter houses and other places in which animals are killed or their meat prepared for sale for food.

MILK CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. c.213, 1953

"An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk".

A Milk Control Board is created to make regulations and orders respecting the production, supply and distribution of fluid milk and, more particularly, to require all distributors and processors to be authorized by the board to carry on business, to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which milk may be received, handled, stored and distributed; to fix price schedules for producers or distributors, to require distributors to keep certain records and furnish certain reports and to license processors, distributors and sellers of milk. The Board may conduct hearings and provision is made for the enforcement of its orders.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.S. c.212, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.79 (am.); and c.80 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products".

Dairy products consist of milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed or evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, malted milk, sherbet, or any other product made wholly or mainly from milk. Under this act regulations may be made defining grade standards and minimum price differentials between grades, providing for the issue of certificates of quality, providing for pasteurization of cream for butter-making, prescribing conditions of manufacture and sale, packaging and branding and similar matters. A permit is required to establish a dairy manufacturing plant and all operators must be licensed. No person is permitted to manufacture, sell or have in his possession for sale any imitation dairy product. This does not refer to margarine.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.S. c.214, 1953

"An Act respecting Margarine".

Margarine is any food substance other than butter that is prepared as a substitute for butter. No persons may mix margarine with butter for sale or for use in a public eating place. If margarine is served in a public eating place, a statement to that effect must be displayed on the menu or, where no menu is used, a conspicuous sign bearing the statement must be posted on the wall. Margarine is not to be colored. The package must bear the word "margarine" or trade name and a list of the ingredients with the percentage of each. Persons manufacturing margarine or selling it by wholesale must be licensed.

AGRICULTURAL AIDS ACT, R.S.S. c.189, 1953

"An Act to Promote Certain Agricultural Interests".

Money may be raised by way of loan upon the credit of the province not to exceed in the whole at any one time two million dollars. This money will be used to carry out the provisions of the "Livestock Purchase and Sale Act"; assistance to agricultural enterprises; reimbursing the consolidated fund for money expended under legislative appropriations.

A L B E R T A

ALBERTA LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.A. c.88, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.30 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.10 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.56 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.46 (am.)

"An Act respecting Live stock and Live stock Products".

Livestock means horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, live poultry and bees. Livestock products mean meat, raw hides, raw furs, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey. The act provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the inspection, grading, packing and marking of livestock and livestock products, prescribing areas and making regulations for those areas, prescribing the issue of licenses for livestock dealers and stockyards; classification of stockyards; bonding of livestock dealers; minimum grading, packaging and marketing requirements, methods of inspection, grading and packing, conditions under which livestock and livestock products may be received, transported, delivered, advertised, purchased, displayed for sale and the size, kind, branding and labelling of packages and the manner of preparation of returns by buyers to sellers. The act applies only to transactions wholly within the province. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize officers and inspectors of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion to be ex officio inspectors under this act.

STOCK INSPECTION ACT, S.A. 1951, c.86

"An Act to Provide for the Inspection of Stock".

All stock brought into a public stockyard or abattoir for shipment out of the province and all feeder cattle being sold from a public stockyard must be inspected and an inspection fee paid. Cattle at a stock sale must be inspected and also cattle being shipped by rail. Cattle driven on foot or transported by farm truck except direct to market, and for a distance of over 20 miles require a trailing permit, which may be issued with or without inspection. The act outlines the powers and duties of inspectors. Butchers and dealers in hides must be licensed, keep certain records of animals slaughtered and hides purchased and have the hides inspected.

DAIRYMEN'S ACT, S.A. 1950, c.18; S.A. 1951, c.23 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.23 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.29 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.29 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Manufacture and Processing of Dairy Products".

This act deals with the sanitation of dairy manufacturing plants, and the sampling, testing and purchasing of milk and cream. It gives the

Minister of Agriculture authority to appoint a Dairy Commissioner and supervisors, inspectors, graders and testers to ensure that the provisions of the act are obeyed. It provides for the establishment of definitions, standards, grades and grade names for dairy products and no person may offer for sale or possess any dairy product under a grade name unless it conforms to these standards. Operators of dairy manufacturing plants must obtain licenses from the Minister and furnish proof of financial resources sufficient to carry on their business.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT, R.S.A. c.28, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.4 sec. 80 (am.); S.A. 1945, c.25 (am.); S.A. 1946, c.19 (am.); S.A. 1949 (2nd), c.8 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.71 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.73 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.98 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.38, sec. 31 (am.)
"An Act to Prescribe the Duties of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners".

Sections 53 and 54 give the Board of Public Utility Commissioners power to make regulations regarding the methods of delivering milk in any part of the province and to fix minimum prices for milk. Furthermore, if it appears that any food is being offered for sale at a price so low that it may jeopardize the supply of it, the Board may fix minimum prices for it. The Board may make regulations defining milk and cream, supervising and licensing the production, delivery and sale of cream, prescribing the conditions upon which cream may be produced, handled, stored and kept for sale and classifying cream producers and distributors.

MARGARINE ACT, S.A. 1949, c.62; S.A. 1950, c.39 (am.)
"An Act respecting the Regulation and Control of Margarine".

No person may offer for sale or sell margarine unless it is wrapped or packaged in a container bearing the word "margarine" conspicuously, the name and address of the manufacturer and the weight. Margarine must not contain over 16 per cent of moisture or less than 80 per cent of fat. It must not be colored the natural color of butter or any shade of yellow which might cause it to be mistaken for butter. In public eating places where margarine is served the words "margarine served here" must be prominently displayed on the menu and on a placard on the wall.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. c.315, 1948
"An Act respecting Stockyards and Livestock Exchanges".

This act gives the force of law within the province to the "Live-Stock and Live-stock Products Act", Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, chapter 167, insofar as any provisions of that act are within the legislative authority of the province and outside that of the federal jurisdiction.

BEEF GRADING ACT, R.S.B.C. c.26, 1948
"An Act respecting the Grading of Beef".

The Minister of Agriculture, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, is empowered to make regulations establishing grades

for beef carcasses and providing for the inspection, grading, marking and advertising of beef carcasses. He may appoint inspectors who have powers of entry and search.

HOG GRADING ACT, R.S.B.C. c.146, 1948

"An Act respecting the Grading of Hogs".

The Minister of Agriculture may make regulations establishing grades for hog carcasses, providing for the inspection, grading and marking of hog carcasses and prescribing the powers and duties of inspectors. The latter are given authority to enter premises, inspect hog carcasses and require the production of books and records.

MEAT INSPECTION ACT, S.B.C. 1954, c.22

"An Act respecting the Slaughtering of Animals and the Inspection, Storage, Handling, and Preparation of Meat and Meat Products".

No person, other than a farmer slaughtering his own animals, may slaughter an animal unless he is the holder of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the classification of abattoirs, slaughterhouses and packing houses, for standards of construction and equipment of such establishments, for the procedures to be followed for slaughtering and the inspection of animals and carcasses and supervision of sanitation, for standards for containers, packages and labels, for the control of feed-lots and yards adjacent to slaughtering establishments and for the inspection of animals, carcasses and establishments. The powers of inspectors are prescribed. All animals intended for slaughter in any establishment where inspection service is provided must be inspected before slaughter but an animal slaughtered by a farmer may be accepted for post-mortem inspection at an establishment.

MILK ACT, R.S.B.C. c.208, 1948; S.B.C. 1950, c.49 (am.)

"An Act respecting the Production and Sale of Milk for Human Consumption".

This act prescribes standards for dairy farms, forbids the employment on dairy farms or in dairies of persons who have certain diseases, forbids uncleanness on dairy premises, sets standards for certified milk and pasteurized milk and permits the sale of reconstituted milk only under certain conditions. Provision is made for the appointment of provincial and municipal inspectors, their duties are outlined and authority is granted to municipalities to pass by-laws dealing with the supply of milk.

PUBLIC UTILITIES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.277, 1948; S.B.C. 1951, c.65 (am.); S.B.C. 155, c.64 (am.)

"An Act to provide for the Regulation of Public Utilities".

Section 50 of this act provides for the appointment of a Milk Board of not more than three members which is to have jurisdiction over milk and, in that regard, have all the powers and duties that are imposed by the act upon the Public Utilities Commission. License fees may be imposed upon

milk distributors to provide for the cost of administering the act in relation to milk. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Board may make regulations classifying all persons engaged in the production, supply, processing, distribution or sale of milk, provide for their licensing, fix prices or minimum prices to be paid to producers, fix maximum and/or minimum prices for the sale of milk and prescribe terms of payment. These regulations apply to co-operatives as well as to persons.

CREAMERIES AND DAIRIES REGULATION ACT, R.S.B.C. c.80, 1948; S.B.C. 1948, c.13 (am.); S.B.C. 1951, c.18 (am.); S.B.C. 1953, c.14 (am.)
"An Act for the Regulation of Creameries and Dairies".

A license must be obtained to operate a creamery, cheese factory or dairy and before a building to be used as a dairy, cheese factory or creamery is built or remodelled the plans for the same must be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture. The act outlines the duties of creamery or dairy operators, the powers of Provincial Dairy Inspectors, the power of the Minister to constitute cream - grading districts and to collect fees for the maintenance of these districts, and the powers of the Minister to prescribe standards of grading and testing milk and cream, the construction and sanitation of dairies and creameries, the processes to be used in pasteurization and other handling of milk and cream and the size, dimensions and other specifications for packages of dairy products. The act regulates the handling and storage of all dairy products including milk, cream, condensed milk, dry milk, butter, cheese and ice cream.

DAIRY INDUSTRY (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. c.90, 1948; S.B.C. 1949, c.16 (am.)
"An Act respecting the Dairy Industry".

The federal Dairy Industry Act (Canada Dairy Products Act) is given the force of law in the province insofar as it is within the legislative competence of the province and outside that of the federal jurisdiction.

OLEOMARGARINE ACT, S.B.C. 1949, c.48; S.B.C. 1952, c.9 (am.)
"An Act respecting Oleomargarine".

Every keeper of a public eating place where oleomargarine is served must display on the menu and in each room on a placard the words, "Oleomargarine is served here as a substitute for butter." No person may mix oleomargarine and butter for sale or use in a public eating place. Oleomargarine may not be colored to resemble butter. Every package must be legibly marked "oleomargarine" or the trade name of the contents and the words "a substitute for butter" and the contents of the package by percentages. Manufacturers of oleomargarine must be licensed. A Dairy Inspector may enter and search premises and vehicles where oleomargarine may be stored and take samples for testing.

WOOL GRADES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.368, 1948
"An Act respecting the Grading of Wool".

The Minister of Agriculture, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, may make regulations establishing grades for wool

produced in British Columbia, providing for the inspection, grading, packing, marking, handling, shipping and advertising of wool within the province and prescribing the powers and duties of inspectors. The Minister may appoint inspectors who shall have power to enter premises, vessels and conveyances, take samples of wool and require the production of books and records.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.258, 1948

"An Act respecting Poultry and Poultry Products".

Under this act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing standards of quality and grades of poultry and poultry products, i.e. eggs, dressed poultry and live poultry, regulating inspection, grading, packing, labelling, branding and marking, prescribing types of packages, regulating shipment, purchase and sale, requiring dealers and shippers to be licensed and regulating advertising. Poultry products may be seized for contravention of the terms of the act and disposed of. Misbranding of poultry products is prohibited.

EGG MARKS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.104, 1948

"An Act respecting the Marking of Eggs".

Every egg dealer who has in his possession eggs imported into Canada must mark each egg with the name of the country of origin. The receptacles containing such eggs must be similarly marked. Proprietors of manufactories, bakeries, confectioneries, hotels, restaurants and shops where Chinese eggs are used or offered for sale must place a conspicuous sign on their premises stating that Chinese eggs are sold or used on the premises.

(d) Fruits, vegetables and honey

M A N I T O B A

VEGETABLE SALES ACT, R.S.M. c.279, 1954

"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Vegetables".

This act applies only to the following vegetables: potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, beets and parsnips. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for any vegetable, providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, marking, shipping, advertising and selling of vegetables within the province and requiring the registration and licensing of dealers and packers. Inspectors may be appointed with powers to enforce these regulations.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

VEGETABLE AND HONEY SALES ACT, R.S.S. c.223, 1953

"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Vegetables and Honey within Saskatchewan".

Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council classifying and establishing grades for vegetables and honey, providing

for inspection, grading, packaging, marking and shipping, advertising and selling this produce within the province, respecting the cleanliness and sanitation of premises where honey is assembled and generally carrying out the provisions of the act. Inspectors may be appointed and their powers are defined.

A L B E R T A

VEGETABLE SALES (ALBERTA) ACT, R.S.A. c.87, 1942; S.A. 1952, c.100 (am.)
"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Vegetables within the Province of Alberta".

A vegetable is defined as potatoes and any other plant so designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council from time to time. Under this act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations classifying and establishing grades for any vegetable, providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, marking, shipping, advertising and selling of vegetables within the province and requiring the licensing of brokers, agents, dealers and packers of vegetables and vegetable products. The powers and duties of inspectors under the act are established.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND HONEY GRADES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.133, 1948
"An Act respecting the Grading of Fruit, Vegetables, and Honey".

The Minister of Agriculture may make regulations establishing grades for any fruit, vegetable or honey and providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, marking, handling, shipping or advertising of these products within the province. Inspectors appointed under the act have powers of entry and inspection of premises and may require the production of records.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.M. c.1, 1954; S.M. 1955, c.2 (am.)
"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies"

The objects of agricultural societies are to promote improvement in agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, home economics and the useful arts through such activities as exhibitions, seed grain fairs, standing crop competitions, ploughing matches, importing or owning purebred livestock, circulating informative literature, arranging lectures, discussions and study groups and holding demonstrations and field days. The act regulates the organization, membership, officers and meetings of societies. Supervision is provided by a provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies assisted by an Advisory Board. Each society is a body corporate with power

to own land as a site for fairs and exhibitions and to borrow money. Provision is made for legislative grants to societies.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.M. c.3, 1954

"An Act respecting Agrologists",

The powers and organization of the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists are established under this act. An agrologist is defined as a person qualified to teach, practice or conduct scientific experiments and research in agriculture. Membership in the Institute is confined to (a) graduates in agriculture of the University of Manitoba or of a university or college recognized by the senate of that university and (b) residents of Manitoba who, by passing the examinations set or otherwise, satisfy the council of the Institute that they have the necessary qualifications. No person may use the title of agrologist unless he is a member of the Institute.

BEE-KEEPERS ACT, R.S.M. c.15, 1954

"An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Bee-Keepers Association".

This act incorporates the Manitoba Bee-Keepers Association which seeks to promote the best methods of bee-keeping through the preparation and circulation of suitable literature, exhibitions, field days and similar activities. It lays down rules for the operation of the Association.

POULTRY BREEDERS ACT, R.S.M. c.202, 1954

"An Act to Encourage the Poultry Industry in Manitoba".

The Manitoba Poultry Breeders Association is established as a corporation. Local poultry breeders' associations are required to affiliate with the provincial association. Grants may be made by the province to the provincial and local associations.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ACT, R.S.M. c.116, 1954

"An Act to encourage Horticulture in the Province of Manitoba".

The object of a horticultural society is to encourage improvement in horticulture by holding meetings and field days for discussions and lectures, holding garden shows and competitions, circulating horticultural literature and conducting like activities. Regulations cover organization and incorporation of societies, membership, officers, meetings, supervision, grants from the province and exhibitions. The act also provides for a federation of societies known as the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS ACT, R.S.M. c.61, 1954

"An Act respecting Demonstration Farms".

This act provides for the establishment, equipment and maintenance of demonstration farms in Manitoba.

VETERINARY SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACT, R.S.M. c.281, 1954

"An Act to provide for the establishment of a Fund for the Assistance of Persons studying Veterinary Science".

A trust fund is to be established to provide scholarships for, and otherwise assist, suitable and deserving persons beginning or engaged in the study of veterinary science. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations respecting the persons to receive scholarships, their amount, the time of payment and other conditions. All or part of these scholarships may be required to be repaid but the minister has power to cancel the obligation in whole or in part.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.M. c.295, 1954

"An Act respecting Women's Institutes".

The objects of a Women's Institute are to stimulate an interest in the improvement of the individual home, in country and town, and to advance the interests of the community along all lines which lead to better living. The act prescribes how an institute shall be organized and deals with the funds, membership, officers and directors, meetings, real property and bylaws of institutes. The Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration is to have general supervision of all institutes and is to be assisted by an Advisory Board whose membership and duties are prescribed by the act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.S. c.188, 1953

"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

The objects of Agricultural Societies are to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures and the useful arts by forming farmers' clubs and boys' and girls' clubs, holding meetings for lectures and discussion, promoting the circulation of suitable periodicals, offering prizes for essays, procuring new types of seeds, plants and animals, holding seed grain fairs, good farming competitions, stock judging competitions, ploughing matches and exhibitions, taking action to eradicate weeds and plant pests, encouraging manual and domestic training among children and promoting school gardens, gopher clubs and weed clubs. The act outlines the methods of organizing and conducting societies and provides for provincial grants to societies.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.S. c.293, 1953

"An Act respecting Agrologists".

This act continues the incorporation of the Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists and outlines the organization, membership requirements, examinations, registration and disciplinary powers of the Institute. No person may practice agrology or assume the title of agrologist unless he is registered under this act.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.S. c.202, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.76 (am.)
"An Act respecting Horticultural Societies".

This act outlines the methods by which horticultural societies may be organized, their membership, offices, meetings and supervision. Their objects are to hold meetings for discussions and lectures designed to improve horticulture, hold exhibitions, distribute seeds, plants, bulbs, trees and shrubs, circulate horticultural periodicals and promote outdoor art and public beauty. Grants may be made by the province to societies.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, R.S.S. c.201, 1953
"An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation".

The sum of \$284,200, being surplus funds from the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board paid to the province by the Government of Canada, is to be placed in the hands of the Agricultural Research Foundation in trust and the interest used for the following purposes: for scientific research by the University of Saskatchewan with special reference to problems in plant and animal diseases, soil problems, crop pests, land utilization and farm finance surveys; for special research in connection with the marketing of agricultural products; and to provide scholarships from Saskatchewan schools at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, and to graduates of the College of Agriculture. Not over \$3,000 per annum is to be expended on scholarships.

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES ACT, R.S.S. c.200, 1953; S.S. 1955, c.51 (am.)
"An Act respecting Agricultural Representatives".

A Director of Agricultural Representatives and a number of agricultural representatives, who shall be graduates of recognized Colleges of Agriculture, may be appointed to perform such duties as the Department of Agriculture shall direct. The act makes provision for the formation of Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Districts with a board for each, whose duty it will be to encourage study of problems affecting agriculture, make recommendations to the councils of municipalities within the district and give direction to such educational projects as will benefit the district. The local agricultural representative will be a member of the board and of each of its special committees. Grants may be received by boards from the province.

Under the Rural Municipality Act R.S.S. c.140, 1953, Sec. 188 subsection 64, provision is made for the appointment by the municipal council of an Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Committee. The duties of the Agricultural Committee are to plan an agricultural improvement program within the municipality.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.A. c.246, 1942; S.A. 1949, c.4 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.2 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.5 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.2 (am.)
"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

Agricultural societies may be organized to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, home making, manufactures and the useful arts by holding lectures, demonstrations and discussion meetings, promoting conservation, holding exhibitions and competitions, holding auction sales of livestock, poultry and farm equipment, encouraging boys and girls in the work of agricultural societies and the like. The act sets forth the method of organizing societies, membership, officers, meetings, exhibitions, provincial grants and dissolution of societies.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, S.A. 1947, c.19; S.A. 1953, c.6 (am.)
"An Act respecting Agrologists".

This act establishes the corporation known as the Alberta Institute of Agrologists, contains a definition of the term "practising agrology", lists the powers of the Institute and the qualifications necessary for membership and forbids persons using the title of agrologist or acting as agrologists without being registered under this act.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE ACT, R.S.A. c.262, 1942
"An Act respecting Women's Institutes".

The existing and future Women's Institutes of Alberta are associated together as a body corporate with the title of the Alberta Women's Institutes. Their object is the improvement of social conditions in rural and other communities through the study of home economics, child welfare, prevention of disease, local neighborhood needs, industrial and social conditions, the establishment of institutes as social and educational community centers, the encouragement of agriculture and the holding of demonstrations, lectures and competitions. The act outlines the organization, membership and meetings of institutes.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS ACT, R.S.A. c.79, 1942; S.A. 1945, c.35 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.1 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.4 (am.)
"An Act respecting Schools of Agriculture".

This act provides for the establishment of schools of agriculture in the province. The course of study and direction of these schools is to be under a Board of Agricultural Education whose composition, powers and duties are outlined in the act.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.10, 1948
"An Act respecting Agrologists"

The British Columbia Institute of Agrologists is incorporated. Only members of the Institute may use the title of agrologist. The act

specifies who are eligible for membership and makes regulations regarding examinations, discipline and administration of the Institute.

FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.B.C. c.117, 1948; S.B.C. 1953, c.17 (am.)
"An Act respecting Farmers' and Women's Institutes".

Provision is made for grants by the province to Farmers' and Women's Institutes, the amounts being based on membership, provided the Institutes adhere to the terms of this act. The act provides for the organization of Institutes, lays down their objects and provides for a provincial Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, an Advisory Board composed of delegates from the Farmers' District Institutes, a Provincial Women's Institute composed of delegates from the Women's Institutes and a Superintendent of Women's Institutes.

7. CO-OPERATIVES

M A N I T O B A

COMPANIES ACT, R.S.M. c.43, 1954

"An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies and Other Corporations".

Part VII of this act deals with co-operative corporations. A corporation is a co-operative if no member has more than one vote and the surplus funds arising from its business are distributed wholly or in part among its members and patrons in proportion to the volume of business they have done with or through the corporation. The act sets forth the law regarding the formation of co-operatives, their capital and membership, powers and duties and apportionment of surplus. A Registrar of Co-operative Societies is to be appointed to assist persons in becoming incorporated, to prepare model forms of memoranda, by-laws and contracts for the use of corporations and to be an adviser and supervisor of co-operative corporations. He must approve the application for incorporation of all co-operative corporations.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.M. c.291, 1954

"An Act respecting the Investment of the Surplus Moneys of the Canadian Wheat Board received by the Government of Manitoba, and the Use of the Income therefrom".

The interest from the sum of \$128,800 received by the Government of Manitoba from the Government of Canada resulting from the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board and held in trust by "The Co-operative Promotion Board" is to be used to develop and encourage co-operation amongst agricultural producers in the province. In the performance of its duties the Board may make grants out of the fund as prizes or scholarships, as gifts in aid of agricultural co-operative research carried on by the University of Manitoba, to promote education with respect to co-operation and to agricultural organizations to promote the general agricultural welfare of the province.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ACT R.S.S. c.21, 1953
"An Act respecting the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development".

The department named above is established to encourage and assist in the organization of consumer credit, production and marketing co-operatives, to inspect and examine these organizations, to collect and systematize information and statistics on co-operation and to disseminate it. It administers the Co-operative Associations Act, the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, the Credit Union Act, the Co-operative Guarantee Act, the Trade Services Act and the Natural Products Marketing Act.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.S. c.224, 1953; S.S. 1953, c.81 (am.); S.S. 1954, c.55 (am.)

"An Act to assist Organization and Operation of Non-profit Co-operative Associations to meet the Economic and Social Needs of their Members on a Self-help Basis".

This act specifies the method of incorporation of co-operatives, their powers, by-laws, membership and share certificates, management and administration, directors and meetings. Part II of the act deals particularly with consumers' associations, Part III with production associations, Part IV with community service associations (e.g. to operate community halls, club rooms, rest rooms, libraries, theatres, ice rinks, etc.) and Part V with housing associations. Federations of associations may be incorporated according to Part VI of the act and Part VII deals with miscellaneous matters such as amalgamations, dissolution, and the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Associations for Saskatchewan. Registration of co-operatives incorporated under other legislation is also provided for.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS ACT, 1954, S.S. 1954, c.56
"An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations".

Any five or more persons or any two or more co-operative associations may incorporate for the purpose of marketing products on a non-profit co-operative basis. This act sets forth the method of incorporation, the powers of the association, provisions regarding by-laws, contracts, membership, directors, records, accounts and returns, amalgamations and dissolution and registration of marketing co-operatives incorporated under other legislation.

CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.S. c.229, 1953
"An Act authorizing Guarantees by the Province of Saskatchewan to Certain Co-operative Organizations".

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer on behalf of the province to guarantee loans made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited to co-operative associations and credit unions and by the Co-operative Trust Company Limited to its shareholders or members. Restrictions are placed on the amounts of guarantees and the purposes

for which the loans are granted. Requests for guarantees originate with the society or the company and are considered by a Co-operative Guarantee Board appointed under the act. The board in turn makes recommendations to the government.

A L B E R T A

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, S.A. 1946, c.6; S.A. 1951, c.18 (am.)
"An Act respecting Co-operative Associations".

Provision is made in this act for the incorporation of co-operative associations of ten or more persons for the purpose of purchasing goods wholesale or retail, marketing and processing natural products of the farm and fisheries, operating libraries, rest rooms, community centers and the like, providing electric power, air transportation radio service, truck and bus transportation and for the exploration, development and marketing of products of mine, quarry, oil or gas well, forest, lakes and rivers. The act deals with by-laws of co-operatives, share capital, membership, management and administration, directors, meetings, contracts, credit transactions, disposition of surpluses and dissolution. A separate part deals with marketing associations. Another part provides for the appointment of a Supervisor of Co-operative Activities for the province and outlines his duties.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. c.252, 1942;
S.A. 1946, c.58 (am.); S.A. 1949, c.27 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.12 (am.);
S.A. 1951, c.19 (am.); S.A. 1952, c.19 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.25 (am.)
"An Act authorizing Provincial Guarantees to Co-operative
Marketing Associations for Capital Expenditures".

Under this act the Provincial-Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee the payment of sums borrowed by any association incorporated under The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act including those engaged in supplying electricity and natural gas or transmitting the same. The total amount of the liability of the province as guarantor under this act is not to exceed two and one-half million dollars.

INCOME TAX ACT, R.S.A. c.48, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.25 (am.)
"An Act to authorize the Levying of a Tax upon Incomes".

Section 4(m) states that the income of farmers', dairymen's, livestockmen's, fruit-growers', poultrymen's, fishermen's and other like co-operative companies which market the products of the members or purchase supplies and equipment shall be exempt from taxation under this act.

ALBERTA CORPORATION INCOME TAX ACT, S.A. 1947, c.3; S.A. 1948, c.35 (am.);
S.A. 1949, c.5 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.13 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.17 (am.);
S.A. 1955, c.18 (am.)
"An Act respecting the Taxation of Corporations".

The income of a corporation established for marketing produce or purchasing supplies on a co-operative basis is exempt from taxation under

this act during the first three taxation years after the commencement of its business and the income of a corporation incorporated as a credit union or co-operative credit society is exempt without time limit. Conditions are attached to these exemptions.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER ACT, S.A. 1944, c.11

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Control of Frozen Food Locker Plants and the Licensing of Operators thereof and to provide for Guarantees for Co-operative Associations Operating such Plants".

The act provides regulations concerning the construction and operation of locker plants, including refrigeration, capacity, sanitary requirements, kinds of food which may be stored, and for inspection by officials of the department. The province may guarantee sums borrowed by co-operative associations for the purpose of acquiring land, buildings and equipment to carry on the business of a frozen food locker plant. There are certain restrictions on borrowing for this purpose.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.A. c.261, 1942

"An Act respecting the Investment of the Surplus Moneys of the Canadian Wheat Board received by the Government of Alberta and the use of the Income therefrom".

A trust fund consisting of money paid by the Government of Canada to the province as the result of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board is established. The income of the trust is to be spent, in the main, on the encouragement and development of co-operative marketing. Grants for prizes and scholarships and grants to co-operative societies may be made.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, 1955; S.B.C. 1955, c.12

"An Act to facilitate the Incorporation of Co-operative Associations, and to provide for their Regulation and Supervision".

This act sets forth the method of incorporating co-operative associations and their powers, administration, duties and obligations, as well as the procedure to be followed in dissolution. It provides for supervision of co-operatives by a Supervisor of Co-operatives.

8. CREDIT UNIONS

M A N I T O B A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, R.S.M. c.54, 1954; S.M. 1955, c.12 (am.)

"An Act respecting Credit Union Societies".

This act sets forth the method of incorporating credit union societies, their powers and duties, membership, capital, disposal of earnings,

election of directors and committees, officers and their duties, deposits and loans, statements and dissolution, supervision and auditing.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CREDIT UNION ACT, R.S.S. c.226, 1953; S.S. 1954, c.57 (am.); S.S. 1955, c.53 (am.)

"An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions".

Any ten or more residents of Saskatchewan may form a credit union to receive savings of members and make loans to them. This act sets forth the method of incorporation of credit unions and prescribes their objects and powers, organization, duties of directors, credit committees, borrowing powers, apportionment of surplus, membership, inspection, amalgamations and dissolution. A Credit Union Mutual Aid Fund based on assessment against the annual net surplus of each credit union has been set up to protect and stabilize credit unions in financial difficulties.

A L B E R T A

CREDIT UNION ACT, R.S.A. c.257, 1942; S.A. 1942, c.57 (am.); S.A. 1946, c.59 (am.); S.A. 1948, c.69 (am.); S.A. 1950, c.16 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.22 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.20 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.12 (am.)
"An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions".

This act sets forth the method of incorporating credit unions, regulates their powers and organization, outlines the duties of directors, officers, credit committees, their loaning and borrowing powers, the conduct of elections, their inspection by inspectors of the Supervisor of Credit Unions and their dissolution, either by their own consent or by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE RURAL CREDIT ACT, R.S.A. c.248, 1942; S.A. 1944, c.61 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.69 (am.)

"An Act respecting Rural Co-operative, Intermediate and Short Term Credit".

The Alberta Rural Credit Corporation is incorporated to co-ordinate the operation of co-operative credit societies, to administer their capital and to make provision for payment of loans incurred by the societies. The act sets forth the powers and duties of the Corporation. It also outlines the method of forming co-operative credit societies and establishes the powers of the directors of the latter. Part II of the act establishes the special powers and duties of sugar beet co-operative credit societies.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, R.S.B.C. c.82, 1948; S.B.C. 1951, c.19 (am.); S.B.C. 1954, c.5 (am.); S.B.C. 1955, c.16 (am.)

"An Act respecting Credit Unions".

This act deals with the constitution, rules and incorporation of credit unions, their powers, administration and inspection by the Inspector of

Credit Unions. It outlines precisely their borrowing and lending powers. It provides for the establishment of central credit unions in which membership is restricted to credit unions and co-operative associations.

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Economic Division

GOVT PUBNS



PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

in western canada

1956-1957 supplement

LLOYD STRACHAN

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MARKETING SERVICE - ECONOMICS DIVISION

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER 1957

PREFACE

This publication is a supplement to "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada, 1955". It brings up to date the summaries of agricultural statutes contained in that bulletin by outlining the nature of the amendments and new legislation passed in 1956 and the first half of 1957. As in the main bulletin the summaries have no legal standing and should be used only for reference purposes.

The page numbers in this bulletin run consecutively with those in the main bulletin and the index starting on page 115 contains references to legislation both in the main bulletin and in the supplement.

The Economics Division wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance given by provincial government officials who checked the summaries for errors of omission or interpretation.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

MANITOBA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION ACT, amendment S.M. 1957, c.2.

See also 1955 bulletin p.4.

The number of acts administered by the department is increased by this amendment and provisions are made for provincial grants to encourage research and training in agriculture.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

MANITOBA

FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, amendments, S.M. 1956, c.21; 1957, c.23.

See also 1955 bulletin p.5.

The 1956 amendment simplifies the definition of "implement" under the act to read "...a farm machine...(i) the selling price of which is 50 dollars or more; and (ii) that is used, or intended for use, in any type of farm operation; but does not include a passenger automobile, a farm truck or jeep". Further changes, made necessary by this definition, have been made.

The trial period following the purchase of a new machine is increased from three to five days by the 1957 amendment.

SASKATCHEWAN

GAME ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.89.

See also 1955 bulletin p.6.

All hunting is prohibited at the beginning and end of the open season for specified game and on Sundays during the open season, except for the protection of domestic animals, birds or bees. The amendment also prohibits hunting near buildings occupied by persons or livestock, without the consent of the owner.

THE VEHICLES ACT, S.S. 1957, c.93.

"An Act respecting the Operation of Vehicles".

Section IV of this act, dealing with the rules of the road, applies to persons driving tractors as well as other motor vehicles.

Lighting requirements for tractors while in operation on a public highway and a minimum age of 16 for their operation thereon are provisions outlined in this section. In addition, the act limits maximum speed (for all vehicles) to 15 miles per hour when passing cattle on a public highway. The Vehicles Act, R.S.S. 1953, c.344 and subsequent amendments are repealed by the new act.

RURAL TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.S. 1953, c.146; S.S. 1954, c.34 (am.).
"An Act Respecting Rural Telephone Systems".

This act provides that five or more persons residing in the province may petition the minister for permission to organize a rural telephone company. The capital of such a company shall not exceed ten dollars per pole mile unless so authorized by the minister and the value of a company's share is fixed at five dollars, with a maximum of four and a minimum of one share to any subscriber. Telephone service must be supplied to any resident occupant living on land subject to taxation by the company, providing he is a company shareholder, but any telephone may be removed on account of non-payment of rental or any other infraction of the company's regulations.

A telephone company is empowered to acquire and enter upon land but is required to make proper compensation for any resulting damage. An extension or sale of a telephone system must be approved by the Minister.

Further provisions deal with loans made to a telephone company for the construction, purchase or extension of a system. Such a loan must be authorized by the directors and repayment is provided for by an annual tax levy incorporated in the municipal taxes. The tax is levied on every quarter section of land eligible for such a tax or on smaller acreages where there are two or more registered owners per quarter section.

A L B E R T A

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION REVOLVING FUND ACT, S.A. 1953, c.101; S.A. 1954, c.25 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.26 (am.); S.A. 1956, c.47 (am.).
"An Act to Provide for a Fund to Assist Rural Electrification Associations in Defraying the Capital Costs of Supplying Their Members with Electric Power".

The Fund established by this act is to consist of moneys obtained upon the requisition of the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities from the Provincial Treasurer up to a maximum of \$20 million. Under Part I of this act, loans may be made from the Fund to a Rural Electrification Association, but only after the Alberta Power Commission has granted a certificate of approval along with the application for such a loan to the Supervisor, and he in turn has sanctioned the loan. Application for a loan and terms of such a loan are dealt with in the act. The Supervisor may approve a lien note against the land of any member owing money to an association, whether or not electricity is to be conveyed to that land.

In Part II of the act provision is made for short term loans (five years or less) to associations, in addition to the above loans or any made under "The Rural Electrification Long Term Financing Act, 1956." The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make certain rules and regulations regarding these loans.

THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION LONG TERM FINANCING ACT, S.A. 1956, c.46.

"An Act to Provide a Further Means of Assisting the Construction and Expansion of Rural Electrification by Longer Term Financing".

A co-operative association in a rural area formed primarily to supply electricity to its members may apply for a loan under this act instead of Part I of "The Rural Electrification Revolving Fund". The source of the loans is the same Fund, but provisions are made, by this legislation, for loans to an association of up to 25 years duration at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. An association must, before applying for a loan, collect \$100 from each member who is to receive electricity or hold a lien vote from any member who has not fully paid his share. After the loan is approved an agreement is drawn up with the association by the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities. Detailed provisions are made in the act in the event that a member defaults in the payment of lien note instalments.

THE RURAL MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANIES ACT, R.S.A. 1942, c.199; S.A. 1945, c.55 (am.); S.A. 1955, c.60 (am.); S.A. 1956, c.48 (am.).

"An Act respecting Rural Mutual Telephone Companies".

The Minister of Railways and Telephones may, by order under this act, define a Rural Telephone Area. A telephone company may be incorporated (under section 156 of The Companies Act) only after a Rural Telephone Area has been assigned to it but it is not, however, given the exclusive right to operate within that area. A company may enter into agreement, for the use of the telephone system, with any person or company where the agreement relates to the purposes for which the company was incorporated. Any shareholder in such a company who fails to become a subscriber within six months of purchasing the shares forfeits certain shareholder privileges.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

GAME ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1957, c.24.

See also 1955 bulletin p.7.

The primary purpose of this amendment is to provide for the inclusion of the Game Branch in the new Department of Recreation and Conservation. Protection under the provisions of the act is extended to duck-hawks and pigeon-hawks while European starlings are excluded from such protection.

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACT, S.B.C. 1957, c.39.

The registration and licensing provisions of the act respecting motor-vehicles do not apply to implements of husbandry temporarily driven or moved on any highway by or on behalf of a farmer. This exception is not valid where the implement is used on a highway for carriage of passengers or goods (other than farm produce or stock, fertilizer, tools, or seeds being carried from one place to another on the same farm). A minimum age limit of 15 years is set for the operation of an implement of husbandry on the highway. The Superintendent of Motor-vehicles may require a license for farm tractors used for towing a trailer in transporting farm produce or supplies to and from market or for towing an implement of husbandry. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Highways, may make regulations providing for the granting of permits for the erection and maintenance of cattle-guards, fences and gates across highways.

The "Motor-Vehicle Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.228 as amended (see 1955 bulletin p.8) is repealed and the "Highway Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.144, is amended by this act.

(b) Crops

S A S K A T C H E W A N

THE PEST CONTROL ACT, S.S. 1956, c.42

"An Act respecting the Control and Destruction of Certain Pests".

The act provides for the destruction of pests, crops contributing to their spread and any infested seeds, roots, etc. Municipalities may enter into agreements for joint action on pest problems, levy taxes to cover certain costs, and appoint officers to enforce the act. Special provisions apply to the service of an order for the destruction of pests, and for the purchase and distribution of insecticides by the Department of Agriculture. This act is to be administered jointly in any local improvement district by the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of Agriculture. The Plant Pests Act, R.S.S. 1953, c.221 (see 1955 bulletin p.8) is repealed.

(c) Livestock

M A N I T O B A

THE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ACT, S.M. 1957, c.75.

"An Act respecting the Veterinary Profession".

This act incorporates the Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association and deals with its powers, objects, membership, fees and administration. Registration under this act is required for all veterinarians in general practice in the province and provision is made

for associate and honorary membership. Other provisions govern the use of the professional title by unauthorized persons, and offences and penalties under the act. The Veterinary Association Act, R.S.M. 1954, c.280 (see 1955 bulletin p.12) is repealed.

PREDATOR CONTROL ACT, amendment, S.M. 1957, c.51.

See also 1955 bulletin p.13.

Provision is made, in this amendment, for the payment of bounties for killing timber wolves within the limits of a timber wolf control area, which may be designated by order in council. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations governing the amount of bounty, the period of time the bounty is applicable, etc.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ACT, amendment, S.M. 1956, c.3.

See also 1955 bulletin p.13.

The appointment of a provincial apiarist is authorized by this legislation and a permit requirement is introduced for the sale or movement of bees from one place to another within the province. The definition of an "artificial insemination centre" is enlarged to mean "an establishment of an organization that provides artificial insemination service to its members" as well as a place where semen is collected.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

STRAY ANIMALS ACT, amendments, S.S. 1956, c.38; S.S. 1957, c.50.

See also 1955 bulletin p.15.

Any municipal council is given the power, by this amendment, to impose penalties under the act and provision is made for the municipality to retain the money from fines imposed.

BRAND AND BRAND INSPECTION ACT, amendments, S.S. 1956, c.37; S.S. 1957, c.59.

See also 1955 bulletin p.17.

Among the changes made by the 1956 amendment is the requirement that a prescribed statement shall be given by the shipper to the consignee on stock shipped out of any area designated under this act. The 1957 amendment limits the use of Arabic numerals with a recorded brand.

FUR ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.90.

See also 1955 bulletin p.17.

Changes in the dates for the renewal of fur farm licenses and an extension of time for fur dealers to apply for a license to handle raw furs during the closed season are enacted by this legislation. These changes became effective June 1, 1957.

A L B E R T A

DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT (MUNICIPALITIES), amendment, S.A. 1957, c.88.
See also 1955 bulletin p.17.

The requirement that a proposed by-law to prohibit animals from running at large must be approved by the Department of Municipal Affairs before a vote can be taken is eliminated by this legislation, which comes into force at the same time as the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT STRAY ANIMALS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.25.
See also 1955 bulletin p.18.

The principal effect of the amendment is to redefine those eligible to vote on the formation of pound districts in a certain area. The former definition of "any resident owner or tenant of land" is changed to read "any resident owner or tenant of at least 80 acres of land or a holder of a homestead for at least three years". A new provision is added to the act to cover claims made to the Department for the care of stray animals, whose owner is unknown.

LIVE STOCK DISEASES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.28.
See also 1955 bulletin p.18.

In any restricted area under the act for the eradication of brucellosis, provision is made for the cost of the necessary testing and vaccination to be payable by the owners of the cattle to the veterinarian performing the service. In the event of default of payment by an owner, the cost may be recovered in court.

BRAND ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956. c.9.
See also 1955 bulletin p.18.

By this amendment, an age brand consisting of one Arabic numeral on a horse or cattle is validated, if applied on the shoulder or thigh on the same side as the registered brand.

GAME ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.17.
See also 1955 bulletin p.19.

This amendment provides that occupied land which is not posted with "no hunting" or "no shooting" signs may not be entered by hunters without permission of the owner or occupant thereof. Where "no hunting" and "no shooting" signs are posted on private property by the owner, this amendment provides that no person, including the owner, may hunt big game or game birds on that property.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ANIMALS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1956, c.3.

See also 1955 bulletin p.20.

The amendment strikes out the definition of "owner" in section 4 of the act and substitutes a definition for "person running cattle at large". This change clarifies the application of the section.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, S.B.C. 1956, c.8; amendment 1957, c.13.

"An Act to prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases among Animals".

Notification of diseased animals must be made to the nearest inspector under this act or the Minister of Agriculture, and such an animal must be isolated immediately. Inspectors are appointed with powers and duties under the "Milk Industry Act" as well as in such matters as quarantine, disinfection of premises and disposal of diseased animals under this act. Furthermore inspectors may be asked by the Minister of Agriculture to take action on any alleged outbreak of disease. Detailed provisions are made in the act for the control of brucellosis. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations providing for inspection, quarantine and vaccination of animals, regarding the control and sanitation of sale yards and governing the transportation and slaughtering of livestock. Brucellosis Control Areas and Brucellosis Free Areas may be established by order in council and the movement into and within such areas is regulated. Disease control programs may be carried out in co-operation with the Federal or another provincial authority. This act repeals "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act", R.S. B.C. 1948, c.67 (see 1955 bulletin p.21).

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEED-GRAIN ASSISTANCE ACT, S.B.C. 1957, c.21.

"An Act respecting Freight Assistance for Feed-Grain".

Provision is made, by this act, for whole or part of the railway freight charges on feed-grain moving from the Peace River area to be paid by the British Columbia government, provided such grain is used exclusively within the province. The amount of such payments will be determined by order-in-council. The act is to come into force by proclamation.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation.

M A N I T O B A

WATER RIGHTS ACT, amendments, S.M. 1956; c.72.

See also 1955 bulletin p.24.

The maximum penalty for anyone found guilty of an offense under the act is stipulated in the 1956 amendment.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ACT, amendments, S.S. 1956, c.17; 1957, c.9.

See also 1955 bulletin p.25.

The 1956 legislation enables the Minister to establish a construction branch to provide "construction services" such as the construction and maintenance of roads, buildings, dams and ditches, and for the prevention and control of fires. This amendment came into effect on April 1, 1956.

Section 7 of the act is repealed by the 1957 amendment and a new section substituted which places greater emphasis on conservation education and practices. This section authorizes the Minister to take the necessary steps to "conserve, develop, manage and utilize the resources of the province in fish, fur, game, forests, lands, water and water powers that are the property of the Crown".

PROVINCIAL LANDS ACT, amendments, S.S. 1956, c.10; 1957, c.16.

See also 1955 bulletin p.25.

The 1956 amendment provides, among other things, that a lease or permit under "The Mineral Resources Act" does not authorize the holder to use provincial lands administered by the Department of Agriculture.

By the 1957 amendment the lessee of provincial lands may be required by the Minister to develop land for use under irrigation, to make proper use of the water allocated and to pay charges for the construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation works. Failure to comply with the requirements may lead to cancellation of the lease.

The "equitable right" of a purchaser or lessee of provincial lands in respect of improvements on such lands is affirmed but this right is subject to debts owing to the provincial government and the municipality.

Provision is made for cancelling interest and rent in a crop failure year.

LAND UTILIZATION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1956, c.40.

See also 1955 bulletin p.26.

This amendment provides for the establishment of a grass land research reserve and a Grass Land Research Committee, the latter appointed to study native grasses and other vegetation on public and private lands.

SASKATCHEWAN LOANS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.19.

See also 1955 bulletin p.26.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized by these amendments to make such regulations and orders as he deems necessary or advisable for the carrying out of the provisions of the act. This act became effective April 1, 1957.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY ACT, R.S.S. 1953, c.140; S.S. 1954, c.32 (am.).

S.S. 1955, c.35 (am.); S.S. 1956, c.23 (am.); S.S. 1957, c.45 (am.).

"An Act respecting Rural Municipalities".

Among the provisions made in this act are those governing the organization of a municipality, municipal elections, the municipal council and the appointment of municipal officers. A council is empowered, by this statute, to pass municipal bylaws dealing with such things as the extermination of certain pests, the inspection and testing of cattle, seed grains and supplies advances to farmers, control of noxious weeds, etc.

Under Part VII of the act provision is made for municipal assessments, the mailing of assessment notices to taxpayers, and the hearing of appeals. A lien may be taken by the municipality on land and crops, for payment of taxes due, with top priority in all cases except claims of the Crown. Special provisions deal with arrears of telephone and school taxes. Saskatchewan Farmers' Union membership fees may be collected by the municipal secretary from those Union members wishing to participate in this scheme. The application for participation can be withdrawn by the member at any time. Provision is made to insure collection of these fees.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.S. 1953, c.141; S.S. 1954, c.33 (am.); S.S. 1955, c.36 (am.); S.S. 1956, c.24 (am.); S.S. 1957, c.46 (am.).

"An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts".

Part I of the act deals with the organization of local improvement districts. These districts are formed by order of the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

The Minister is empowered, by Part II of this act, to make

temporary bank loans on behalf of any district and to direct the expenditure of district funds for certain improvement purposes.

In Part III, provisions are made for the preparation of assessment rolls, the mailing of assessment notices to taxpayers, and the hearing of appeals. Taxes may be recovered for any district by taking a lien of top priority rating on land and/or crops, by distress or sale for taxes or by a law-suit, when necessary. The 1956 amendment provides, upon the application in writing of any Union member, for the collection of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union membership fees in addition to taxes by any improvement district. A lien may be taken upon crop of a member with uncollected fees due. The application for such collection of fees can be withdrawn by a member at any time.

The powers of the Minister under this act include jurisdiction over seed grain and supplies advances to farmers, and the control of noxious weeds and certain insects and diseases.

A L B E R T A

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.16
See also 1955 bulletin p.28.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is given the power to appoint divisions as well as branches in the Department of Lands and Forests. A further change by this amendment permits the registration of assignments of interest in the Crown lands, other than mines and minerals, administered by the Minister

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, amendments, S.A. 1956, c.43; 1957, c.71.
See also 1955 bulletin p.28.

The 1956 amendment provides, among other things, that rents payable under cultivation leases, shall be in cash and that the Minister may refuse an assignment of departmental grazing leases if he considers this action to be in the public interest.

The 1957 amendment gives the Minister power to dispose of public lands by homestead sales. The requirements and conditions of sale are in many respects similar to those for homestead leases. Sales differ from leases in that a purchase price is paid instead of rent and no residence is necessary. The cultivation duties are the same. Provisions in the amendment deal, among other things, with conditions of cancellation of homestead sales.

FORESTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.16.
See also 1955 bulletin p.29.

Among the changes made by this amendment are those pertaining to persons exempted from timber dues. In addition, the length of time given a settler in which to cultivate public land from which

timber has been taken, in order to qualify for a refund of timber dues, is increased from one to two years.

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.19.

See also 1955 bulletin p.29.

The purpose of this legislation is to prevent drainage district boards from assuming ownership of the mines and minerals in any of the land they are empowered to expropriate. The act is to come into force at the same time as the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955.

WATER RESOURCES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.61.

See also 1955 bulletin p.29.

The procedure for expropriation of land by any person other than the Minister for any approved right of way or site under the jurisdiction of the act is set down in the new legislation.

ST. MARY AND MILK RIVERS DEVELOPMENT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.90.

See also 1955 bulletin p.31.

This amendment relates the provisions of the act to irrigated land as well as land to be irrigated and empowers the manager of the program to classify such land. Further changes provide for a method of settling disputes concerning the land in question, the establishment of more than one water rate and the authority to charge users for the transportation of stored water.

BOW RIVER DEVELOPMENT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.6.

See also 1955 bulletin p.31.

Provisions in the original act are, by this amendment, to relate to irrigated land as well as land to be irrigated. Other changes give the manager of the program power to classify irrigation land and establish more than one water rate. The manager's classification may be appealed to the irrigation council and a method is established of settling disputes in setting up assessment rolls and striking the water rate.

THE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, S.A. 1947, c.8; S.A. 1949, c.50 (am.); S.A. 1951, c.42 (am.); S.A. 1953, c.59 (am.); S.A. 1954, c.46 (am.); S.A. 1956, c.24 (am.).

"An Act respecting Improvement Districts".

This act, administered by the Department of Municipal Affairs, deals primarily with the collection of taxes in such areas. Special provisions deal with a minimum school tax fixed by the Minister and a special hospital tax to provide hospital care and treatment of district residents. Detailed tax notices must be mailed to every person on the assessment roll and discounts and penalties in paying taxes are provided for. A special lien may be taken by an improvement district against all crops grown or to be grown on land from which

taxes are in arrears. Distress sales may be made to meet taxes. The Minister may appoint an advisory committee for guidance in the administration of this act.

THE LAND AND FOREST UTILIZATION ACT, S.A. 1955 (2nd), c.3.

"An Act to Provide for the Conservation and Efficient Use of Land, Forest and Water Resources in the Province of Alberta".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a Conservation and Utilization Committee under the act, with at least one representative from the Department of Agriculture and one from the Department of Lands and Forests on the seven-member board. Among the advisory services the Committee may be called upon to provide to the Lieutenant Governor in Council are those dealing with investigation and inquiry into the factors that relate to the conservation and utilization of resources in marginal, submarginal and irrigable lands.

Any unsubdivided land on which taxes or payments under any municipal or provincial agreement are in arrears and which is considered to be marginal or submarginal agricultural land requiring special management practices to conserve the soil or its productivity, may be declared as controlled land under the act. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may further declare any land (with consent of the owner if there is one) as controlled land, where it is in the public interest to do so.

Among the powers given the Minister administering this act are those to recommend the conditions or terms of cultivation, cropping and grazing practices and terms and conditions of occupancy of public or controlled lands.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

DYKES MAINTENANCE ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1956, c.12.

See also 1955 bulletin p.33.

This amendment changes responsibility for the act from the Department of Lands and Forests to the Department of Agriculture and provides for the appointment of a Dyking Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT, S.B.C. 1956, c.40.

"An Act respecting Soil Conservation".

The act aims at the preservation of the soil as a natural resource for the use of future generations, and the efficient management of soil, water and vegetation for optimum present use. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations governing the prevention and control of soil erosion, the reclamation of agricultural land and the appointment of advisory committees. Local authorities may be empowered

to investigate erosion problems, advise owners as to soil-conservation methods and supervise the restoration of eroded land. The provincial government may pay up to 50 per cent of the cost of the soil-conservation project. This act does not apply where erosion results from the action of water flowing in navigable streams.

(b) Settlement

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

SOLDIERS' LAND ACT, amendments, S.B.C. 1956, c.41; 1957, c.55.
See also 1955 bulletin p.36.

The administration of this act is changed from the Department of Lands and Forests to the Department of Agriculture by the 1957 amendment. Certain powers conferred by the act may be conveyed to the Minister of Lands and Forests by the Minister of Agriculture.

The 1957 amendment provides also that arrears in water payments by users within the South Okanagan Lands Project may be placed on taxation rolls for collection.

(c) Tenure and assessment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1956, c.9.
See also 1955 bulletin p.39.

Authority is given to the corporation, by this amendment, to invest surplus capital in public and private companies, government securities and, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, companies registered as co-operatives.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

THE MUNICIPAL ACT, S.B.C. 1957, c.42.
"An Act respecting Municipalities".

The municipal assessor under this act may classify land of five or more acres in area as farm land after taking into consideration the proportion of the land used for agricultural and allied purposes, the time devoted to agricultural production, and the relationship which the value of the products grown bears to the area of the land in agricultural use. An area of less than five acres but more than two may be classified as farm land where the operator derives the greater part of his income from this land. Land classified as farm land shall be assessed at the

value for that purpose without regard for its value for other purposes.

Section 375 of the act states that all charges in connection with the carriage and delivery of water for irrigation of lands from the municipality's irrigation-works are a charge upon the lands irrigated and are deemed to be taxes levied under the act.

The municipal council is authorized in section 442 to provide:-

(i) subject to the "Milk Industry Act", for the regulation of the delivery of milk and milk products to consumers;

(ii) for the fixing and imposition of market fees;

(iii) for supervision regarding the location, construction and use of stables, slaughter-houses, animal pens, etc.

(iv) for the regulation and compulsory measurement or weighing of butter, potatoes, milk and other articles of food.

Among the acts repealed by this statute are the "Municipal Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.232 and the "Local Improvement Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c. 237.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm credit

M A N I T O B A

THE BILLS OF SALE ACT, S.M. 1957, c.5.

"An Act respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

Section 26 of the act states that mortgages on growing crops (or crops to be grown in the future) are only valid when made as a security for the purchase price of seed grain. The affidavit of the mortgagee must contain a statement certifying that the mortgage was made for that purpose only. A seed grain mortgage has priority over any other claim that the crop may be liable to. This act repeals the Bills of Sale Act, R.S.M. 1954, c.17 (see 1955 bulletin p.43).

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.87.

See also 1955 bulletin p.47.

Provision is made for a demand for possession being made by a landlord in a form pointing out to the tenant that he may apply to

the Provincial Mediation Board, Regina, for an order prohibiting the granting of a writ of possession but the application of the provisions to farm lands is restricted to the residence and other buildings on such land and to the land surrounding such buildings and used in connection therewith up to but not exceeding two acres and any land necessary for reasonable access thereto.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, S.S. 1957, c.96.

"An Act respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

Section 19 of this act provides, among other things, that no chattel mortgage on a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future shall be valid unless executed as security for the purchase of seed grain or of meat, groceries, flour, clothing, coal or binder twine. Section 20 states that no assignment of the proceeds of sale of a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future shall be valid. However, section 22 makes an exception to section 20 in the case of certain co-operative societies. Under the new act all registrations must be made with the Registration Clerk at Regina. This act repeals Bills of Sale Act, R.S.S. 1953, c.357 as amended (see 1955 bulletin p.45).

A L B E R T A

HOMESTEAD LEASE LOAN ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.29.

See also 1955 bulletin p.47.

The jurisdiction over homestead leases and lessees in the act is extended to apply to homestead sales and purchasers as well.

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.20.

See also 1955 bulletin p.50.

The amendment introduces changes in a notice of claim of loss provided for in the act, payment of claims and disposal of cash surpluses. The conditions of a lien taken on crops and other goods because of unpaid premiums and provisions governing the adjuster's report of damage are also amended.

THE FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, S.A. 1957, c.23.

"An Act to provide a Means of Assisting Farmers to Purchase and Acquire Economic Farm Units".

The Provincial Treasurer shall establish a fund known as the Farm Purchase Revolving Fund from which long term loans may be made to Farm Purchase Boards. The procedure for establishing these boards, and their loaning and borrowing powers are set forth in the act. Applicants for a Board loan must meet certain residence requirements, must be between the ages of 21 and 55, and able to contribute 20 per cent of the

purchase price of the new land. Loans are limited to land purchases resulting in an economic unit, to the lesser of \$7,500 or 40 per cent of the purchase price of the farm and to persons with a present farm unit worth less than \$25,000. The vendor receives the full extent of the loan when the land is registered with the Board and the remainder in annual payments at an interest rate established by the Lieutenant Governor in Council not to exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The purchaser makes equal annual payments to the Board, covering principal and interest payments at the rate of five per cent per annum to both the Province and the vendor. Provisions are made to establish a Farm Purchase Assurance Fund as insurance for the creditors in case of default and in addition, the province will indemnify from loss, to the extent of 70 per cent and the municipal district to the extent of 20 per cent, any vendor of land to a board. If a purchaser defaults in the agreement, a receiver is appointed with powers as outlined in the act. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make certain regulations respecting the administration of this legislation.

(b) Relief assistance

S A S K A T C H E W A N

MUNICIPALITIES SEED GRAIN AND SUPPLY ACT, amendment, S.S. 1956, c.25.
See also 1955 bulletin p.51.

Weed control compounds are included in the list of supplies that may be advanced to farmers by the municipality in this amendment. This change is deemed to have been in force from January 1, 1954 and validates all loans for such advances since this date.

By order in council passed in 1957 the term "supplies" as mentioned in Paragraph 4, Section 2 of this act is now deemed to include grasshopper control chemicals.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

DISTRESS AREA ASSISTANCE ACT, S.B.C. 1956, c.11; amendment 1957, c.18.
"An Act for Relief of Distress through Loss of Crops or Live Stock Caused by Drought, Flood or Frost".

A "distress area" may be declared by order in council when abnormal conditions cause losses of crops or endanger live stock, thereby jeopardizing the livelihood of a substantial number of farmers. The Minister of Agriculture may be authorized, in the case of a "distress area", to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to share in a guarantee to a bank against loss from loans made to farmers in the area under the federal "Farm Improvement Loans Act". Where this is not possible, the Minister may be empowered to negotiate directly with a bank. The total of guarantees made by the Province under the act shall not exceed two

million dollars. The qualifications for and the terms of a loan under this act may be prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(c) Debt adjustment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM SECURITY ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.35.

See also 1955 bulletin p.53.

This amending statute extends the restrictions as to orders for possession under mortgages of farm land insofar as they affect the home-
stead to July 1, 1959:

PROVINCIAL MEDIATION BOARD ACT, R.S.S. 1953, c.40; S.S. 1954, c.12 (am.);
S.S. 1957, c.14 (am.).

This act provides for the Provincial Mediation Board which has the following powers and duties:

1. On application of the debtor or creditor, to endeavor to bring about an amicable arrangement for the settlement of any obligation.
2. To withhold or postpone any proceedings to obtain tax title to land and arrange an orderly payment of arrears of taxes.
3. To settle any disagreement as to the amount of crop to be delivered on payment of an agreement for sale or mortgage of land in any year.
4. To decide whether a crop grown in any year is a crop failure under the Farm Security Act.
5. To exclude mortgages and agreements for sale from the provisions of the Farm Security Act.
6. To permit sale without advertising of property acquired under tax enforcement proceedings to a party formerly having a legal or equitable interest in the land.
7. To advise any applicant on his affairs or in regard to any debt or remedial legislation.
8. By an amendment which came into force on July 1, 1957, the Board may prohibit certain proceedings by landlords to obtain possession of land from a tenant where in its opinion serious hardship to the tenant and his family would otherwise ensue. The said amendments are restricted in their application to farm lands, to the residence and other buildings on such land and to the land surrounding such buildings and used in connection therewith up to but not exceeding two acres and any land necessary for reasonable access thereto.

The Sheriff in each Judicial District in the Province is a representative of the Board. Any person may apply to the Board at Regina either personally or by letter for advice and assistance in regard to any matter in which the Board has authority to act.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

A L B E R T A

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.47.
See also 1955 bulletin p.56.

The amendment adds to the requirement that a proposed marketing plan be approved by at least 51 per cent of those engaged in producing the designated product in the area to which the plan applies. The change limits eligible voters to those on a list of voters which may be established by an order in council. Section 7(a) respecting the power of a producer marketing board to establish a fund is amended to provide that such money be derived from license fees and service charges, and used for operating expenses or capital expenditures, but not for equalization of payments to producers.

NAMES OF HOMES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.62.
See also 1955 bulletin p.57.

The limitation on the registration of a name or part of a name which is a pedigree prefix registered in the National Livestock Records of Canada is confined to pedigree prefixes for use by a resident of the province.

(b) Grains, feeds and seeds

S A S K A T C H E W A N

THE SEED DEALERS ACT, S.S. 1956, c.41; amendment, S.S. 1957, c.62.
"An Act respecting the Regulation and Licensing of Seed Dealers".

The purpose of the act is to regulate and license seed dealers, and thus exempts farmers and ranchers who are buying seed for their own use or selling seed at the retail level. Provision is made for issuance of dealer licenses, imposition of license fees and inspection of dealer premises. The dealer must weigh the seed upon arrival, issue a producer receipt, sample the seed for future reference and insure it until producer ownership has been relinquished. The act is aimed at regulating transactions wholly within the province and does not apply to anyone licensed under the Canada Grain Act. This act was proclaimed on September 1, 1957.

A L B E R T A

THE SEED DEALERS ACT, S.A. 1957, c.87.

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Licensing of Seed Dealers".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized, by this act, to make regulations requiring the licensing of seed dealers who purchase directly from producers, prescribing the conditions of licensing and the license fees, as well as defining dealer practices. In addition, he may appoint inspectors and make officials of the Canada Department of Agriculture inspectors under the act. Farmers and others buying seed for their own use are exempted from the provisions of the act. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to issue or renew licenses, subject to a satisfactory dealer bond.

Only transactions taking place wholly within the province are subject to the provisions of this legislation.

(c) Livestock and livestock products

M A N I T O B A

DAIRY ACT, amendments, S.M. 1956, c.12; 1957, c.58.

See also 1955 bulletin p.61.

A permit from the Minister of Agriculture is required, by the 1956 amendment, to establish, alter or newly equip a dairy manufacturing plant. Application for a permit may be examined by an advisory board, which is now to consist of five rather than four members.

In 1957, the amendment defines cream receiving stations and validates the operation of licensed ones. Powers of regulation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council are extended to include control of the methods and equipment used in the transportation, handling and storage of milk and cream.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.67.

See also 1955 bulletin p.62.

This amendment includes cream in the definition of milk in the interpretation section of the act.

A L B E R T A

ALBERTA LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.45.
See also 1955 bulletin p.64.

The purpose of the amendment is to increase the penalties for unlicensed livestock dealings. These changes come into force with the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

MILK INDUSTRY ACT, S.B.C. 1956, c.28.

"An Act respecting the Milk Industry".

This act consolidates the present legislation dealing with milk and enacts further measures to safeguard the public health. Part I of the act outlines provisions as to the production of milk. It deals with such things as the general sanitary and facility requirements of raw-milk and fluid-milk farms, producer certificates of approval issued by the Department of Agriculture, the sale of milk in milk-pasteurization areas, the appointment of inspectors by the Minister, the issuing of permits to process reconstituted milk and the rules governing the sale of such milk. In addition, the Board of Commissioners of a municipality is empowered to make by-laws regulating the production, storage and transportation of milk or manufactured milk products, to license vendors, and to appoint municipal inspectors.

In Part II of the act, provisions are set out governing the pasteurizing, processing and manufacturing of dairy products. The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for the licensing of creamery and dairy operators, milk-tasters and milk and cream-graders. Creamery and dairy operators are required to have complete records of milk received open for inspection at all times, and to forward to producers a detailed account of all milk shipped to the plant by them. The sale of adulterated milk or cream or milk taken from a diseased animal is prohibited. Inspectors are granted certain powers under this act to ensure that its provisions are not violated.

Marketing provisions are set out in Part III of the legislation which establishes the Milk Board to administer the part. The Board is to consist of not more than three members and has extensive control over the marketing of dairy products.

The definition of grades and standards of milk and the imposition of license fees are under the jurisdiction of the Board.

The Board is required to determine accounting values for each class of milk (classes being determined by the use to which the milk is put). Differentials are fixed according to the butter-fat content.

Accounting values for milk used in the fluid market are fixed by means of an economic formula established by the Board in accordance with principles set out in the act. For milk for manufacturing they are determined on the basis of current market yields. Quotas are established for each producer under the terms of the act based on the ratio over a specified period of fluid milk sales to the amount of milk qualifying for fluid sales.

From the accounting values the Board is required to establish a minimum producer price for quota milk calculated by multiplying the amount of such milk used in each class by the accounting value for that class, adding together the values so obtained and dividing the total by the total amount of quota milk. The effect of the calculation is to arrange that each producer can sell the same percentage of his quota milk as any other producer in each class of utilization.

The Board may designate the vendor to whom a producer shall sell his milk or an agency through which all fluid milk shall or may be sold. Provisions for the review and revision of producer-vendor contracts, and the holding of public hearings at the request of the Milk Board or 50 producers, consumers or vendors of milk are contained in the act. The minimum fixed producer prices, however, do not prohibit any one from paying a producer more than these prices.

Among the regulations the Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make under this act are those governing the issuance and cancellation of subsisting producer certificates, prescribing the standards of producer and processor equipment and establishing a maximum bacteria count for dairy products. Regulations may also establish grades and grade names and provide the necessary machinery for their implementation. The following statute changes are concurrent with this act.

a) The "Milk Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.208 (see 1955 bulletin p.66). and the "Creameries and Dairies Regulation Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.80 (See 1955 bulletin p.67) are repealed.

b) The "Natural Products Marketing (B.C.) Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.200 (see 1955 bulletin p.58) shall not apply to milk.

c) The "Public Utilities Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.277 (see 1955 bulletin p.66) relinquishes its authority over milk and milk products, and the Milk Board.

d) The authority of the "Municipal Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.232 over pasteurization of milk before delivery or sale is terminated.

e) The amendment to the "Health Act", R.S.B.C. 1948, c.141, dissolves its authority over the regulation of milk suppliers.

The act has been in force since July 1, 1957.

5. MARKETING

(d) Fruits, vegetables and honey

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CANADA - BRITISH COLUMBIA POTATO-WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE ACT,
S.B.C. 1956, c.37.

"An act to authorize Agreements between the Federal Government,
the Province and Co-operative Associations with respect to the
Construction of Potato-warehouses".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Minister
of Agriculture to enter into and execute agreements with the Federal
government and any co-operative association respecting the construction
of potato-warehouses in the Province.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.51.

See also 1955 bulletin p.72.

This amendment broadens the agricultural representatives' re-
sponsibility to directing the agricultural improvement program for his
district. Provision is also made for one representative of the district
4-H council on each Agricultural Conservation and Improvement District
Board.

A L B E R T A

AGROLOGIST ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.2.

See also 1955 bulletin p.73.

The purpose of this amendment is to allow farmers with a de-
gree in agriculture or any degree deemed by the General Faculty Council
to be the equivalent of a degree in agriculture to become members of the
Institute.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTE ACT, S.B.C. 1956, c.17.

"An Act respecting Farmers' and Women's Institutes".

This is an act authorizing the incorporation of any Farmers' or Women's Institute. It sets out the objectives, procedure for incorporation, powers and administration of such an institute. Provision is made for grants by the Minister either directly to each institute, providing it complies with the conditions of the grant, or indirectly to assist the promotion and extension of institutes. The act provides for a provincial Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, an Advisory Board composed of delegates from the Farmers' District Institutes, a Provincial Women's Institute composed of delegates from the Women's Institutes and a Superintendent of Women's Institutes. This act repeals the "Farmers' and Women's Institute Act"; R.S.B.C. 1948, c.117 as amended (see 1955 bulletin p.74) and its provisions apply to any existing institute.

7. CO-OPERATIVES

M A N I T O B A

THE COMPANIES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1957, c.10.

See also 1955 bulletin p.74.

This amendment concerning co-operative corporations deals with their responsibility to the Registrar, buying and selling of shares, allocation of surpluses and their use of patronage dividends.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendments, S.S. 1956, c.43; S.S. 1957, c.63.

See also 1955 bulletin p.75.

Directors of an association are given the power to repay patronage dividends loaned to a co-operative with shares of equal value in lieu of cash repayment. This and other amendments came into force on June 1, 1956. The 1957 amendment provides for the appointment of an administrator for any association whose member equities are endangered.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1957, c.64.

See also 1955 bulletin p.75.

This amendment states that the provisions of the Companies Act regarding registration of extra-provincial companies shall not apply to any company or association to which the operation of this act is extended.

CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, amendments, S.S. 1956, c.45; 1957, c.66.

See also 1955 bulletin p.75.

The principal effect of the 1956 amendment is to provide for the payment of uncollected earned interest on a guaranteed loan to the society or company by the Provincial Treasurer, at the discretion of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The physical limits on the guaranteed portion of certain loans made by the society to associations in northern areas are relaxed by both the 1956 and 1957 amendments.

A L B E R T A

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.12.

See also 1955 bulletin p.76.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is given the power, by this legislation, to appoint the Supervisor of Co-operative Activities a director in any co-operative association which appears unable to meet any public loan or any loan guaranteed under the provision of this act.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKER ACT, amendment, S.A. 1957, c.24.

See also 1955 bulletin p. 77.

The operators of frozen food locker plants are required, in complying with this amendment, to satisfactorily insure the contents of all rented lockers. This requirement will be a prerequisite to obtaining a license or renewal of a license under the act.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1956 ,c.9.

See also 1955 bulletin p.77.

This amendment states that the provisions of the 'Companies Act' relating to restoration of provincial and extra-provincial companies to the register of companies also apply to a co-operative association registered under this act.

8. CREDIT UNIONS

M A N I T O B A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, amendments, S.M. 1956, c.11; 1957, c.12.
See also 1955 bulletin p.77.

Provisions for the incorporation of a federation or league of credit unions aimed at the reduction of operating costs by group bonding of employees, group insurance on savings and loans, etc. are contained in the 1956 amendment. Details of the operation of such a league are outlined in the legislation. In 1957 a bill was passed limiting the value of land that a society can own to ten per cent of its net assets, and requiring a special by-law to authorize the borrowing of more than 25 per cent of the paid up capital, surplus and deposits of a society.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

THE CREDIT UNION ACT, S.S. 1956, c.44; amendment, S.S. 1957, c.5.
"An Act respecting Saving and Credit Unions".

The purpose of a credit union, according to the statute, "... shall be the promotion of thrift among its members and the creation of a source of credit for them.". This act provides for the incorporation of credit unions, and outlines their capital structure, borrowing and loaning powers, physical organization and member rights. A Credit Union Mutual Aid Board is set up which in turn establishes a Fund to protect and assist credit unions in financial difficulty. Amalgamation of two or more credit unions is provided for in the act. The Credit Union Act, R.S.S. 1953, c.226 as amended (see 1955 bulletin, p.78) is repealed. The new act came into force on May 1, 1956.

A L B E R T A

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment S.A. 1957, c.13.
See also 1955 bulletin p.78.

Changes made by this amendment include provision for the removal of the \$5,000 limit on the value of real estate held by a credit union at the discretion of the supervisor of co-operatives. A maximum limit is placed on the size of the reserve fund that must be maintained in any one year to cover bad loans, and provisions for the amalgamation of two or more credit unions. The statute will come into force at the same time as the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955.

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE RURAL CREDIT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1956, c.4.

See also 1955 bulletin p.78.

Section 77 of the act, dealing with certain capital structure requirements for Sugar Beet Co-operative Societies, is hereby repealed.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1957, c.17.

See also 1955 bulletin p.78.

The Inspector of Credit Unions is given the authority, by this legislation, to appoint an auditor for any credit union. The appointment is made at the expense of the credit union, but occurs only when the records of the union indicate that it is necessary. The remainder of the amendment exempts credit unions from a business tax and certain other provisions for the regulation and licensing of business as set down in the Municipal Act, S.B.C. 1957, c.42.

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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION



in western canada

1957-1958 supplement

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS DIVISION
OTTAWA, MAY 1959

PREFACE

This publication is the second supplement to "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada 1955". It brings up to date the summaries of agricultural statutes included in that bulletin by outlining the nature of the amendments and new legislation contained in the 1958 Statutes of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. As in the earlier bulletins, the summaries have no legal standing and are designed merely to provide information on current legislation as it relates to agriculture. The statutes themselves should be consulted where greater detail or exact legal interpretations are required.

The page numbers in this supplement run consecutively with those in the two previous bulletins and the index starting on page 139 contains references to legislation in all three bulletins.

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2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

S A S K A T C H E W A N

THE VEHICLES ACT, amendment, S. S. 1958, c.52.

See also 1957 supplement p.89.

A person who ordinarily resides outside of Saskatchewan and enters the province to take up residence must register any motor vehicle used in connection with the carrying on of farming operations.

THE AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ACT, 1958, new, S.S. 1958, c.91.

This Act replaces "The Farm Implement Act" which is repealed. It applies to the sale of all implements in Saskatchewan except sales by farmers or public officials acting under judicial process. The Act will be administered by the Agricultural Machinery Administration consisting of a permanent Director, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and staff including inspectors, as appointed by the Public Service Commission. The affairs of the Agricultural Machinery Administration shall be governed and directed by an Agricultural Machinery Board, consisting of the Director of the Agricultural Machinery Administration and four to six other members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a period up to three years. The functions of the Administration will include: testing and appraising implements sold or offered for sale in Saskatchewan; development work to improve and develop implements for use in the province; and publishing reports, pamphlets and bulletins for purposes of the Act. The Administration may enter agreements with government departments and agencies or universities for carrying on research or conducting inquiries, and it may carry on investigations and studies on behalf of any person or organization as determined by the Board. The Board may make an inquiry into the distribution and marketing of implements in Saskatchewan with all the powers of commissioners under The Public Inquiries Act.

Every manufacturer, company or person selling or offering implements for sale in Saskatchewan must be represented by one or more general distributors within the province. The distributor must file with the Director his name, location of business and the name and location of every vendor who obtains implements from or through him. Distributors must maintain a sufficient supply of repairs for implements sold through their dealers. Vendors must be licensed to sell implements or parts at the retail level, and may sell only implements or parts that are obtainable from or through a general provincial distributor. (This does not apply to second-hand implements or parts).

All general provincial distributors selling large implements in Saskatchewan must file with the Director on or before April 1 of each year, a list of implements to be offered for sale in the following 12 months with an illustration and description of each including brake and drawbar horsepower of engines and power requirements of power driven implements. The list must also include the intended maximum retail prices, both cash and credit, and the terms of credit that will be extended. A similar list must be submitted by distributors who are offering for sale small implements. All distributors are required to submit a list of repairs required for the implements sold by them, including the maximum retail price and where in Saskatchewan they may be purchased. Vendors who sell implements or repairs at a price higher than the stated maximum, or who fail to maintain a sufficient supply of repairs for implements they sell, are liable to fines under the Act.

Inspectors under this Act shall inspect the manufacturing of implements sold and the stock of repairs maintained by vendors and distributors in the province. Implement sale contracts must be made in writing in the prescribed form. They must be kept for two years and be made available at an inspector's request. Provision is made for a ten day trial period for the purchase of an implement where a prescribed sale contract has been completed; and the procedure for returning defective machines or parts is outlined. If a purchaser is unable to read a contract in English, it must be explained to him in a language he understands. The contract is not binding to a purchaser until signed by the vendor or his agent. Lien notes for unpaid purchase money may be taken by vendors, but their actions are subject to The Conditional Sales Act and Limitation of Civil Rights Act.

The procedure for repossession and sale of implements is set out in the Act. Priority of creditors for assignment of earnings of an implement is listed. In a case where the vendor of an implement is not the manufacturer, the provincial distributor shall be under liability to the purchaser for warranties in the sale contract, but the purchaser may bring action against any or all the parties concerned, including the vendor, for breach of warranty.

No member of the Agricultural Machinery Board or staff of the Agricultural Machinery Administration is liable to any civil action or damages by reason of statement or action under authority of the Board.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1958, c.31.

See also 1957 supplement p.92.

"Implement of husbandry" is defined as a vehicle used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations. A new subsection provides for the control or prohibition of ridden or herded animals on private laneways bordering a public highway.

(b) Crops

MANITOBA

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1958, c.42.

See also 1955 bulletin p.8.

Common buckthorn bush is added to the list of noxious weeds to be eradicated by land owners under the Act.

SASKATCHEWAN

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.17.

See also 1955 bulletin p.9.

The amendment makes several minor changes in wording and in amounts of payments made under the Act.

(c) Livestock

SASKATCHEWAN

OPEN WELLS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.18.

See also 1955 bulletin p.15.

Clause (b) of Section 5, dealing with defense against legal proceedings taken for violation of provisions of this Act, is amended. In such proceedings, it shall be considered sufficient defense against legal action as a result of injury to stock which gained access to threshed grain if it is shown that animals were, at the time of the alleged violation, restrained from running at large by a municipal by-law passed under "The Stray Animals Act", unless the owner of the stock shows that the stock was killed or injured after ten days from the time the grain was first placed or stored on the premises and:

- (i) that he took all reasonable precautions to prevent the stock from unlawfully running at large; or
- (ii) that the stock strayed through a fence that had been cut or broken or a gate that had been left open without his knowledge; or
- (iii) that the grain was so near the place where the stock was usually kept as to be an enticement to the stock.

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.19.

See also 1955 bulletin p.14.

Several minor changes were made in wording and amounts of payment under the Act.

A L B E R T A

LIVESTOCK DISEASES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.40.

See also 1955 bulletin p.18.

1957 supplement p.94.

Unvaccinated cattle over 12 months of age that react positively to a brucellosis test will be permanently branded with the letter "B" on the right jaw. Vaccinated animals will not be permanently marked unless they show a positive reaction after three years of age.

Anyone obstructing an inspector or person assisting him in execution of his duties under the act, is liable to fine and/or imprisonment.

Where a person purchases cattle for breeding or milk production purposes and discovers by a recognized brucellosis test within 20 days after delivery of the animal that the animals are reactors, he may rescind the sale or contract by written notice, within 14 days after the discovery. This section does not apply to unvaccinated cattle not over 12 months or vaccinated cattle not over 36 months of age.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation

MANITOBA

WATERSHED AND SOIL CONSERVATION AUTHORITIES ACT, S.M. 1958, c.70.

"An Act to provide for the Establishment of Authorities in Watershed and Soil Conservation Districts to conserve the soil and water resources of the Province."

This Act, administered by the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration provides for the establishment of watershed and soil conservation districts, with an authority in each district to promote soil and water conservation. "The Watershed and Soil Conservation Commission" as appointed, will advise the Minister in all matters relating to the administration and operation of the Act. The Lieutenant Governor in Council will appoint the six-member commission; three from the civil service, one from nominees of the Manitoba Urban Association, and two from nominees of the Union of Manitoba municipalities. Powers of the commission include the appointment of executive and other committees to assist in carrying out its duties, passing of by-laws and rules subject to approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and carrying out inquiries, investigations or surveys respecting matters to which the act applies. Persons employed by the commission for such an inquiry must be approved by the Minister.

When a resolution setting forth a plan for the establishment of a district is passed by the council of a municipality which would be included, wholly or partially, in the proposed district, the Minister will submit it to the Commission for approval. If approved by the Commission, the plan is then submitted to all the municipalities concerned. The councils of these municipalities must notify the Minister within 60 days that the plan submitted has been approved or disapproved, by local by-law. The Lieutenant Governor in Council then may by order in council establish a district and authority. When a district is established under the Act, the area included is described by the order in council and comprises all lands drained by the river, stream or surface water course named in the order.

The Minister will send written notice to the council of each municipality to be included in a new district; the municipalities will then each appoint representatives to act on the district authority. Qualifications for municipal representatives, terms of office and conduct of meetings of the district authorities are outlined.

An included municipality may, by by-law, annually levy and collect as a special rate, a watershed and soil conservation district

tax, an assessed value of lands and/or other rateable property. The amount levied in each year will be paid to the district authority. Where an included area does not comprise a whole municipality, if the amount of money collected in any year is not enough to cover the annual contribution made by the municipality, the municipality may levy and collect, in subsequent years, an additional watershed and soil conservation district tax from lands in the area, to cover the deficiency paid from general funds. A district authority may accept and use any gifts or grants made to it for the use and benefit of the district. Funds of each district are entrusted to the authority which will manage and administer them. Surplus funds may be invested in bonds or debentures of the Government of Canada, or a provincial government only. An annual audit of each district authority's books and records is required.

The Minister may make regulations under this act, and may perform any act that is ordinarily performed by a municipality or district authority.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

PROVINCIAL LANDS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.20.

See also 1955 bulletin p.25
1957 supplement p.96.

When any rent, royalty or consideration for the use of provincial lands or any right or interest therein, payable to the Crown, is in arrears, the Minister may issue a warrant to any person, who may seize goods, chattels, or standing or harvested crops of the person liable to pay, and sell them. This power may be exercised even when in the three months immediately prior to the issuing of the warrant, the property of goods, chattels or crops is vested in another person.

Where, under this act, a person is required to submit evidence or information respecting provincial lands the request will be made by the Minister in writing. The Minister may make regulations he deems necessary governing seizures and sales and distribution of proceeds of such sales.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.21.

See also 1955 bulletin p.25.

Where an area authority is of the opinion that construction of works is necessary to save, conserve or develop any land or water resource within the area, it may pass a bylaw authorizing the work and construct, operate and maintain such works. An area authority is responsible for maintenance and repair of any works constructed by it, and such work will be under the direction of an engineer of the Department of Agriculture.

Where lands in an area are not, in the opinion of the authority, benefitted lands as specified by the Act, but derive indirect benefit

from the works, the area authority may fix by resolution a rate not exceeding five cents per acre to be assessed against such lands. Grants made by a municipality to an area authority may be accepted as part or all of the annual amount to be raised by assessment, in which case the authority will either reduce or cancel the assessment for that year.

An area authority may fix a rate to be levied annually against lands when it is in the interest of the owners concerned to provide a separate fund for the payment of costs that may be incurred due to flooding or other unforeseen conditions.

The mailing of assessment notices may be dispensed with, (except in cases where the assessment or ownership has changed) by the area authority in any year, provided the assessment roll is prepared and open for inspection in the secretary-treasurer's office, and notices to that effect are posted in the area.

Each year the area authority must forward to each municipality and to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, the relative portion of the assessment roll and a statement of any changes or additions. Land owners affected will then be notified of the amounts levied under the year's assessment.

A L B E R T A

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, amendments, S.A. 1958, c.65, c.66.

See also 1955 bulletin p.28.

1957 supplement p.98.

A minimum rent of 30 cents per acre is established for land under cultivation lease where 25 per cent or more of the land is under cultivation. The annual rent on grazing leases will be a percentage of the forage value of the land that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may decide. Previously, the rent had been $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the forage value of the land. Assignments of grazing leases must have the consent of the Minister. When the holder of a grazing lease dies and the representative of the estate does not obtain consent of the Minister to an assignment of lease, the Minister may require that a satisfactory assignment be submitted to him. Failure to comply may result in cancellation of the lease. The Minister may also cancel a grazing lease where the land is not being used for the purpose for which it was leased, or if one or more persons involved in a joint lease cease to use the land for grazing purposes.

Where land has a loan under The Homestead Lease Loan Act still outstanding against clearing and breaking done by a previous lessee, the new lessee must pay for the improvement. Should an applicant for a lease still owe money loaned to him under the same act, his application may be accepted subject to conditions of repayment. The Minister may withdraw any lands under lease, other than a homestead lease, for public work, by giving the lessee one year's notice.

The validity of dispositions or assignments with or without a seal, and handling of application fees are outlined.

A new section is added to the Act, regarding powers of the Lieutenant Governor to make regulations. He may make regulations regarding use of public lands for geophysical or geological exploration, exploring for and excavating fossil remains or objects of scientific interest. Regulations may deal with procedure of public auction sales of public lands, application for lands, obligations of lessees, assignments, cancellations and penalties for violation of provision of the Act.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.29.

See also 1957 supplement p.99.

The Minister may appoint assessors and other technical personnel outside The Public Service Act, as they may be required, for administration of an improvement district. Fifty per cent of the cost of any new general assessment, as directed by the Minister, may be borne by the Provincial Treasurer.

The value of relief assistance to a resident of an improvement district constitutes a debt to the Minister of Municipal Affairs, and a lien will be held against the land of the recipient equal to the improvement district's contributions for such assistance.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FOREST ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1958, c.17.

See also 1955 bulletin p.35.

The definition of "management license" is deleted and "tree farm license" replaces it. This will now include Forest Management License No. 2 and all other forest management licenses issued prior to January 1, 1958. The Minister may grant a tree farm license to the owner of other tenures to combine them with Crown forest lands into a single unit for the continuous growing of forest product crops to be harvested in periodic cuts, adjusted to the sustained yield capacity of the lands. A tree farm license may also be granted for the management of Crown lands for the same purpose. Procedures for application and granting of licenses are outlined.

(c) Tenure and assessment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LAND TITLES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.90.

See also 1955 bulletin p.38.

Several amendments dealt with recording and filing procedures of the Registrar. An instrument register must be kept and as each instrument is received, it must be stamped, showing the date of receipt and the serial number assigned to it. Serial numbers and dates on instruments received will establish priority between mortgages, transferees and others. Requirements of other recording procedures, including microphotography are listed.

A L B E R T A

LAND TITLES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.34.

See also 1955 bulletin p.39.

This amendment revises the section of the act dealing with the registration of lands reserved for public purposes when these lands become part of a plan of subdivision.

4. FINANCE

A L B E R T A

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, amendments, S.A. 1958, c.20, c.21.

See also 1957 supplement p. 103.

Appointment of members to the Farm Purchase Board, structure of the Board and terms of office are outlined. Five per cent of the payment on principal made to a board by a purchaser each year will be set aside in the Farm Purchase Assurance Fund. The Provincial Treasurer may advance money to the Assurance Fund from the General Revenue fund when necessary. When in any year a board is unable to meet a payment due a vendor, the Provincial Treasurer may advance a temporary loan from the assurance fund to pay the vendor. The loan will be repaid when payment is received from the purchase. After all payments of principal and interest due under a purchase agreement have been made, the money deposited in the assurance fund from those payments will be distributed to the vendor of the land and the Provincial Treasurer in the same proportions as an instalment payment under the purchase agreement.

Where a purchaser fails to make any payments for insurance premiums, taxes or other obligations respecting a purchase agreement with a board, the board may pay the money, and add that amount to the principal owing by the purchaser under the agreement.

The second amendment increased the appropriations to the Farm Purchase Revolving Fund from two to three million dollars.

(c) Debt adjustment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM SECURITY ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.24.

See also 1955 bulletin p.53;
1957 supplement p.105.

The three years in which the Act was to apply are changed from 1955, 1956 and 1957 to 1958, 1959 and 1960.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

S A S K A T C H E W A N

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.92.

See also 1955 bulletin p.55.

Minor amendments to section 7 more clearly define persons to whom the Act applies.

(b) Grains, feeds and seeds

M A N I T O B A

COMMUNITY SEED CLEANING PLANT LOANS ACT, S.M. 1958, c.57.

On written request from the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, the Provincial Treasurer may make loans from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to a corporation to assist in establishing, constructing and equipping community seed cleaning plants. The amount paid out may be up to one-half of the total cost, with a maximum limit of 20 thousand dollars. Loans must be repaid within 12 years. Interest charged will depend on the rate at which the government can borrow on its debentures, at the time.

All applications for loans must be approved by the Minister on the basis of plans and specifications of the proposed plant, need for a plant in the area, security and other factors, before any money is paid. Responsibilities of the recipient of a loan, until the loan is repayed are set out in the Act. They include insurance of plant and contents, proper use of the plant, maintenance of cleaning standards, provision for inspection, cleaning and repairs to the plant and equipment.

Failure to comply with any provision of the Act will place a recipient of a loan in default under any security offered and the Minister may demand immediate repayment of moneys outstanding. The Lieutenant Governor may make regulations consistent with any provisions of the Act.

A L B E R T A

SEED DEALERS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.78.

See also 1957 supplement p.107.

The definition of "seed dealer" is amended. It now means any person, partnership corporation or co-operative association, or seed marketing or shipping organization dealing in seed with producers, but it does not include purchases of seed by a person for his own use, or sales of seed by the producer of that seed.

(d) Fruit, vegetable and honey

M A N I T O B A

VEGETABLE SALES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1958, c.69.

See also 1955 bulletin p.68.

The act is amended to include some fruits as well as vegetables. The word "producer" will replace "vegetable" and vegetable products". Schedule A is changed by the addition of these vegetables: celery, cauliflower, head lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, corn, asparagus and rhubarb. Schedule B lists the fruits that come under the Act: strawberries, raspberries, apples, crabapples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums or prunes, blueberries, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes and tomatoes.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1958, c.1.

See also 1955 bulletin p.69.

The Red River Exhibition is added to those societies entitled to receive legislative grants. The maximum grant that may be made for prizes at that exhibition is four thousand five hundred dollars.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.1

See also 1955 bulletin p.73.

The Minister may make a grant to a society for capital purposes out of moneys appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for the aid of societies.

7. CO-OPERATIVES

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.1.

See also 1955 bulletin p.75.

1957 supplement p.112.

Where a guarantee is given to a company under section 3, the guaranteed portion may not exceed 50 per cent of the loan, without the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

A L B E R T A

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.11.

See also 1955 bulletin p.76.

An association incorporated to supply electric power and/or natural gas to its members may impose an annual membership levy, to be set for a period of one year at the annual meeting of the association.

A member refusing to pay the membership levy is liable to have the supply of electricity and/ or gas cut off, at the order of the directors.

8. CREDIT UNIONS

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1958, c.2.

See also 1955 bulletin p.78.

1957 supplement p. 113.

A credit union whose members are authorized to use negotiable orders may authorize the making of loans for amounts in excess of eight per cent of its paid up capital, deposits and surplus, to a municipality or municipal body, provided that the total amount of all such loans at any one time does not exceed 25 per cent of the paid up capital and deposits.

A credit union may not permit its members to use orders for withdrawal purposes unless a reserve of cash on hand or in a chartered bank or in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited or partly in cash and partly of Canadian Federal or provincial government bonds is maintained to meet withdrawals. This reserve must be not less than 15 per cent of the credit union's shares and deposits.

A L B E R T A

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.A. 1958, c.13.

See also 1955 bulletin p .78.

1957 supplement p. 113.

This amendment allows a credit union to pay five hundred dollars to the executor of a deceased member immediately after the member's death. Previously there had been a waiting period of two months and the amount payable was two hundred dollars.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1958, c.12.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.78.

1957 supplement p.114.

A "Credit Union Reserve Board" is established to administer the Credit Union Provincial Reserve Fund. The Board may adopt laws for its own government, and its operating expenses will be paid out of the

Reserve fund. Each year the Board will levy on all credit unions other than central credit unions, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of one per cent of each credit union's total share capital and deposits. This assessment will continue until the fund equals one per cent of the total share capital and deposits of all the credit unions under this Act. The fund will be maintained at that level by assessments or payments to individual credit unions as required. Any net income may be distributed by the Board among the contributing credit unions in proportion to their total contributions. Money in the Fund not required for other purposes may be invested or deposited in a central credit union or bank.

The Board may make payments from the Fund for loans, advances or grants-in-aid to a credit union in financial difficulty. When assistance is given by the Board, it may require that the credit union involved assign its back debts and pledge its other assets to the Board. In the case of a credit union applying for a loan, advance or grant from the Fund, the Board may recommend that an administration of affairs of the credit union be appointed. Any remuneration he receives will be paid by the credit union.

The B.C. Credit Union League and the B.C. Central Credit Union will receive a copy of the Board's annual audit. Each credit union will receive a statement from the Board each year of the estimated value of that credit union's equity in the Fund. That figure will be used for the purpose of the credit union's balance sheet for its fiscal year.

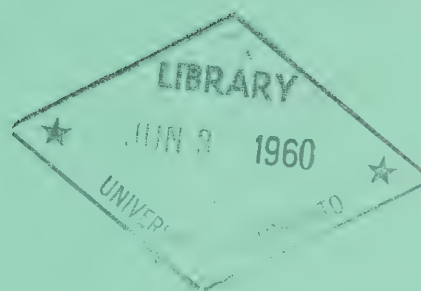
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Canada Agriculture, Department
Economic Branch

GOVT PUBS



PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION



in western canada

1958-1959 supplement

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS DIVISION
OTTAWA, JANUARY 1960

PREFACE

This publication is the third supplement to "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada 1955". It brings up to date the summaries of agricultural statutes included in that bulletin and subsequent supplements by outlining the nature of amendments and new legislation as passed by the Western Provincial Legislatures. The legislation contained in this publication was passed in Manitoba during the second session of the 25th Legislature which sat from March 12 to March 31, 1959 and the first session of the 26th Legislature which sat from June 9 to August 4, 1959; in Saskatchewan, during the third session of the 13th Legislature which sat from February 12 to April 14, 1959; in Alberta, during the fifth session of the 13th Legislature which sat from February 5 to April 7, 1959; and in British Columbia, during the third session of the 25th Legislature which sat from January 22 to March 20, 1959. The summaries provided in these publications have no legal standing and should be used for reference purposes only.

The page numbers in this publication run consecutively with those in the previous issues and the index starting on page 152 contains references to legislation in all issues.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

M A N I T O B A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND IMMIGRATION ACT, amendments, S.M. 1959.
ch. 4.

See also 1955 bulletin p.4; 1956-1957 supplement p.89

One amendment includes persons studying for a diploma in Agriculture among those to whom payments may be made from the Consolidated Fund to assist them in continuing or completing their courses.

A second amendment changes the title of The Department of Agriculture and Immigration Act to The Department of Agriculture and Conservation Act. This change is made throughout the wording in the Act. Under section 4 of the Act an officer is appointed who is known as: The Director of Water Control and Conservation. The Water Control and Conservation Branch is established under this Act to provide the management and administration for the construction or operation of water control works.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959; ch. 36.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.4.

This amendment increases the sum that may be advanced by the province to the Department to purchase agricultural supplies for distribution and sale to farmers from \$1,000,000 to \$1,750,000.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

S A S K A T C H E W A N

THE PEST CONTROL ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch. 82.

See also 1956-57 bulletin, p.92.

This amendment gives rural municipalities the power to pass by-laws respecting the destruction of pests.

(b) Crops

M A N I T O B A

CROP INSURANCE TEST AREAS ACT, s.m. 1959, ch.14.

This Act provides for insuring wheat, oats, and barley within test areas against hail, drought, flood, frost, wind, disease and pests. A body known as The Crop Insurance Agency is established to administer the Act. This agency consists of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for a period of three years; from these five members a chairman, vice-chairman and managing director are appointed. The Act provides for the establishment of a fund not exceeding \$500,000 to be derived from Provincial advances of working capital, Provincial Treasury payments of one-half annual administrative costs, premiums received, and Government of Canada contributions, if any.

At least 25 per cent of the persons in an area must be willing to enter into contracts before an insurable area will be established. Payment for crop losses will be based upon the difference between the actual yield and the long term average yield for each test area, using the average grade marketed in that test area over the preceding ten years and the initial price per bushel of average grade, basis in store Fort William or Port Arthur, as fixed by the Canadian Wheat Board in the crop year concerned. The premium payment for this insurance is set by the regulations. The Act came into force on October 15, 1959.

(c) Livestock

S A S K A T C H E W A N

APIARIES ACT, S.S. 1959, ch. 42.

See also 1955 bulletin p.17.

This Act concerns the prevention and control of disease among bees. It provides for the registration of all beekeepers; restriction of importation of bees; inspection of beekeeping premises and the destruction of bees and equipment where disease exists.

PURE BRED SIRES AREAS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch. 38.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.16.

This amendment provides that where a person is convicted of a violation under the Act, the judge may order the person convicted to castrate or slaughter or sell for slaughter, the animal in respect of which the conviction is made, within 30 days after the conviction date.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION ACT, S.S. 1959, ch.43.

This Act provides for the establishment and licensing of artificial breeding service centers. It prohibits the use of unapproved semen and permits the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations respecting any matter necessary for the purpose of carrying out the Act.

A L B E R T A

THE ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT, S.A. 1959, ch.15.

This Act is intended to give authority to regular persons commercially engaged in all aspects of the artificial insemination of domestic animals. It is not intended to control persons who use the procedures only in respect of their own animals. The Minister of Agriculture may appoint an artificial insemination advisory committee to advise him on matters relating to artificial insemination. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations in respect of licenses, standards of sanitation, health tests of animals, records and any other pertinent matters.

THE BRAND ACT, amendment, S.A. 1959, ch.6.

See also 1955 bulletin p.18, 1956-57 supplement, p.94.

This amendment extends the time within which prosecution can be commenced for a conviction under the Act from within six months to within two years but not afterward.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

GRAZING ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1959, ch.37.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.21.

This amendment changes the definition of Crown range. Under the revised definition "Crown range" includes both the Crown lands of the Province within any grazing district and also such lands as are defined by regulations under this Act to be Crown range. This allows for the enforcement of the Act on lands other than those belonging to the Province.

APIARIES ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1959, ch.3.

See also 1955 bulletin p.23.

The definition of disease is expanded to include Nosema (nosema apis) and Acarine (Acarapis woodi). Section 3 is amended to have examinations conducted by the Provincial Apiarist or his appointee rather than by a member appointed by the B.C. Honey Producers Association. This section also provides for the inspection of apiaries suspected of having any disease and upon location of diseased premises, the Inspector may

authorize the burning of bees and equipment having American foul-brood. Where an inspector finds that disease exists in an apiary or hives which is of a mild nature only, he may treat the diseased colonies by the use of recognized anti-bacterial agents. Every person who reasonably suspects the existence of disease in his apiary shall report his suspicion immediately to the Department of Agriculture. No persons shall bring any bees, bee products, bee supplies, hives, frames, combs or apiary appliances into a bee quarantine area without first obtaining a permit to do so from the provincial apiarist or an inspector.

Every person who sells bees to any person in the province shall within 30 days after the sale furnish to the provincial apiarist the name and address of the person to whom the bees were sold and the number of packages or colonies sold.

STOCK-BRANDS ACT, amendments, S.B.C. 1959, ch.9.

See also 1955 bulletin p.22.

The definition of "carrier" is amended to include aeroplanes or other air transportation. Where the purchaser of any stock drives same from the place of purchase he must obtain a memorandum in writing setting out the details of the sale. In order that slaughtered animals can be identified an amendment to section 30 makes it unlawful to remove the ears and scalp from the hide of a slaughtered animal.

An amendment to section 42 provides for the seizure of stock by an inspector where he finds the stock being removed or driven unlawfully.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation

S A S K A T C H E W A N

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION ACT, S.S. 1959, ch.100.

This Act provides for the establishment of the South Saskatchewan River Development Commission consisting of from five to seven members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The commission shall advise the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on all aspects of the development and operation of the project, and co-ordinate the planning and research required for the project. The project is to provide facilities for the irrigation of approximately 500,000 acres of land in Central Saskatchewan and in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

GROUND WATER CONSERVATION ACT, S.S. 1959, ch.99.

The purposes of this Act are to obtain information on formations and materials encountered during well-drilling operations; to assist in

ground water and geological studies; to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of ground water resources and to prevent pollution and contamination of ground water.

The Act provides for the licensing of well drillers, and the regulation of drilling methods.

A L B E R T A

THE PUBLIC LANDS ACT , amendment, S.A. 1959, ch.68.

See also 1955 bulletin p.28; 1956-57 supplement p.98; 1957-58 supplement, p.131.

The amendment to section 52 concerns the definition of crop failure for different crops and the rental payments associated with such failures. A new section is added to section 56 whereby the Minister may, upon giving one year's notice to a grazing lessee, withdraw a grazing lease issued under the Act and thereby reduce the area of land held by a rancher to an area sufficient to graze six hundred or 1,000 head of cattle whichever is greater than the size of the rancher's herd. The Minister may include any other lands held by a rancher in his determination of the area of land sufficient to graze 600 or 1,000 head of cattle. The carrying capacity of any lands shall be determined by an inspector of the Department.

The Minister may exempt a lessee from the payment of any portion of his rent for a maximum period of three years where the lands contained in the lease are infested with noxious weeds or have partly reverted to their natural state. The Minister may, upon giving one month's notice, withdraw any land contained in a lease other than a homestead lease where such land contains sand and gravel in commercial quantities or may be subdivided for industrial or commercial purposes. If any lease expires or is cancelled, any buildings or structures on the lands concerned will, if not removed within one month, become the property of the Crown. Any crops grown on public lands by a person not authorized to do so may be seized by the Crown. All livestock found on public lands become the property of the Crown unless a person is able to establish his title to the livestock.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

DYKES MAINTENANCE ACT, amendments, S.B.C. 1959, ch. 28.

See also 1955 bulletin p.33; 1956-1957 supplement, p.100.

Subsection 4 of section 3 is deleted and a subsection added which states that except with the approval in writing of the Dyking Commissioner, no dyking authority shall:

- (a) lower the elevation or decrease the width of a dyke;

- (b) install any culvert, pipe, flood-box or any structure through a dyke;
- (c) construct any works on or over a dyke;
- (d) alter the foreshore adjacent to a dyke.

A further amendment provides that every dyking authority shall create and maintain, to a degree consistent with the financial resources of the district, an adequate renewal reserve fund for the renewal of perishable structures, the purchase of major equipment, and the reconstruction or extension of the works under its control. The commissioner may determine the amount to be raised in a year by a dyking authority in order that an adequate renewal reserve fund shall be maintained.

(c) Tenure and assessment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, amendments, S.S. 1959, ch.10.

See also 1955 bulletin p.47; 1956-57 supplement, p.102.

An amendment to section 35 provides that a person employed by a tenant shall have first claim for unpaid wages or salary in the event of business failure of the tenant, necessitating the sale of goods or chattels. Such a claim has priority over the claims of the landlord or any other creditor.

LAW AMENDMENT (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, S.S. 1959, ch.29.

See also 1955 bulletin p.45.

This Act provides that where a tenant has crops growing on land for which the tenancy has expired and that because of unfavorable weather conditions, the unavailability of threshing equipment, shortage of grain storage space or impossibility of sale, the tenant had been unable to remove such crops, the tenant may enter such land with the necessary equipment and harvest and remove any crop belonging to him. The current occupier of the land may be liable to a fine not exceeding \$250 for wilfully destroying or damaging the crop belonging to the former tenant.

An amendment under this Act provides that every person who cut or threshed any 1958 grain crop for another person for a fixed price shall have a lien upon such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the price. These liens have priority over all other claims against the owner of such grain. This section shall not apply where, prior to the coming into force of this section, grain grown in 1958 has been taken in sufficient quantities to cover payment of the price of work done as created by The Threshers' Lien Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LINE FENCES ACT , amendment, S.B.C. 1959, ch.32.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.41.

This amendment permits the operations of fence-viewers outside the limits of a city, town, district, or village only. The section appointing fence-viewers inside municipalities is repealed. *

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit

MANITOBA

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, S.M. 1958 (1st session) Ch. 1.

This Act establishes, as an agency of the government, an organization which makes loans to farmers for designated purposes and assists them in establishing, developing and operating their farms. This organization, known as the Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation, consists of five directors appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, two of whom must be representatives of recognized farm organizations and three of whom may be members of the civil service of Manitoba. From the directors a manager may be appointed who, subject to the control of the directors and the Minister, is responsible for the management, direction and control of the operations of the corporation.

The corporation may make loans to farmers for any or all of the following purposes:

- (a) the purchase of land
- (b) the erection, making of additions to, and other improvement of farm houses and other farm buildings situated on land owned by the borrower,
- (c) the clearing, breaking, draining or fencing of land, or any other permanent improvements which will increase the productive value of the land or promote soil conservation
- (d) the paying off of mortgages
- (e) the consolidating of debts incurred for productive agricultural purposes

- (f) the purchase of livestock ;
- (g) the purchase of agricultural implements or farm machinery;
- (h) such other purposes as approved by the directors.

Under the Act not more than \$25,000 may be loaned to any one borrower on the security of one farm. The monies loaned shall be secured by a first mortgage on all the land concerned and, where the purchase of livestock or other chattels is involved, besides a mortgage on land, the loan shall be secured by a first chattel mortgage on the livestock so purchased and any natural increase, or on other chattels so purchased, or both. If the manager so designates, a chattel mortgage on livestock and other chattels owned by the borrower shall be taken. Where part of the land in respect of which the loan is made is owned by a relative of the loan applicant, each of the owners becomes a borrower and joins in any mortgages required to be given as security for the loan. No loan shall be made for an amount in excess of 65 per cent of the value of the security given for the loan whether it is land only or land and chattels. The value of land shall constitute not less than 60 per cent of the total security value given. The value of chattels, not including livestock, mortgaged as security shall constitute not more than 20 per cent of the total security value given.

No loan shall be made to a borrower who is under 21 years or over 60 years of age except in father and son or father-in-law and son-in-law arrangements where the father or father-in-law may be over 60 but not over 65 years if in good health. Every loan is repayable in equal annual instalments within a period not exceeding 30 years. The repayment of principal, but not interest, may be deferred by the board for the first three years of the loan. The directors may fix the rate of interest payable on loans by regulation, but this rate shall not be more than one per cent per annum greater than the rate at which the government could borrow monies on the security of its debentures. Interest on loans shall not be compounded. An applicant must satisfy the directors that he has had a minimum of three years' experience in farming within the last ten years, that he has the necessary ability and capacity to operate a farm and that farming is his main occupation. His probable net income, plans for future operation and his assets and liabilities must also have the approval of the directors.

The corporation shall take any steps necessary to supervise the expenditure of monies loaned in order to ensure that they are expended for the purpose stated. The corporation may withhold or call in monies that it feels are not being expended economically or for the purpose stated. The sale of land and chattels may be undertaken to recover a loan.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, amendments, S.M. 1959, (2nd session) ch. 1.

Section 2 of the Act is amended by adding the following definition:

"family farm" means a farm on which the necessary labor is performed primarily by a farmer and his family, if any, and that is operated

by that farmer or by a corporation of which he is an executive officer. Subsection 2 of section 8 is added to by inserting a paragraph which provides that the manager may defer the repayment of principal which would fall due one year after the loan is made, but the interest remains payable in each year and notwithstanding any such deferment the loan shall be entirely repaid within 30 years. Subsection (8) of section 8 is amended by striking out the words "interest on loans shall not be compounded." To this section a paragraph is added: the directors may fix a special rate of interest, lower than that payable in other cases, that shall be payable by any borrower who is less than 31 years of age and fulfills or complies with the other conditions fixed by regulation. Section (11) is added to the Act: no loan shall be made under this Act to a corporation unless it is a corporation incorporated for the purpose of carrying on and is actually carrying on the operation of a family farm. The responsibilities of the manager are amended to include the authority to approve the making of any loan.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FAMILY FARM CREDIT ACT, S.S. 1959, ch. 44.

"An Act to provide assistance to farmers in the establishment and development of family farms as economic farm units".

The purpose of the Act is to make long term credit available to farmers. The Co-operative Trust Company is designated as the agency that may make loans to farmers for the purposes of purchasing land, constructing and repairing buildings, soil conservation, purchasing livestock and paying off mortgages.

Not more than \$25,000 shall be lent to any one borrower; mortgages on land and chattel mortgages on livestock shall provide security; moneys lent may be made available in a lump sum or in instalments; no loan shall be made unless it is expected that an economic farm unit will be established as a result; maximum repayment period is 30 years; the loan shall not exceed 80 per cent of the appraised value of the securities; the Company may grant a postponement of principal payment in the event of a low income year.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch. 41.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.46.

This amendment provides that all charges on grain grown in the province shall, to the extent of any advance payment, cease except where written notice has, before the making of the advance payment, been given to the manager or operator of the elevator.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch. 11.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.47.

This amendment provides for an increase from \$5 to \$8 in the amount of indemnity payable per acre in respect of loss in any year.

A L B E R T A

FARM HOME IMPROVEMENTS ACT, S.A. 1959, ch.18.

This Act provides a guarantee by the province to chartered banks and treasury branches on loans made to farmers for the purpose of improving the farm home. The Provincial Treasurer shall pay to the bank one-half of the amount of any loss sustained by the bank on a loan. Loans must not exceed \$2,000 at five per cent simple interest and must be repayable by at least \$200 a year. The purpose of the loan is to make improvements to the farm home other than household furnishings or electrical appliances.

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, amendments, S.A. 1959, ch.19

See also 1956-57 supplement, p.103; 1957-58 supplement, p.133.

An amendment to section 19 provides that no loan from the Fund may be made where the value of the land to be purchased together with the value of the land already owned by the applicant is in excess of \$30,000. The amount of the loan for the purchase of lands to be added to the farm unit has been increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000 or 50 per cent of the purchase price whichever is the lesser.

The vendor shall be paid in full before the loan from the Fund is repaid. The provincial guarantee to vendors is increased from 70 per cent to 90 per cent of any loss sustained.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FARM ASSISTANCE ACT, S.A. 1959, ch.17.

The purpose of this Act is to authorize the government to enter into any agreements with the Government of Canada relating to farm or other land use and conservation, including irrigation and water development; farm credit and crop insurance.

(c) Debt adjustment

A L B E R T A

FEEDER ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1959, ch.20.

See also 1955 bulletin p.54.

The Act provides for a guarantee repayment of loss sustained on loans to feeder associations for the purpose of acquiring livestock up to 25 per cent of the amount of the loan. The maximum amount of the loans to an association to which this guarantee can apply has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

B R I T I S H · C O L U M B I A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1959, ch.49.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.58.

Certain amendments to the Act were made as a result of recommendations made by the Royal Commission on the Tree-Fruit Industry of British Columbia. Section 4 was revised to include the promotion of any or all aspects of the transportation, packing, storage, and marketing of natural products within the Province. A clause was added to authorize any marketing agency to pool the proceeds received from the sale of the regulated product and to distribute the proceeds in such a manner that each person receives a share of the total proceeds in relation to the amount, variety, size, grade and class of the product delivered by him. The Board shall delegate its powers from time to time as it deems necessary for the proper operation of the scheme under which it is constituted.

(b) Grains, feeds and seeds

M A N I T O B A

COMMUNITY SEED CLEANING PLANT LOANS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1959, ch.12.

See also 1957-1958 supplement, p.134.

This amendment raises the maximum amount that can be loaned under the Act in respect of any one plant from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

(c) Livestock and livestock products

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch.40.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.63.

The amendment to section 30 provides that no person shall put milk into the tank of a milk-tank truck unless he is the holder of a license issued to him under this Act authorizing him to do so.

A L B E R T A

STOCK INSPECTION ACT, amendment, S.A. 1959, ch.82.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.64.

This amendment requires that where stock owned by more than one person are included in a simple shipment the operator of the vehicle transporting the stock shall distinctively mark with paint or pencil, or by clipping or tattooing, the stock of each person.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendments, S.M. 1959, ch.2.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.69; 1957-58 bulletin, p.136.

Amendments to section 5 require that a newly organized society must be 30 miles from the headquarters of any other society. The previous distance was 15 miles. The permission of the Minister must be obtained before any society may change the location of its headquarters. In order to receive a membership grant a society must have 400 members. Previously only 200 were required. The conditions relating to building grants and the grants to the various society classes are outlined.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ACT, amendments, S.M. 1959.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.70, ch.26.

Amendments to the Act allow the Minister to prescribe the form of the annual reports of the societies and to set the conditions relating to the legislative grants to the societies. The required membership in any society receiving a grant is increased from 200 to 400 members.

VETERINARY SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACT, amendment, S.M. 1958 (2nd session) ch.10.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.71.

Section 7 of the Act is amended by increasing the maximum amount which may be paid out of the fund to any one person from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch.39.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.72; 1956-57 supplement, p.110.

This amendment repeals section 6 of the Act. The substituting section increases the Provincial Advisory Council from 12 to 16 members to be appointed from the various designated associations.

A L B E R T A

FARMERS UNION OF ALBERTA ACT, S.A., 1959, ch.98.

The purpose of this Act is to incorporate the Farmers' Union of Alberta which has the objects of fostering, encouraging and advancing the interests of farmers in Alberta. The objects of the Union are stated in the Act along with the bylaws, rules, and regulations that apply to it as a corporation.

7. CO-OPERATIVES

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1959, ch.1.

See also 1955 bulletin, p.75; 1956-57 supplement, p.111.

This amendment provides the regulations to be adhered to in the event of the dissolution of an association. General provisions respecting the appointment of liquidators and their duties are outlined. The notification of claims, the distribution of assets, and the regulations concerning both are stated.

A L B E R T A

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1959, ch.11.

See also 1955 bulletin; p.76; 1957-58 supplement, p.136.

The amendment to section 37 places the responsibility for authorizing liquidation in the hands of the association. It also permits the directors to pass a liquidation resolution in the event of the failure to obtain a quorum at a general meeting.

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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

in western canada

1966

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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PREFACE

This publication is the second titled "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada". The first, "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada, 1955" was published in November 1955 with supplements in 1957, 1959 and 1960. These earlier publications are out of print and no longer available for distribution.

This publication contains summaries of agricultural legislation on the statute books of the four western provinces as of August 1966. These summaries are not intended for use as substitutes for the acts themselves. Where more detail or exact legal interpretation are required the statutes should be consulted.

The following abbreviations are used:

S.M.	-	Statutes of Manitoba
R.S.M.	-	Revised Statutes of Manitoba
S.S.	-	Statutes of Saskatchewan
R.S.S.	-	Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan
S.A.	-	Statutes of Alberta
R.S.A.	-	Revised Statutes of Alberta
S.B.C.	-	Statutes of British Columbia
R.S.B.C.	-	Revised Statutes of British Columbia
c.	-	chapter

The Economics Branch acknowledges the assistance given by provincial government officials who checked the summaries for errors of omission or interpretation.

The summaries in this publication were prepared by Mrs. M.A. Bradley, formerly with the Economics Branch and now with the Data Processing Services of the Department.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURE AND CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 2; amendments: S.M. 1957, c. 2; 1959 (Second session), c. 3 and c. 4; 1961 (First session), c. 2; 1963, c. 3; 1964 (Second session), c. 1; 1965, c. 3.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture and Conservation".

The Department of Agriculture and Conservation is established under this Act. The department is required to administer all matters relating to agriculture and conservation, including a number of acts listed in this Act and the regulations made under these acts.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 23.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

The Department of Agriculture is established by this Act. Its specific duties are to administer acts concerning agriculture, to promote the agricultural interest of the province; to encourage the production and facilitate the marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products; to promote co-operation among agriculturists; to collect facts and statistics relating to agriculture and publish reports, statistics and circulars. The province may make advances, the net amount of which shall not at any one time exceed \$1.75 million, to the Department to purchase agricultural supplies for distribution and sale to farmers, rural municipalities and organizations for use in agricultural operations.

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 150.

"An Act respecting Rural Municipalities".

This Act provides for the organization of municipalities, establishment of municipal councils, holding of municipal elections and the appointing of municipal officers. A council is empowered to pass municipal bylaws dealing with such things as extermination of certain pests, the inspection and testing of cattle, seed grains and supplies, advances to farmers, control of noxious weeds, etc.

The council may by resolution authorize the reeve and treasurer to borrow from any person, bank or corporation sums required to meet the current expenditures of the municipalities until the taxes for the current year are available.

Provision is made for municipal assessments, the mailing of assessment notices to taxpayers, and the hearing of appeals. A lien may be taken by the municipality on land and crops for payment of taxes due. On land the lien has priority in all cases except claims of the Crown. Liens and charges under the Threshers' Lien Act, the Bills of Sale Act, the Municipality Seed Grain

Supply Act as well as the right of the municipality to distrain for advances made for food or necessities are all prior to the lien on a crop under this Act. Special provisions deal with arrears of telephone and school taxes. Saskatchewan Farmers Union membership fees may be collected by the municipal secretary from those Union Members wishing to participate in this scheme.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 4.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

This Act establishes a Department of Agriculture to institute inquiries and collect information and statistics relating to agricultural, manufacturing or other interests of the province; to adopt measures for circulating and disseminating these data; to ensure the observance and execution of the provisions contained in Acts relating to agriculture.

The Provincial Treasurer is authorized, upon the requisition of the Minister of Agriculture, to advance, out of the General Revenue Fund, such sums of money as may be required to purchase, market or grade the seed grain and livestock entrusted to the Department as an agent for sale, sold to the Department for resale or sold in the ordinary administration of the Department.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 100.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

This Act establishes the Department of Agriculture which shall have the supervision of all model and experimental farms, and all agricultural, horticultural, live-stock, poultry and dairying associations and institutes receiving government aid. The officers of the above mentioned societies, all government agents or other public officers of the province shall provide the Department of Agriculture with all such information as it may request.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 83; amendments: S.M. 1956, c. 21; 1957, c. 23; 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements".

All farm implement vendors must file annually with the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation a list of the implements they have for sale, together with their description and retail prices. The same applies to repairs sold

by them. A vendor is prohibited from selling or offering for sale an implement or repair at a price higher than that stated on his list. Special provisions of the Act deal with sale contracts, repossession of implements, purchase of two or more large implements to form an "outfit" and assignment of earnings. It is an offence to obliterate the manufacturer's serial number on a tractor or its engine or to buy or sell a tractor whose serial number is obliterated. In general, this Act does not apply to sales of implements by farmers or to persons in the implement business for use in their own businesses.

For purposes of this Act "implement" means a farm machine (i) the selling price of which is \$50 or more; and (ii) that is used, or intended for use in any farm operation; but does not include a passenger automobile, a farm truck or jeep. A purchaser of a large implement is allowed a trial period of five days in which to test it before the purchase is completed. If the machine does not perform well, the buyer can return it to the vendor, any time during the trial period or within two days after expiration of the trial period. The vendor then has eight days to put the machine in good working order. If this is not possible, and the purchaser desires to reject the implement, he must make a written notice to the vendor either during the eight days or within two days following.

PESTICIDES CONTROL ACT, S.M. 1963, c. 58.

"An Act to control and regulate the Distribution and Use of Pesticides".

For purposes of this Act a "pesticide" is any product used, or represented as a means, for preventing, destroying, mitigating or controlling, directly or indirectly, any insect, fungus, bacterial organism, virus, weed, rodent, or other plant or animal pest, sold to, used or likely to be used by farmers on field crops or livestock. Before any person may supply, sell or distribute to a farmer any pesticides for use on field crops or livestock, he must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation. The Minister may appoint inspectors to enforce the regulations of this Act. If any field crops, livestock or livestock feed supply is found to be contaminated with pesticide or contain a residue of pesticide to a degree considered to be harmful to a person or livestock, the Minister may have it destroyed. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may have or prohibit the use of any pesticide in Manitoba.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 232.

"An Act respecting the Sale and Testing of Agricultural Machinery".

The regulations of this Act apply to the sale of all farm implements in Saskatchewan except sales by farmers or public officials acting under judicial process and sales to persons carrying on an implement business and procuring implements for use in that business or for resale.

Regulations governing manufacturers, companies, persons or general provincial distributors selling or offering for sale implements or repair parts in Saskatchewan are outlined in the Act.

A purchaser of new farm machinery is allowed a ten days' trial period before the sale is completed. If the machine does not perform well, the purchaser can return it to the vendor anytime during the trial period or within two days after expiration of the trial period. The vendor then has eight days in which to put the machine in working order. If the machine will not operate or if the purchaser chooses to reject it, the latter must give written notice of his decision to the vendor within five days after the expiration of the eight-day period.

VEHICLES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 377.

"An Act respecting the Operation of Vehicles".

This Act outlines the regulations respecting registration of motor vehicles; issuance of certificates, permits and licenses; accommodation and equipment on public vehicles; speed and rules of the road; accidents; the financial responsibilities of owners, operators and chauffeurs.

Tractors and self-propelled vehicles are included in the definition of a motor vehicle.

The Act limits all vehicles to 15 miles per hour when passing cattle on a public highway.

AGRICULTURAL AIDS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 207.

"An Act to Promote Certain Agricultural Interests".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to raise by way of a loan upon the credit of the province such sum or sums of money, not to exceed in the whole at any one time two million dollars, as may be appropriated by the Legislature for the following purposes: to carry out the provisions of the "Livestock Purchase and Sale Act"; to assist agricultural enterprises, and to reimburse the consolidated fund for money expended under legislative appropriations.

A L B E R T A

FARM MACHINERY ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 110.

"An Act respecting Agreements for Sale of Farm Machinery".

In this Act, "farm machinery" includes every implement and machine purchased by a farmer for use upon a farm and every engine, threshing machine, steam plough, binder and mower. All farm machinery sold shall be deemed to be warranted and guaranteed to be made of good material; properly constructed both as to design and workmanship; in good working order; capable of performing satisfactorily the work for which it is intended; free from latent and other

defects, and in every way so designed and constructed as, with proper care and use, to ensure reasonable durability. A vendor must keep available an adequate supply of repair parts for the machinery sold by him until ten years after the contract of sale. This Act applies only to new farm machinery and to contracts relating thereto.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 9; amendments: S.A. 1960, c. 2 and 1965, c. 1.

"An Act to Provide for the Extension of Agricultural Service in Association with Municipal Authorities".

The council of a municipal district may constitute an advisory board to be known as "The Agricultural Service Board". The Minister of Municipal Affairs may, for one or more improvement districts, constitute an agricultural service board. In a county, the agricultural committee of the county council is the agricultural service board of the county.

In all cases, except the county, the board is to act as an advisory body and to assist the council and the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Municipal Affairs, as the case may be; advise on the organizing and directing of weed control and soil and water conservation programs; assist in the control of livestock diseases under the Livestock Disease Act; advise with respect to and assist in proper land utilization with a view to improving the economic welfare of the farmer; promote and develop agricultural policies to meet the needs of the district.

In the case of the county, the agricultural committee acts in an administrative capacity but an advisory committee may be formed to assume advisory responsibility.

Where the Board has found that farm land in a municipal district, county or improvement district included in the area with respect to which a board has been appointed is impoverished or becoming impoverished through weed infestation, wind or water erosion or other causes and may become a menace to the community, the land may be made subject to supervision and even removed from the control of the owner and rehabilitated. The local council or the Minister of Municipal Affairs may pay the expenses of rehabilitation and charge them against the revenues derived from the lands.

The Minister of Agriculture may make a loan or provide other assistance to any municipal district or county to assist in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT, 1960. S.A. 1960, c. 1.

"An Act to Provide for the Control of Agricultural Pests".

This Act is administered by the Department of Agriculture. Provision is made for the Minister of Agriculture to declare any animal, insect or disease to be a pest for purposes of this Act if he considers that animal, insect or disease is likely to be destructive of, or dangerous to any crop or livestock.

Every person who owns, occupies or controls any land shall take active measures to destroy all pests upon the land; to destroy any crop or matter which may contribute to the spread of any pest and to prevent the establishment of all pests upon the land.

Every municipality shall take active measures to destroy all pests within its boundaries and shall appoint an officer to assist in the control of pests within the municipality.

For the purposes of destroying grasshoppers upon his land a person may make application to obtain insecticides at the office of the municipality in which his land is situated. The costs of such insecticides are to be fixed by the Minister. The latter may purchase sufficient quantities of insecticide, poison or other ingredients for the preparation of bait, spray or dust.

To control and eradicate bacterial ringrot the Minister may acquire stocks of suitable seed potatoes and distribute some for planting in areas where bacterial ringrot prevails at a fixed price; purchase essential pesticides and properly disinfect storage facilities, supplies and equipment and fix a reasonable charge for this service.

A person may, upon the land that he farms or has under his control, set out poison for the destruction of any pest, as provided for in the Act and Regulations.

Regulations outline the use of various poisons for coyote control; the control of Norway rats and bacterial ringrot of potatoes.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

PHARMACY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 282; amendments: S.B.C. 1964, c. 38; 1965, c. 34, and 1966, c. 45.

"An Act respecting the Practice of Pharmacy and the Regulation of the Sales and Use of Poisons and Drugs".

In this Act "agricultural pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances represented as a substitute for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insect, rodent, predatory animal, bacteria, fungi, weed, nematode or any other form of plant or animal life or virus, except viruses or bacteria on or in living man, and includes any substance intended for use as a plant growth regulator. Upon application in accordance with the regulations and payment of the fee prescribed by regulation the Minister of Agriculture may issue a licence to the applicant. No person other than a licensed pharmaceutical chemist, registered Veterinarian or those licensed (as described above) shall supply, sell, offer for sale, or distribute an agricultural pesticide, medicated feed, or veterinary drug and no person shall supply, sell, offer for sale, or distribute any agricultural pesticide or veterinary drug for use on crops, animals or agricultural or horticultural product or suppression of mosquitos or other insects, of disease or of weeds. No person shall advertize, offer for sale, sell or provide any services involving the use or application of any agricultural pesticide except as licensed under this Act.

MOTOR VEHICLE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 253; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 42; 1961 (Second session), c. 3; 1962, c. 40; 1963, c. 27 and c. 33; 1964, c. 32; 1965, c. 27 and c. 46; 1966, c. 30.

"An Act respecting the Operation of Motor Vehicles".

In this Act "implement of husbandry" means a vehicle used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations, but does not include a vehicle designed primarily for the transportation of persons or property on a highway, and "highway" includes every highway within the meaning of the Highway Act, and every road, street, lane or right-of-way designed or intended for or used by the general public for the passage of vehicles, and every private place or passage-way to which the public, for the purpose of parking or servicing of vehicles, has access or is invited. Motor-vehicle licences and licences for drivers are not required for implements of husbandry travelling on highways unless they are used to convey passengers or goods other than farm goods or for towing trailers that are being used to carry passengers or goods other than farm produce or goods. A special licence is required for tractors used to haul farm produce and supplies. No person under the age of 15 may drive an implement of husbandry on a highway.

(b) Crops

M A N I T O B A

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES ACT, S.M. 1963, c. 60.

"An Act respecting the Control of Plant Pests and Plant Diseases".

Regulations are established for the control of plant pests and plant diseases. There are special regulations applicable to nurseries, in addition every nursery must be registered with the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation. A plant pests inspector may be appointed to enforce the provisions of this Act.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.M. 1964, c. 186; amendments: S.M. 1958 (First session), c. 42; 1960, c. 47; 1961 (First session), c. 45; 1963, c. 54; 1964 (First session), c. 36 and c. 46.

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

The responsibilities of land owners and tenants, threshers, railway companies and municipal councils regarding the destruction of weeds are set forth in this Act. Provision is made for the appointment of a board of weed commissioners with the duty of supervising all municipal and district weed inspectors. All noxious weed inspectors are empowered to enforce the provisions of this Act. Provision is made to regulate the sale of grain, grass or other seeds, feed products, hay, fodder and screenings that contain noxious weed seeds. Regulations deal with the powers of inspectors, destruction of weed-infested crops; renting of weed-infested land and municipal levies on weed-infested land. A municipal

council may declare land a weed-infested area and enter an agreement with the owner providing for the eradication of the weeds or, failing agreement, the municipality may enter the land, eradicate the weeds and, if any crops are harvested on the land, retain any portion of the proceeds of the sale of those crops to pay the cost of the weed eradication.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

SEED-CONTROL AREAS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 238.

"An Act respecting Seed-Control Areas and to facilitate the Growing of Pure Seed of Field Crops, Vegetables and Tubers".

Any five occupiers (persons in actual occupation of and using land, whether as owner, purchaser, lessee or otherwise) of an area of land may petition to have the area designated a seed-control area. This petition must contain a description of the land; specify the name of any kind or variety or grade of seed or crop as a seed or crop that may be grown or the growing of which may be prohibited within the proposed seed-control area; state the names of three persons whom the petitioners desire to be appointed as members of the seed-control committee of that seed-control area, accompanied by a written consent signed by each of these three persons signifying their willingness to act. Upon receipt of this petition signed by not less than seventy per cent of the occupiers, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate the area a seed-control area; prescribe any kind or variety or grade of seed or crop as a seed or crop that may be grown within the seed-control area and prohibit the growing of any designated kind or variety or grade of seed or crop within the seed-control area. The seed-control committee is empowered to enforce this Act. To remove the danger of contamination of or injury to a crop, the committee has power to order the destruction of any crop of a prohibited kind or variety or grade of seed.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 236.

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

It is the duty of every owner or occupier of land to destroy noxious weeds thereon and prevent their spread. Provision is made for the appointment of municipal weed inspectors who may enter land and order the occupants to take reasonable action to destroy weeds. If they fail to do so, the inspector may have the work done and the municipality may recover the expense from the owner in the same manner as taxes. Special provisions deal with precautions regarding threshing machines and threshed grain and with agreements between the municipality and owners of land for the eradication of specific types of weeds. The provincial Director of Plant Industry is charged with the duty of advising the public on matters relating to the destruction of noxious weeds. The Act contains a list of weeds considered to be noxious.

PEST CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 243.

"An Act respecting the Control and Destruction of Certain Pests".

This Act provides for the destruction of pests and the crops contributing to their spread and any infected seeds, roots, tubers, etc. Municipalities may enter into agreements for joint action on pest problems, levy taxes to cover certain costs, and appoint officers to enforce the Act. Special provisions apply to the service of an order for the destruction of pests, and for the purchase and distribution of insecticides by the Department of Agriculture. This Act is to be administered jointly in any local improvement district by the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of Agriculture.

GRAIN AND FODDER CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 240.

"An Act respecting the Conservation of Grain and Fodder".

The Minister of Agriculture may be authorized to provide accommodation for the storage of grain, for use in emergency as seed or for maintenance of livestock when crop yields are abnormally low. He may arrange for other persons to receive and store hay and fodder, rent land and equipment, and purchase seed and supplies.

Rural municipalities may also provide storage accommodation, receiving and storing grain for farmers, and issuing receipts in return. Grain so stored is free from any lien and may not be seized under legal process. The grain stored by a municipality must be insured to its full value against damage or loss from fire, tornado, theft and other hazards. The Minister of Agriculture pays such share of the insurance premium as agreed between himself and the municipal council.

A L B E R T A

SEED-CONTROL AREAS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 304.

"An Act respecting Seed-Control Areas and to Facilitate the Growing of Pure Seed of Field Crops, Vegetables and Tubers".

If sixty-one per cent or more of the occupiers of land within a proposed seed-control area submit a signed petition, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute the land described in the petition to be a seed-control area. He may prescribe the kind or variety of seed or crop that may be grown in the control area and prohibit the growing of any designated seed or crops. The above-mentioned petition must bear the names of three persons whom the petitioners desire to have appointed as members of the committee for the area. This committee is responsible for carrying out and enforcing the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.A. 1955; amendment: S.A. 1966, c. 67.

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint an Advisory Board to advise the Minister of Agriculture on matters relating to the administration of this Act, and the problem of weed eradication. The Act contains a list of weeds deemed to be noxious and regulations governing their destruction and eradication. Provision is made for a municipality to control by by-law the scattering of weed seeds in transit in **cities**; towns and villages. There are provisions for the appointment of weed inspectors and their powers and duties are outlined. Every owner, lessee, tenant, occupant and other person having a beneficial interest in land shall prevent noxious weeds from growing on the land and comply with provisions of this Act for the destruction of the weeds.

SEED GRAIN PURCHASE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 305.

"An Act respecting the Purchase of Grain for Seed".

In order to retain within the province a supply of grain suitable for seed purposes, the Minister of Agriculture may purchase such quantities of grain as he considers necessary for the purpose of supplying seed grain to farmers in areas of the province where such supplies are required. Such grain, which includes the seed of any cereal, legume, grass or fibre shall be sold for cash at a price fixed by the Minister. The Minister may make arrangements for purchase, delivery and distribution of grain. For the above purpose the Provincial **Treasurer** may, upon the requisition of the Minister, advance out of the General Revenue Fund sums of money not to exceed \$100,000 in any one year.

STRAW CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 322.

"An Act for the Conservation of Straw for Fodder Purposes".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare a specified part of the province to be a straw conservation area. No person in such an area shall destroy a stack or pile of threshed straw until the expiration of the fourth year after the year in which the straw was threshed unless authorized to do so by the Field Crops Commissioner.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

SEED-GROWERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 349.

"An Act to Facilitate the Growing of Pure Seed of Vegetable and Field Crops".

Provision is made for the establishment of seed-control areas and the appointment of a seed-control committee for each whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of this Act. No person shall grow or permit to grow on any land of which he is the owner or occupier within a seed-control area any seed of a variety other than that prescribed or authorized under this Act to be grown within the seed-control area.

PLANT PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 287; amendment: S.B.C. 1962, c. 48.

"An Act to provide for the Protection of Plants, and to Prevent the Spreading within the Province of Insects, Pests and Diseases destructive to Vegetation".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations as are considered expedient to prevent the spreading within the Province of any insect, pest, or disease destructive to vegetation. The Minister of Agriculture may appoint inspectors to carry into effect this Act and the regulations.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 267.

"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

Every occupant and owner of land shall destroy all noxious weeds and weed seeds on the land. A weed inspector may order an occupier or owner of land to destroy noxious weeds and weed seeds, if the owner or occupier fails to do so the inspector may undertake the work. The cost of this work shall be charged to the owner or occupant of the land and shall be recoverable in the same way as taxes. Special provisions deal with the cleaning of threshing machines of grain, feeding of screening to livestock, sale of fodder containing weed seed and other measures for preventing the dispersal of noxious weed seed. Weed control areas may be formed and a weed control committee elected to adopt educational measures to point out the dangers arising from noxious weeds and weed seeds and bring to the attention of inspectors conditions within the area which should be corrected.

The Act contains a list of weeds which are noxious weeds for purposes of the Act.

GRASSHOPPER-CONTROL ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 167.

"An Act to provide for the Control of Grasshoppers".

Provision is made for the formation of grasshopper-control areas, each with an appointed committee. This committee may determine what measures will be adopted and what work shall be done for the purpose of exterminating grasshoppers or controlling and abating the grasshopper pest within the control-area. The committee has power to employ workers and pay their salaries and wages, purchase poisons, and set them out in the area. From time to time the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall advance moneys to the committee to carry out its work but at no time shall the committee undertake any expenditure or incur any liability in excess of the moneys advanced. All advances shall be repaid from the proceeds of taxes levied under this Act.

CERTIFIED SEED-POTATO ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 48.

"An Act to facilitate the Growing of Certified Seed-potatoes".

Any five owners of land within an area may petition to have the area constituted a seed-potato area. Three persons named by the petitioners become the Seed-control Committee to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act. No person shall grow or permit to grow on any land of which he is the owner or occupier within a seed-potato control area any seed of a variety other than that prescribed or authorized under this Act.

(c) Livestock

M A N I T O B A

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 6; amendments: S.M. 1956, c. 3; 1960, c. 2; 1962, c. 2; 1963, c. 4 and c. 5; 1964 (First session) c. 3; 1965, c. 4.

"An Act respecting Animals and Animal Husbandry".

This Act deals with the following matters:-

1. Stray animals (restrictions upon animals running at large and permission for municipalities and local government districts to pass by-laws for impounding).
2. Protection of animals, especially sheep and turkeys, against mischievous dogs.
3. Branding of horses and cattle, including registration of brands, transfer of brands, and transfer of branded animals.
4. Treatment of injured and abandoned animals and of ill-treated animals.
5. Establishment of improved sire areas.
6. Government purchase and sale of livestock to increase and improve the livestock of the Province.
7. Bees, bee diseases and apiaries.
8. Bang's disease (brucellosis in cattle).
9. Artificial insemination of cattle.

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 282; amendments: S.M. 1960, c. 80; 1962, c. 83; 1963, c. 90.

"An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Manitoba".

With the approval of the Veterinary Services Commission established under this Act, the council of any rural municipality may establish a veterinary services district or make an agreement with other rural municipalities to establish a joint veterinary services district. Each district is to have a board whose objects are to encourage veterinarians to practise at uniform fees, to facilitate the exchange of information relating to veterinary medicine and surgery and to impart information and instruction aimed at preventing the spread of disease among livestock. Funds for the purposes of the boards are provided by the municipalities and the province.

VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ACT, S.M. 1957, c. 75.

"An Act respecting the Veterinary Profession".

The Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association composed of qualified and registered veterinary surgeons is established by this Act. Registration, meetings, objects and powers, and fees are treated in detail. Only persons registered under this Act may be titled "Veterinarian", "Veterinary Surgeon" or "Veterinary" and be entitled to practise as such. A veterinarian employed by the Crown is not required to be a registered member of the association; however, a veterinarian employed under any other circumstances can only work for a period not exceeding 12 months before he must become a registered member of the association.

PREDATOR CONTROL ACT, S.M. 1965, c. 61.

"An Act respecting the Control of Predators".

The Act provides for the payment of bounties for killing predator or nuisance animals during certain times of the year and in designated predator control areas. A "predator" means a coyote, fox, timber wolf, or bear and includes a pup or cub of any of them; a "nuisance animal" is an animal or bird not protected under any Act of the Legislature or Parliament.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 114; amendments: S.M. 1964 (First session), c.46, and 1965, c. 34.

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Dealers who purchase cattle with horns must pay to the vendors the same price that would be paid for polled or dehorned cattle, less the sum of two dollars per animal. The latter amount must be forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation and the money so accumulated is to be spent on the administration of this Act and on the improvement of the cattle industry of the Province. The Act does not apply to registered cattle sold for breeding purposes. Every dealer shall make monthly returns to the Minister setting out all purchases of cattle with horns, marketed from Manitoba points, made by him or for him during the previous month and shall include the full amount payable at two dollars per head. A dealer who files this statement may retain as commission for making the deduction an amount equal to five per cent of the sum of such deductions made by him in the month he is reporting.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 217.

"An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas".

One or more contiguous municipalities and Local Improvement Districts may establish a Veterinary Service District. In each district there shall be a veterinary service board to render financial or other assistance to enable

and encourage a veterinarian to practise veterinary medicine and surgery, at uniform fees throughout the district; to enable veterinarians to confer; to prevent the spread of diseases among horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry through imparting information and instruction.

Every municipality wholly or partially within a district may annually pay the board of the district a sum deemed by the council to be necessary for the purposes of the board. Municipalities and the province may make annual grants to these boards but they are not to exceed in the aggregate \$3,000 annually. A board may engage a veterinarian and pay him not less than \$2,000 annually.

VETERINARIANS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 327.

"An Act respecting Veterinarians".

The Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association is established as a body corporate. As a body it may purchase, acquire or take by gift, devise, bequest or donate any real or personal property for the purpose of the association.

The council shall consist of seven elected members each of whom is a member of the association resident in Saskatchewan and whose fees are fully paid up. The council may pass bylaws respecting the admission and registration of members, fixing the annual registration fee and the penalty for default, etc.

Regulations respecting examination to obtain membership and the behavior of members are outlined.

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, R.S.S. 1966, c. 25.

"An Act respecting the Prevention and Control of Diseases Among Animals".

Authority is given to make regulations covering the disposition of diseased animals, the quarantining of premises or areas, the prohibition of any sale if an infection or contagious disease is confirmed, and vaccination and disinfection.

Authority is given to make regulations covering the inspection of animals exposed for sale in stockyards and other public places, for the disinfection of vehicles used for transporting animals, for keeping records, for making regulations covering the inspection of meat for human consumption, and provision is made for payment of compensation for farm animals which have died or been destroyed on account of disease, assistance with the disposal of carcasses and disinfection of premises after disease outbreaks.

Provision is made for the appointment of veterinarians as inspectors and for their remuneration.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 216.

"An Act respecting the Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals".

This Act provides for the establishment and licensing of artificial breeding service centres and prohibits the use of unapproved semen. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 354.

"An Act for the Protection of Certain Domestic Animals from Dogs".

This Act authorizes any person to kill a dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying cattle, horses, pigs or poultry elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog. When complaint is made that a dog has worried or injured domestic animals outside the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog, the court may order that the dog be destroyed. No order or conviction under this Act bars any action by the owner or possessor of cattle, horses, pigs or poultry from recovering damages for injury done thereto by a dog.

SHEEP PROTECTION AND DOG LICENSING ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 355.

"An Act to provide for the Protection of Sheep and the Licensing of Dogs".

To afford protection of sheep in municipalites, any person is empowered to kill a dog that is found killing or pursuing sheep, or that is found at large at any time and not under proper control upon premises where sheep are habitually kept. The municipality in which the sheep are killed or injured is liable to the owner of the sheep for fifty per cent of the amount of the damage as assessed by sheep valuers appointed by the municipal council. If the owner of the dog is known he may be ordered to kill the dog and to pay the municipality the amount paid by this body to the owner of the sheep. The same general rules are effective in Local Improvement Districts.

The council of any municipality may pass a bylaw imposing a tax on all dogs.

WOLF AND COYOTE BOUNTY ACT, R.S.S. 1965; c. 358.

"An Act providing for the Payment of Wolf and Coyote Bounties".

For purposes of this Act "coyote" means the prairie wolf and includes the young of such animal, and "wolf" means the timber wolf and includes the young of such animal.

This Act is to be administered by the Minister of Natural Resources. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations authorizing the payment of a bounty on any wolf or coyote killed, trapped or taken in Saskatchewan; governing the proof to be furnished by persons claiming bounties; prescribing the conditions on which bounties shall be paid; authorizing the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Municipal Affairs each to contribute a portion of all bounties paid under this Act.

STRAY ANIMALS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 210.

"An Act respecting the Restraining of Animals from Running at Large".

Throughout the province, no stallion over one year old, no bull over five months old, and no boar or ram over four months old is allowed to run at large.

In urban municipalities no animals are allowed to run at large. In rural municipalities, the council may by bylaw define the portion of the municipality and determine the period of the year in which animals may not run at large and also determine the maximum number of each kind of animal that an owner may graze on unfenced lands not owned or leased by him.

In the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District and local improvement districts, animals may be allowed to run at large but the Act provides for the organization of Herd Districts.

The Act also deals with distraining and impounding animals; duties of pound keepers; sale of impounded animals; disposal of strays where no pound is available, and lawful fences and trespass. No animal from an infected herd is to be allowed to run at large and an animal that has died from an infectious disease must be buried or burned without the skin having been removed.

INJURED ANIMALS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 421.

"An Act respecting the Destruction by Constables and Others of Injured Animals".

This Act outlines the duties of a police constable or inspector of an incorporated humane society where he finds an animal severely injured or a horse abandoned or left to die in a public place.

STOCK RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 363.

"An Act respecting Stock Injured by Railway Trains".

If stock is killed or injured by a railway train the conductor or other person in charge of the train shall notify the nearest station agent, who will notify the owner, if known. The agent will post in the station a notice giving a full description of the animal (s) and where and when the accident occurred. This notice shall not be removed for three months unless the owner becomes known to the agent.

OPEN WELLS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 359.

"An Act respecting Open Wells and Other Things Dangerous to Stock".

No person shall have on his premises an open well, or other excavation that is dangerous to stock and accessible to the stock of any other person. No person shall have or store on his premises any kind of threshed grain accessible to the stock of any other person, that may come or stray on to the premises.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 213.

"An Act respecting the Disposition and Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns, other than purebred cattle being purchased for breeding purposes, must buy them at the current market price for cattle which are polled or dehorned, less two dollars a head. The latter sum is to be remitted to the Live Stock Commission of the Department of Agriculture. The money so acquired, after paying for the administration of this Act, is to be employed in improving the cattle of the province. Projects for improvement may be suggested by the Horned Cattle Purchases Act Advisory Committee. Inspectors with the powers of a constable, may be appointed to inspect cattle for the purpose of this Act.

PURE BRED SIRE AREAS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 214.

"An Act for the Improvement of Live Stock Breeding".

Upon request of a rural municipality, the Minister of Agriculture may make the municipality a purebred sire area. Thereafter in that area only purebred sires may be used for breeding. The Act applies to stallions, bulls, rams and boars but it is possible to have the Act only apply to bulls in some areas. Inspectors may be appointed with powers of entry and search to enforce the Act.

BRAND AND BRAND INSPECTION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 208.

"An Act respecting Brands and Brand Inspection".

Regulations governing the allotment, duration, ownership and transfer of brands are outlined in this Act. The Act also contains provision for declaring portions or all of the province as an area from which horses and cattle may not be shipped without inspection and outlines records which must be kept by those shipping stock from such areas. The mark of a registered brand on livestock is, until cancellation of the brand, prima facie evidence of ownership by the owner of the brand. Any person dealing in and selling the flesh of meat animals to the public by retail sale is required by this Act to keep records with respect to the source of animals and the age, sex and brand, if any, of the animal. The Act also requires records to be kept by dealers in hides.

POULTRY BRAND ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 209.

"An Act respecting the Branding of Poultry".

This Act deals with the duration and renewal, recording, transfer and cancellation of poultry brands. A person may brand poultry only with a brand allotted by the Minister of Agriculture.

APIARIES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 244.

"An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Disease Among Bees".

This Act concerns the prevention and control of disease among bees in Saskatchewan. It provides for the registration of all beekeepers, restriction of importation of bees, inspection of beekeeping premises and the destruction of bees and equipment where disease exists.

FUR ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 357.

"An Act for the Protection, Preservation and Production of Fur Animals".

Fur farmers must be licensed, the license to be renewed annually. No person, knowing that he is within one-half mile from a private fur farm, shall discharge a rifle of larger than .22 of an inch caliber or a shot gun between March 1 and May 31 in any year. All fur dealers must be licensed and pay a royalty on each skin or pelt purchased. The Department of Natural Resources is empowered to receive skins and pelts and sell them on behalf of their owners.

LIVE STOCK PURCHASE AND SALE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 211.

"An Act respecting the Purchase and Sale of Livestock by the Department of Agriculture".

For the purpose of aiding the development of the live stock industry in the province, sums not exceeding in the aggregate \$500,000 shall be expended annually in purchasing or raising suitable live stock (horses, cattle, sheep or swine) to be sold to persons or organizations. For purposes of increasing and improving the live stock of the province, the Live Stock Commissioner may purchase or raise live stock and sell the live stock to farmers actually resident upon farms in the province. Sales may be for cash or cash and credit, but credit may not be given for more than 75 per cent of the value of the animal or for more than three years. Various provisions regarding the sale of these animals are included in the Act.

A L B E R T A

DOMESTIC ANIMALS (MUNICIPALITIES) ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 88; amendments: S.A. 1957, c.18; 1961, c. 24; 1962, c. 15, and 1965, c. 21.

"An Act respecting the Law relating to Domestic Animals in Municipalities".

In this Act "entire animal" means a stallion over 15 months old; a bull or jack over nine months old and a ram, he-goat or boar over five months old, and

"mischievous animal" means any cross, dangerous, notoriously breachy or mischievous animal, any sheep that has trespassed on lands enclosed by a fence and any hog.

In general, all domestic animals (horses, mules, asses, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats or geese) may run at large in a municipality but at the owner's risk, however, no entire or mischievous animal may run at large. The Act provides that a person may kill a dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying cattle, horses, sheep, pigs or poultry elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog. The Act provides also that sheep being driven or trailed over public roads, trails or road allowances of the Province shall be in charge of their owner, or his agent, and that person shall ensure that the sheep are kept moving and under the control of the herders and travel a minimum of five miles a day.

This Act also deals with fences, pound districts, by-laws passed by municipalities, pounds and pound keepers.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 359; amendments: S.A. 1960, c. 144 and 1964, c. 104.

"An Act respecting Veterinary Surgeons".

The Alberta Veterinary Medical Association is incorporated under this Act. The membership of the association shall consist of those persons who hold a certificate of registration as veterinary surgeons. The Act outlines the organization, objects, powers and duties of the association and the qualifications required for registration as a member. No person may practise veterinary medicine or hold himself out to be a veterinary surgeon unless he is registered under this Act and not suspended from service.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 182; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 28; 1958, c. 40; 1961, c. 45; 1962, c. 43 and 1965, c. 47.

"An Act to Prevent the Spread of Disease Among Livestock".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations that deal with the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases of animals with recognition of veterinary public health responsibilities. The Act provides authority, right of action, and penalties for contravention. Regulations and policies currently include Bovine Brucellosis control measures, veterinary inspection of livestock sold through certain public auction markets, control of the sale by non-professional retail outlets of veterinary drugs and biologicals, the licensing of slaughterhouses and humane slaughter requirements, the safe disposal of animal carcasses, and control of the movement of raw meat salvage at rendering plants.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT, S.A. 1959, c. 15.

"An Act to regulate the Artificial Insemination of Domestic Animals".

This Act contains regulations governing persons authorized to be commercially engaged in any or all aspects of artificial insemination of domestic animals. It is not intended to regulate the actions of persons who carry out these procedures only in respect of their own animals.

The Minister of Agriculture may appoint an artificial insemination advisory committee to advise him on matters relating to this subject. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations respecting licenses, standards of sanitation, health tests of animals, records and other pertinent matters.

PUREBRED SIRE AREA ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 272.

"An Act for Improvement of Stock-breeding".

Upon receiving a petition signed by two-thirds of the resident rate-payers of a municipality, the Minister of Agriculture may constitute that municipality, a purebred sire area for the livestock requested in the petition or include it in such an area. No person within a purebred sire area shall own, keep, travel, stand or use for breeding purposes, a stallion, bull, ram or boar other than a purebred sire. The Act provides for the establishment of the Livestock Sire Licensing Board to advise the Minister on certain matters related to purebred sire areas. The council of each municipality and county in a purebred-sire area shall appoint one or more inspectors to ensure that the provisions of this Act are enforced in areas where they are applicable.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS STRAY ANIMALS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 151; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 25; 1960, c. 45; 1962, c. 34, and 1963, c. 24.

"An Act to Provide for the Control of Stray Animals in Improvement Districts".

In this Act "entire animal" means a stallion over the age of one year; a bull over the age of nine months; a ram, he-goat or boar over the age of five months and "mischievous animal" means (1) a cross, dangerous, notoriously breachy or mischievous animal, or (2) any sheep or hog. This Act prohibits the running at large of entire or mischievous animals and provides for the impounding of violators. A pound district may be constituted if a majority of the persons occupying land in the area makes application to the Minister of Agriculture. The Act provides for the disposition of strays where no pound district exists. Any person may kill a dog found in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying an animal elsewhere than on the land occupied by the owner or possessor of the dog.

LIVESTOCK INJURY ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 183.

"An Act respecting Livestock Injured by Railway Trains".

Where livestock is killed or injured by a railway train the person in charge of the train involved, shall notify the nearest station agent of the railroad company on whose line the accident occurred. This agent, if he knows the owner, will notify him of the date and place of the accident or when the owner is not known to the agent, the latter shall post in a public place a notice containing all pertinent details. Such notice will remain posted for three months unless the owner becomes known in the meantime.

BRAND ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 30; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 9; 1959, c. 6; 1962, c. 5; 1965, c. 6, and 1966, c. 9.

"An Act respecting Brands".

This Act deals with the branding of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry and any fur bearing animals (within the meaning of the Game Act); the duration, use and significance of brands; the recording and transfer of brands; the payment of brand fees and the appointment of a Board of Brand Commissioners.

The cattle brand "B" on the right jaw and the cattle brand "T" on the left jaw are reserved exclusively to designate brucellosis infected animals and tuberculosis infected animals respectively.

BULL EXCHANGE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 34.

"An Act to promote the Betterment of Grade of Bulls".

To assist persons owning bulls to acquire bulls of better type, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to purchase bulls and to sell them, provided the person to whom he sells a bull had disposed of a bull of an inferior grade.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 143; amendment: S.A. 1965, c. 37.

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

In this Act "cattle with horns" means cattle that are not polled or that have not been dehorned, but does not include "pedigree cattle" which means cattle registered or eligible for registration in the records of any association incorporated under the Live Stock Pedigree Act (Canada). "Dealer" means an owner or operator of any abattoir, packing plant or cannery in the Province and a person who engages in the business of dealing in cattle.

Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns is to pay the current price for cattle that are polled or have been dehorned less a sum per head, the amount of which shall be prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture but shall not exceed five dollars. This applies to the purchase of pedigree

cattle at a commercial cattle market on a day when the business of the market is not confined solely to the sale of pedigree cattle. The above prescribed sum shall be paid to the Minister who deposits it with the Provincial Treasurer to be kept in a special trust fund. This fund is used for discharging such expenditures as may be incurred by the Minister for the improvement of live-stock in the province and in the administration of this Act.

BEE DISEASES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 20; amendment: S.A. 1960, c. 8.

"An Act for the Prevention and Treatment of Contagious Diseases Among Bees".

Every beekeeper within the province must register annually with the Minister of Agriculture. Inspectors are authorized to enter premises where bees, bee products, supplies or appliances used in apiaries are kept, and upon finding disease they shall order destruction by fire of the colony and the hive occupied by it, the contents of the hive, and all appurtenances of the hive that cannot be disinfected.

Regulations are outlined governing the quarantine of bees with disease; the moving of bees and bee equipment from one place to another within the province; the bringing of bees and/or used bee equipment into the province.

FUR FARMS ACT, S.A. 1960, c. 34.

"An Act to License and Regulate Fur Farms".

The Minister of Agriculture shall appoint a Supervisor of Fur Farms to administer this Act. In the Act "fur-bearing animal" means any animal that is wild by nature and whose pelt or skin is commonly used for commercial purposes, and "fur farms" means a place where two or more fur-bearing animals are kept in captivity.

The Act contains regulations governing the licensing of fur farms, the sanitary conditions of animals' quarters; the health restrictions on imported animals; the quarantine of fur farms when an animal is suspected of having contracted a contagious or infectious disease; the export of skins and pelts; and the destruction of dogs found bothering fur-bearing animals on a fur farm.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

VETERINARY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 400.

"An Act respecting the Practice of Veterinary Surgery".

All persons qualified and registered under the provisions of the Act to practise as veterinary surgeons comprise the Veterinary Association of British Columbia. The Act outlines the required qualifications for registration and the form of management and powers of the association. Any person who is not registered under this Act may not practise veterinary surgery in the province for hire, gain, or hope of reward whether promised, received, or accepted either directly or indirectly.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 73.

"An Act to prevent the Spread of Contagious Diseases Among Animals".

In this Act "animal" means any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep, or goat, any farm-bred fur-bearing animal, and any turkey, goose, duck, barn-door fowl, or other poultry, and any animal of the bovine species. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make any regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to appoint inspectors to enforce these regulations.

Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal that appears to be diseased shall immediately notify an Inspector or the Minister, shall not dispose of such animal and shall keep it separated from other animals. An animal which is subjected to a retest for tuberculosis or brucellosis must be isolated and the milk may not be sold for human consumption unless pasteurized according to the Milk Industry Act. No person is to buy or sell any animal unless it has passed such tests for disease as may be prescribed by the regulations in this Act.

ANIMALS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 10; amendment: S.B.C. 1962, c. 3.

"An Act to prevent certain Animals from Running at Large and respecting Injuries by Animals of a Domestic Nature".

No person shall allow a swine, a stallion over one year old, a bull over six months old and/or turkeys to run at large except as provided by this Act. A bull-control area may be designated where a petition requesting same is signed by sixty per cent of the people running cattle at large in the area concerned. The committee in charge of a bull-control area may make regulations respecting the running at large of bulls, their age, type, breed and breeding quality, and fees for bull services.

A person may kill a dog found pursuing, worrying or destroying a domestic animal elsewhere than on the land belonging to his owner. In this Act "domestic animal" includes a horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat; a turkey, goose, duck, barn-door fowl or other poultry; any meat cattle or animal of the bovine species and a fur bearing animal as defined in the Fur-farm Act.

Provision is made for impounding certain animals found at large and for licensing of persons to shoot unbranded horses. No person may operate an artificial insemination centre unless he is the holder of a valid and subsisting licence.

POUND DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 292; amendment: S.B.C. 1962, c. 49.

"An Act respecting Pound Districts".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute as a pound district any part of the Province not within the limits of a municipality, and may regulate the time in each year that this Act may not be enforced within the district. No animal shall be permitted to run at large within any pound district, and any animal running at large in any pound district shall be liable to be impounded. In any pound district, the Minister of Agriculture may appoint one or more pound-keepers who shall be responsible for keeping a pound book; caring for the pound and the impounded animals and notifying the owner of impounded animals. This Act also deals with the sale of impounded animals and disposal of the proceeds thereof.

SHEEP PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 254; amendment: S.B.C. 1965, c. 47.

"An Act for the Better Protection of Sheep, Goats and Poultry".

In this Act "dog" means any dog apparently over the age of four months and "poultry" means domestic fowl raised for the purpose of obtaining food in the form of flesh or eggs, and includes pheasants. No person is to keep or have in his possession any dog which is not licensed under this Act. It is lawful for any person to kill a dog without a licence, a dog off his owner's premises without a leash or collar to which a licence is affixed and a dog in the act of pursuing and worrying or destroying any sheep, goat, or poultry elsewhere than on the land belonging to the owner of the dog. Provision is made for the recovery of damages for sheep, goats and poultry killed by dogs or, if damages are uncollectable, a claim may be made against the Provincial Dog Tax Fund or a Municipal Dog Fund into which the revenue from the dog tax is paid.

Regulations may be made exempting any areas of unorganized territory from this Act and designating certain areas as special sheep-protection areas.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 176; amendment: S.B.C. 1963, c. 16.

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

For purposes of this Act "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Minister of Agriculture to inspect cattle for the purpose of this Act, and includes any inspector within the meaning of the Stock-brands Act and "dealer" means a person who in the province is the owner or operator of any abattoir and any person licensed as a stock-dealer under the Stock-brands Act. Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns shall purchase them at the current market price for cattle that are polled or that have been dehorned, and shall pay the vendor that price less the sum of two dollars per head for each head. These deductions are to be forwarded monthly to the Minister of Agriculture. Every person, including every co-operative association, shall pay to the

Inspector at the point of shipment two dollars per each head of cattle with horns shipped by him for slaughter to a place within the province. Money collected under this Act shall be used for paying the expense of administering this Act and paying expenses for the improvement of livestock. This Act does not apply to registered purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

STOCK BRANDS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 371; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 59; 1963, c. 43 and 1964, c. 53.

"An Act respecting the Marking of Horses and Cattle".

This Act deals with the registration of brands for horses and cattle; evidence required for sale of stock; notice to be given and inspection required of stock in transit; licensing of slaughter houses, inspection and shipment of stock, hides and beef. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Recorder of Brands who shall be responsible for administering this Act.

GRAZING ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 168; amendment: S.B.C. 1961, c. 59.

"An Act respecting the Depasturing of Cattle upon Crown Land".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute any part of the province a grazing district and may define, redefine, reduce, or extend the limits of any grazing district or abolish any grazing district. The Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources has the control and management of all Crown ranges within any grazing district. In the granting of grazing permits priority shall be given to the requirements of resident stock-owners. Free or partially free grazing permits may be issued to settlers for the depasture of milch cows and work animals used in the development of their homes and to prospectors, campers and travellers for the depasturing of stock and work animals in use by them for any lawful purpose within any grazing district. No permit authorizes the pasturing of more than ten head of stock or animals. The running at large of unbranded bulls is prohibited on Crown range or on unfenced lands of a private owner.

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS' ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 24; amendment: S.B.C. 1963, c. 5.

"An Act regarding Provisions for the Granting of Assistance to the Beef Cattle Producers in the Province".

Every packer, dealer or commission firm (person or co-operative) that buys or sells bulls, cows, heifers, steers, calves or oxen for slaughter or for shipment outside the province shall deduct thirty cents from the purchase price and remit this to the Minister of Agriculture. These moneys shall be used to cover the cost of administering this Act and to promote work for the benefit of the beef cattle industry. This Act does not apply to registered purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

GOAT-BREEDERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 165.

"An Act for the Protection of Breeders of Goats".

No person shall keep, stand, or offer for public service a buck unless it is purebred, and is enrolled in the Department of Agriculture. Enrolment of a purebred buck may be obtained by applying to the Minister of Agriculture. Owners of bucks are to keep a record of all does bred, showing the registered name and number of the doe, the name of the doe's owner and the date on which the doe was bred.

APIARIES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 12; amendment: S.B.C. 1963, c. 2.

"An Act for the Suppression of Disease Among Bees".

The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to appoint inspectors and beemasters to carry out the provisions of this Act. The regulations of this Act require that diseased bees and equipment be burned. Every person who suspects the existence of disease in his apiary is to report same to the Department of Agriculture. The Minister may order any bees into quarantine and/or bee equipment to be disinfected or destroyed at the point of entry into the province. Provision is made that no person shall sell or move from his premises any used bee equipment and no person shall operate an apiary which is not registered under this Act.

FUR-FARM ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 159; amendment: S.B.C. 1965, c. 14.

"An Act respecting Fur-farms".

In this Act "fur-bearing animal" means all animals whose pelts are commonly used for commercial purposes and that are wild by nature but are kept in captivity, and "fur-farm" means a place in which two or more fur-bearing animals are kept in captivity. All fur-farm operators must be licensed under the Act, must maintain clean and sanitary premises, and must notify the livestock Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture if any of his fur-bearing animals contracts a contagious or infectious disease. The Commissioner may order that a fur-farm be put into quarantine if he suspects or knows of the existence of disease. Inspectors appointed under this Act may, between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on any day except Sunday, enter any fur-farm and any buildings for the purpose of inspecting them, the fur-bearing animals, and the records and books kept by the licensee.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEED-GRAIN ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 36.

"An Act respecting Freight Assistance for Feed-Grain".

In this Act "grain" means wheat, oats, barley, No. 1 feed screenings, No. 2 feed screenings, wheat - bran, wheat-shorts, or wheat middlings. The Minister of Agriculture may pay the whole or any part of the railway freight charges incurred by any person for the transportation of grain from the Peace River area to the railway destination of the grain, if the grain is used exclusively, within the province, for the purpose of feed for livestock or poultry.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, conservation, drainage and irrigation

M A N I T O B A

CROWN LANDS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 57; amendment : S.M. 1963, c. 19.

"An Act respecting Crown Lands".

This Act establishes the Lands Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources to manage and administer Crown lands turned over to the province in the transfer of natural resources in 1930. It outlines the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources to sell or lease Crown lands and to issue permits of occupation or use of Crown lands. The Act states the statutory reservations to the Crown that must be made when disposing of Crown lands, e.g. water rights and mineral rights. It deals with methods of collecting arrears of rents and fees and repossession of lands adversely held. The provisions of the regulations under the Dominion Lands Act apply except insofar as they are inconsistent with this Act or any other act or regulation of the Province.

LAND REHABILITATION ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 134; amendments: S.M. 1955, c. 39; 1959 (Second session), c. 4.

"An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation or Development of Agricultural Areas in the Province".

Part I of this Act authorizes activities under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) and similar legislation by permitting a municipality or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to do any act or thing contemplated or required under any act of the Parliament of Canada or the regulations thereunder or any order of the Governor-General in Council to secure the rehabilitation or development of any agricultural area. Part II gives municipalities power to regulate tillage practices, including the required adoption of strip farming, growing of cover crops, providing of trash cover or the spreading of straw or other refuse on cultivated lands, prohibiting the burning of stubble, prohibiting the cutting, or requiring the planting, of trees and regulating or prohibiting the growing of crops in specified areas.

FIRES PREVENTION ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 36; amendments: 1956, c. 23; 1958 (Second session), c. 19; 1961 (First session), c. 16 and c. 53; 1962, c. 20; 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires".

Part I of this Act states the precautions that must be taken when setting out fires in rural areas. It deals with fireguards, fire protection, the powers of fire guardians and forest officers, burning permits, travel permit areas, fire hazards and fire suppression. It lists the penalties for contravening the regulations. During the "closed season" (April 1 to November 15, unless varied by the regulations) special precautions must be observed.

LAND DRAINAGE ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 133; amendments: S.M. 1954, c. 69; 1959 (Second session), c. 4 and c. 58; 1963, c. 42.

"An Act Respecting certain Land Drainage Works in certain Municipalities".

This Act provides for the establishment of drainage maintenance districts and for the formation of a board of maintenance trustees with each district. Regulations set forth the constitution and jurisdiction of boards, the powers of municipalities to enact by-laws levying rates on land to enable them to borrow for drainage purposes, the construction or extension of works, municipal liability for maintenance of drainage works, protection of works from soil drifting, and use of drains by outsiders.

WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 289; amendments: S.M. 1954, c. 38; 1956, c. 72 and 1959 (Second session), c. 4.

"An Act respecting Water Rights".

The property in and the right to use all the water in any river, stream, lake, swamp, marsh, etc. is deemed to be vested in the Crown and no person may direct or use any water or construct any dam to impound it otherwise than under this Act. However, nothing in the Act is intended to interfere with the right of any person owning or occupying land which adjoins any body of water to use such quantity of its water as he may require for domestic purposes on the land but he shall not be entitled to the right of impounding or directing any water he may require unless authority to do so has been obtained under the provisions of this Act. The Act then sets forth the regulations regarding licensing of persons and companies who wish to impound, direct or use water, methods of acquiring rights to water and authorization for the construction of works, expropriation of land, and amalgamation of water using companies.

WATERSHED CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ACT, S.M. 1959 (Second session), c. 70; amendments: S.M. 1960, c. 82; 1961 (First session), c. 65; and 1963, c. 92.

"An Act to provide for the Establishment of Watershed Conservation Districts to Conserve the Water Resources of the Province".

This Act, administered by the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, provides for the establishment of watershed conservation districts with an authority in each district to promote water conservation. Provision is also made for the establishment of a Watershed Conservation Commission. Regulations respecting term of office, conduct of meetings and membership of the district board and the commission are outlined in this Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 32.

"An Act respecting the Department of Natural Resources".

A Department of Natural Resources is established, charged with the administration of: The Provincial Lands Acts; The Forest Act; The Fisheries Act; the Land Surveys Act; The Fur Act; the Game Act; The Regional Parks Act; The Northern Administration Act; The Wolf and Coyote Bounty Act; The Provincial Parks, Protected Areas, Recreation Sites and Antiquities Act; The Prairie and Forest Fires Act and several other provincial acts related to natural resources. The Minister of Natural Resources is authorized to do such things as he deems necessary to conserve, develop, manage and utilize the resources of the province in fish, fur, game, forests, lands, water and water powers that are the property of the Crown.

PROVINCIAL LANDS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 48.

"An Act respecting Provincial Lands".

Provincial (or Crown) lands lying outside provincial forests, parks and protected areas are to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Act describes the methods whereby these lands may be sold or leased and the reservations to the Crown of such matters as road rights, water rights, mineral rights and timber rights. It also describes the methods by which rents and royalties may be recovered and lands repossessed by the province.

SASKATCHEWAN LOANS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 58.

"An Act respecting the Raising of Loans authorized by the Legislature".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to raise loans for capital expenditure on certain objects which include: construction and extension of telephone systems; purchase of drainage district debentures and advances for the execution of work under the Drainage Act; agricultural and other enterprise undertakings operated on behalf of the Crown; works and undertakings required in the protection and development of the natural resources, the purchase of equipment for these purposes and advances to settlers under any land settlement scheme.

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 221.

"An Act to Assist Conservation and Development of The Agricultural Resources of Saskatchewan".

Provision is made for the establishment of conservation and development areas. Works in these areas may be authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, to be undertaken either by the province alone, or by arrangement between the province and the Government of Canada, or by a person or corporation. An elected area authority shall be the governing body of an area and shall operate according to the terms of this Act. Benefited lands may be assessed to defer the cost, administration and operation and maintenance of works.

SOIL DRIFTING CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 237.

"An Act respecting the Control of Tillage Operations".

The council of a rural municipality may, and shall upon receipt of a petition signed by forty resident ratepayers requesting the council to do so, pass a bylaw providing for the regulation and control of tillage practices which, in the opinion of the council, are liable to cause rapid soil deterioration by wind erosion. A bylaw may contain provisions requiring adoption of the practice of strip farming, the growing of cover crops; the providing of trash cover or the spreading of straw or other refuse on cultivated lands; prohibiting the burning of stubble; prohibiting the cutting or requiring the planting of trees; requiring, prohibiting or governing the use of specified kinds of machinery; governing tillage operations and regulating or prohibiting the growing of crops in specified areas. A bylaw is not effective until approved by the Minister of Agriculture and submitted to a vote of electors, three-fifths of whom must approve. If an order made under the bylaw is not complied with, the council may order the work done, the cost of which is charged to the owner of the land and collected as part of the taxes on the land.

EXPROPRIATION (Rehabilitation Projects) ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 226.

"An Act to provide for the Acquisition of Land required for the Rehabilitation of Drought and Soil Drifting Areas".

The Minister of Agriculture may take possession of any land required for any project undertaken under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) including the establishment of community pastures and grazing reserves and the construction of works for irrigation or water supply. Compensation will be provided from moneys made available by the Government of Canada for the purpose.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 364.

"An Act to provide for the Prevention and Suppression of Prairie and Forest Fires".

This is administered by the Department of Natural Resources and the Minister of this department may take the necessary action to provide personnel and equipment for the prevention, detection and suppression of fires. The powers and duties of the personnel are outlined as well as the penalties for failing to enforce the provisions of the Act. This Act does not apply to any city, town or village.

DRAINAGE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 349.

"An Act respecting Drainage".

This Act provides for the organization and financing of drainage districts. Before a drainage district can be organized, the resident owners of at least two-thirds of the land area to be drained must sign a petition and submit it to the Minister of Agriculture. Upon the organization of a drainage district,

the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may before, during or after the execution of a drainage work therein order the issue and negotiation of debentures of the district for the estimated or actual cost of the work, including the estimated or actual cost of the issue and sale of debentures.

PRIVATE DITCHES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 350.

"An Act respecting the Construction and Maintenance of Small Ditches by the Owners of Lands to be Benefited".

This Act concerns the construction of ditches in municipalities where the cost of one ditch does not exceed \$5,000. The allocation of costs and the procedure to be followed when an owner constructs a ditch which must pass through property owned by other persons are outlined.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 351.

"An Act respecting Irrigation".

This Act describes how an irrigation district is to be organized and established; the election of trustees for the district; the powers of the board of trustees; including expropriation and construction of works, and how costs shall be assessed against property owners in the district.

WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 51.

"An Act respecting Water Rights".

The ownership of and right to use surface water (water above the surface of land and being in a river, stream, watercourse, lake, creek, spring, ravine, coulee, canyon, lagoon, swamp, or marsh) and ground water (water beneath the surface of land) is deemed to be vested in the Crown and, except where provided in the Act, no person may direct or impound it. Nothing in this Act restricts the right of a person owning or occupying land that adjoins a body of surface water to use such quantity of its water as he may require for domestic purposes on the land.

The Act describes methods of securing permission to construct dams and other works for domestic, irrigation and other purposes. Rules governing inspection of such works and means of settling disputes which may arise are outlined in this Act.

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 361.

"An Act to provide for the Establishment of the Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission, and respecting the Administration, and the Planning of the Use of the Water Resources of Saskatchewan".

This Act is to be administered by the Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission. In respect to planning, conservation development, management, and use of water and related land resources of Saskatchewan, the Commission is to advise the Lieutenant-Governor in Council; consult with and advise all

departments, boards, corporations, and other agencies of the government; undertake and co-ordinate research and investigations. The Commission is also to administer the water resources of Saskatchewan and generally supervise all matters concerning the pollution of water.

WATER USERS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 139.

"An Act respecting Water Users' Associations".

This Act provides for the establishment and extension or reduction of water users' districts which may consist of a portion of a rural municipality or local improvement district; one or more of either or a combination of the two.

Those who petition for the establishment of a water users' district and such other persons as are eligible become the water users' association in the district. The powers and duties of this association are outlined in the Act.

GROUND WATER CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 362.

"An Act respecting the Drilling of Water Wells and the Conservation and Utilization of Ground Water".

The purposes of this Act are to obtain information on formations and materials encountered during drilling operations in order to assist in ground water and geological studies; to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of ground water resources and to prevent pollution and contamination of ground water.

The Act provides for the licensing of well drillers, and the regulation of drilling methods.

GAME ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 356.

"An Act for the Protection of Game".

This Act contains provisions and provides for regulations designed to limit and license the hunting of big game or game birds. Hunting is forbidden on enclosed land where signs prohibiting hunting and shooting have been erected. The Minister of Natural Resources is authorized to make an insurance contract with an insurance company for the purpose of insuring persons against loss resulting from damage to crops caused by big game animals or game birds. Special conditions under which a farmer may hunt game birds on his own land out of season are outlined.

WATER POWER ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 52.

"An Act respecting Provincial Water Powers".

If land is required by the Crown for creating, protecting or developing any water power, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct to have the title to such land acquired by expropriation. A person who is authorized to carry out a water power project may enter, use, occupy, take and acquire any lands other than provincial lands and all the provisions of the Expropriation Act that are applicable to the taking and acquisition of land will apply as if they were included in this Act.

Nothing in this Act will affect any provision of the Water Rights Act.
RURAL TELEPHONES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 161.

"An Act respecting Rural Telephone Systems".

A telephone company is empowered to acquire and enter upon land but is required to make proper compensation for any resulting damage.

A L B E R T A

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 172; amendment: S.A. 1957, c. 16.

"An Act to Create a Department of Lands and Forests".

This Act provides for the creation of a department of lands and forests. The Minister of such department shall be responsible for administering acts relating to lands, forests and other natural resources and managing all Crown lands. Provision is made for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of an Advisory Board to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 259; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 43; 1957, c. 71; 1958, c. 65 and c. 66; 1959, c. 68; 1960, c. 82; 1961, c. 63; 1962, c. 71; 1963, c. 48; 1964, c. 74, and 1965, c. 74.

"An Act respecting Public Lands".

This Act deals with the disposition of Crown lands belonging to the Province. There is reserved to the Crown out of every disposition of public lands all water and water power rights; fishery and fishing rights; mine and mineral rights. Public lands may be disposed of through cultivation and grazing leases. Lessees must meet certain annual land breaking and cropping requirements in order to continue leasing the land. Public lands may no longer be disposed of through homestead leases. Applications for homestead leases received and homestead leases granted before April 20, 1964 shall be subject to the Public lands Act as it was before being amended on that date.

NORTHERN ALBERTA DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL ACT, S.A. 1963, c. 41.

"An Act to Establish the Northern Alberta Development Council".

This Act provides for the establishment of the Northern Alberta Development Council, the members of which shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The functions of the Council are to investigate, plan, promote and co-ordinate practical measures to foster and advance development in northern Alberta and to advise the provincial government thereon. The Council is to investigate and make recommendations on the requirements of the area in respect to, among other things, agricultural stabilization.

LAND CLEARING AND BREAKING ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 18.

"An Act to Provide for the Clearing and Breaking of Provincial Lands".

The Minister of Lands and Forests may be authorized to enter into agreements with persons for the clearing and breaking of Crown Land which may then be leased to any person according to the provision of the Public Lands Act. Advances of seed grain may be made to such lessee in the first and in some cases also the second year of the lease. This advance constitutes a lien on the crops of the lessee from year to year until the advance has been repaid in full.

UTILIZATION OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 354.

"An Act to Provide for the Conservation and Efficient Use of Land, Forest and Water Resources in the Province of Alberta."

The object and purpose of this Act are to provide the authority and facilities necessary for the effective conservation and efficient utilization of land, forest and water. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may establish a Conservation and Utilization Committee which shall investigate and inquire into factors that relate to the conservation and utilization of resources in irrigable, marginal and submarginal lands, rivers and streams or forestry and game areas.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare certain lands to be controlled areas which require the application of special management practices. The member of the Executive Council charged with the administration of this Act, may recommend the conditions or terms of cultivation, cropping and grazing practices and of occupancy of public or controlled lands.

FORESTS ACT, 1961, S.A. 1961, c. 32; amendments S.A. 1962, c. 22 and 1965, c. 31.

"An Act respecting the Administration and Protection of Forests".

Part II of this Act deals with forest fire prevention where "forest" means the plant cover on any land and consists of trees, shrubs, plants or grass, whether living or dead. The period from April 1 to November 30 in any year shall be known as the fire season during which time a person may set out a fire only if he holds a fire permit. Forest travel permits are required in order to travel in certain areas; other districts are closed completely. Measures to be taken to prevent forest fires are outlined in the Act as well as means of extinguishing forest fires.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT, S.A. 1962, c. 84.

"An Act respecting Soil Conservation".

In this Act "council" means the council of a city, town, village, county or municipal district and in the case of an improvement district or special area the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Every council is responsible for appointing

such soil conservation officers as are required for the proper administration of this Act within its municipal boundaries. Every person who owns, occupies or controls land shall take measures to prevent soil losses upon the land by the action of wind or water or by any other cause. Procedures to be followed where land is becoming impoverished or where certain farming practices are causing soil losses are outlined in the Act. The Act provides for authorizing remedial work to be done where action is not taken with respect to soil losses. Penalties are provided where action is not taken or where one contravenes a provision of a section of the Act or by-law.

A council may also pass by-laws under this Act controlling or prohibiting the removal of top-soil from land or the burning of straw and stubble on land.

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 91; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 19; 1958, c. 82; 1961, c. 30; and 1964, c. 23.

"An Act respecting Drainage Districts".

This Act deals with the formation of drainage districts; the election of a Board of Trustees of a drainage district and their constitution and powers; the appointment of a drainage council to advise the board; the issuance of debentures to defray the cost of drainage works; the assessment of the cost of drainage works; the estimation, the imposition and collection of drainage rates, and the expropriation of lands for drainage works.

PRIVATE DITCHES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 241.

"An Act respecting the Construction and Maintenance of Small Ditches by Owners of Lands to be Benefited".

This Act applies only to ditches where the cost of construction does not exceed \$20,000. Owners who may be liable for the construction of a ditch are those whose lands lie within one mile from the sides and point of commencement of the ditch. The Act sets forth the methods by which agreement is obtained among the owners of lands benefited by the ditch as regards allocations of costs. The Act provides the method of appointing a board of assessors to allocate cost if an agreement cannot be reached otherwise. The method of appointing an engineer and the means of maintaining the ditch are also described in the Act.

WATER RESOURCES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 362; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 61; 1958, c. 82; 1960, c. 115; 1961, c. 30 and c. 86; 1962, c. 99; 1964, c. 105, and 1965, c. 100.

"An Act respecting Water Resources".

The ownership in any water is vested in the right of the Province. No one has the right to take, impound, divert water or obstruct the flow of water unless permitted to do so under the provisions of the Water Resources Act except, however, in the case of property owners or occupiers of land adjoining any river, stream, lake or any other body of water. In this case the said

owners and occupiers have the right to use such quantities of water as they require for household, sanitary, fire protection, stockwatering and gardening upon their own land. They have no right, however, to divert or impound water or to obstruct the flow of water unless authorized under the provisions of the Water Resources Act. No grant of water by the Province gives the grantee an exclusive or a perpetual right in any water. Water is granted for beneficial use only and only for so long as it is used beneficially. Any right granted for the use of water therefore may be cancelled for non-use or amended from time to time to meet the requirements of beneficial use.

GROUND WATER CONTROL ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 135.

"An Act respecting the Control of Ground Water and Water Wells".

This Act applies to all sources of ground water and to all wells. Under this Act no person shall commence a well on lands which he does not own unless he holds a subsisting annual permit from the Director of Water Resources entitling him to do so. The Director of Water Resources is permitted to enter any land in the province and to have access to all wells, records, plants and equipment. Where the flow of water from a well is not controlled the Director may conduct such operations as are necessary to control the flow and recover the cost from the persons responsible for the well. The owner of a well must take the necessary precautions for the prevention of damage, by reason of the presence or escape of water, to persons, livestock and other property. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the methods of boring wells, of determining and developing sources of ground water and other matters related to wells and ground water.

WATER USERS' DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 363.

"An Act to Provide for the Creation of Water Users' Districts".

This Act describes the formation of water users' districts; the method of electing a board of managers for the district and the powers and duties of the board.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 163.

"An Act respecting the Development of Irrigation Projects".

This Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreements with the Government of Canada providing for the development of irrigation projects and the construction and maintenance of irrigation works within the Province and the payment by Alberta of a portion of the costs incurred under any such agreements. Moneys expended under this Act shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may raise by way of loan any sums of money necessary to discharge the obligation of the Province under this Act.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 162; amendments: S.A. 1960, c. 52; 1961, c. 30 and c. 41; 1963, c. 28; 1964, c. 39 and 1965, c. 43.

"An Act respecting Irrigation Districts".

This Act provides for the formation of irrigation districts, the election of a board of trustees in each such district to conduct the affairs of the districts, the appointment of an irrigation council to advise the board, the issuing of debentures to defray the costs in connection with irrigation districts, the establishment of an irrigation rate to cover costs not otherwise provided for, the formation of Water Users' Associations and the expropriation of lands for irrigation works.

ST. MARY AND MILK RIVERS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1950, S.A. 1950, c. 68; amendments: S.A. 1951, c. 85; 1957, c. 90; 1959, c. 81; 1960, c. 100; 1964, c. 88, and 1966, c. 89.

"An Act respecting the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development".

This Act ratifies an agreement between the Province of Alberta; the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway, by which on March 27, 1946, the province took over the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development. The province is to maintain and operate the works and it may enter into agreements with the Government of Canada involving in any way the undertaking. The Act provides for the appointment of a manager and sets out regulations regarding water right payments, water rates, recovery of water rates and expropriation. A land manager may also be appointed to handle the purchase, sale and leasing of lands and to borrow money and make loans to water users.

ST. MARY AND MILK RIVERS WATER AGREEMENTS (TERMINATION) ACT, S.A. 1960, c. 100.

"An Act to Terminate Certain Water Agreements in the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development".

The purpose of this Act is to nullify certain water agreements which were made under the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development Act in 1950.

BOW RIVER DEVELOPMENT ACT, S.A. 1955, c. 48; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 6; 1959, c. 5; 1964, c. 7 and 1966, c. 8.

"An Act Respecting the Bow River Development".

In Part I of this Act the geographical limits of the Bow River Development are described. Provision is made for the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a manager of the Bow River Development to perform such duties as the former may assign. The water users in the district are to elect an advisory committee to work with the manager. The manager is responsible for establishing and imposing a water rate on irrigated land and land to be irrigated. Regulations regarding the recovery of water rights and the right of expropriation are outlined.

In Part II provision is made for the appointment, also by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of a colonization manager and his powers and duties are described.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FARM ASSISTANCE ACT, S.A. 1959, c. 17; amendment: S.A. 1962, c. 19.

"An Act to Authorize the Government of Alberta to Enter into Arrangements with the Government of Canada concerning Land Use and Conservation, Farm Credit and Crop Insurance or any of these Matters Pending Particular Provincial Legislation in Respect thereof".

The Minister of Agriculture of Alberta is empowered to enter into agreements with the appropriate Ministers of the Government of Canada, to obtain for Alberta the benefits of any arrangements by the latter relating to farm or other land use and conservation, including irrigation and water development; farm credit; crop insurance and rural development projects.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 106; amendments: S.B.C. 1962, c. 22; 1964, c. 17, and 1965, c. 50.

"An Act respecting the Department of Lands and Forests".

The 1962 amendment changed the name of this Act to "The Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources Act". Under the Act a Department of Lands, Forest and Water Resources is established. This department has charge of the public lands, forests and water rights, and all matters concerned therewith, except those matters connected with parks, of which the Department of Recreation and Conservation has charge under the park Act.

LAND ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 206; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 32; 1962, c. 31; 1965, c. 21 and 1966, c. 23.

"An Act respecting Lands of the Crown".

Part II of this Act provides that any person being a British subject and being the head of a family, a widow, a spinster over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband, or a bachelor over 18 years of age, may, for agricultural purposes only, pre-empt any tract of surveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown land not exceeding 160 acres. The method of applying for pre-emption, the duties of pre-emptors, the method of determining the rights of adverse claimants, the requirements for obtaining a certificate of improvement and the issue of Crown grants to pre-emptors are dealt with in this part.

Part III deals with the acquiring of surveyed or unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown land, either by free grant or by purchase. Part IV of this Act deals with the types of leases that may be granted for the use of Crown land and the mode of acquiring such leases.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 210.

"An Act to promote Increased Agricultural Production".

A Land Settlement Board is constituted for the purpose of administering and carrying out the provisions of this Act. The Minister of Finance may advance to the Board out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund any moneys appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose. The Board may advance money by way of loan to any person or association for any purpose which in the opinion of the Board will maintain or increase agricultural or pastoral production. No loan shall be granted for a lesser amount than \$250 or for a greater amount than \$10,000, to any one borrower. Loans are limited to an amount not exceeding 60 per cent of the appraised value of the land which is offered as security. Rates of interest, terms of loans and action to be taken by the Board in event of default are outlined.

The Board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, take over from the Crown, and purchase or obtain by exchange with private owners, or acquire by compulsory purchase, lands within the province for agricultural or pastoral purposes. The Board then may survey, resurvey, subdivide, clear, fence, dyke, drain, irrigate, plant, cultivate, and otherwise improve, develop, and use any lands so acquired.

Where the Board is of the opinion that agricultural production is being retarded by reasons of land remaining undeveloped, it may establish a "settlement area". The Board may make regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act with respect of any settlement area and enter into any agreements with any person for the colonization of a settlement area or any portion thereof.

VETERANS' LAND SETTLEMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 399.

"An Act authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to reserve lands for the purpose of 'The Veterans' Land Act, 1942, of the Dominion".

This Act authorizes the Government of British Columbia to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada for the settlement of war veterans on provincial land. The provincial government may convey to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act, 1942, any tract of land not exceeding 160 acres. Every tract of land so conveyed shall be used for the settlement of a veteran.

SOLDIERS' LAND ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 366; amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 41, and 1964, c. 52.

"An Act to provide lands for the Use and Benefit of Returned Soldiers".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may reserve from sale or other disposition, except for purposes of this Act, any area of Crown lands; may purchase and improve lands for the purpose of this Act, and may authorize payment therefor. The aggregate of such payments shall not exceed one million dollars without further sanction of the legislature. The Minister of lands, Forests and Water Resources may lease or grant, parcels of the above-mentioned

land to any soldier or to any community composed wholly or in part of soldiers. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make, alter or amend regulations of this Act.

FARMERS' LAND-CLEARING ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 140; amendment: S.B.C. 1966, c. 15.

"An Act authorizing the Borrowing of the Sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and to authorize the Government to Clear Land".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may borrow or raise such sums of money not exceeding in the net amount \$500,000 at any one time. This money shall be used to purchase, house, maintain, repair and renew machinery and equipment suitable for the clearing and developing of land for agricultural purposes. The Minister of Agriculture may enter into a contract with any person who is the owner or occupier of land suitable for farming, whereby that land in whole or in part may be cleared and developed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DYKING AUTHORITY ACT, S.B.C. 1965, c. 1.

"An Act to Establish the British Columbia Dyking Authority".

This Act establishes the British Columbia Dyking Authority consisting of not less than three and not more than five persons who shall be appointed as directors. The Authority has power to finance the capital expenditures of a municipality or improvement district for dyking, drainage or flood control purposes, and to design, construct, and reconstruct works for dyking, drainage, or flood control.

DRAINAGE, DYKING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 121; amendment: S.B.C. 1965, c. 10.

"An Act respecting the Drainage, Dyking and Development of Lands".

In this Act, "district" includes every drainage or dyking district constituted prior to the first day of March 1913, and all lands constituted a drainage, dyking or development district by Order in Council under this Act. The commissioners of each district to which this Act applies are a body corporate and politic. The commissioners have full charge and authority over the extent and scope of any works and over their execution, maintenance, repair and operation. These works include any construction which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the supply of water and electrical energy or for the carrying out of any drainage, dyking, irrigation, waterworks, electric lighting or power development scheme. From time to time the commissioners may raise money by taxing all lands within their district.

The Act also describes the administration of districts and the borrowing powers of commissioners.

DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 117; amendment: S.B.C. 1962, c. 23.

"An Act respecting Ditches or Watercourses".

The provisions of this Act apply only to ditches the construction cost of which will not exceed \$3,000, unless special authority is granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Act describes how the cost of the ditch will be apportioned and the procedure to be followed in having the project examined by an engineer and the ditch constructed and maintained.

DYKES MAINTENANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 123; amendment: S.B.C. 1965, c. 11.

"An Act respecting the Maintenance of Dykes in the Province".

There shall be an official of the Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources to be known as the "Inspector of Dykes". This officer may enter upon any land and upon a dyke at anytime; require a dyking authority to repair, replace, renew, alter, add to, improve or remove a dyke or a part of a dyke, etc. Every dyking authority shall create and maintain an adequate renewal fund for the renewal of perishable structures, the purchase of major equipment and the reconstruction or extension of the works under its control.

RIVER-BANK PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 342.

"An Act respecting the Construction of Works to Prevent the Encroachment of Rivers upon their Banks".

In this Act "protection works" and "works" include dykes, dams, breakwaters and other protection to prevent the encroachment of rivers upon their banks, and includes works for the diversion in whole or in part of any river and the removal of obstructions from the bed of any river. The Act outlines the procedure to be followed in securing the construction of protection works. Provision is made for establishing the division of costs of such works among owners of land benefiting from them.

OKANAGAN FLOOD - CONTROL ACT, S.B.C. 1949, c. 47; amendments: S.B.C. 1951, c. 99; 1955, c. 103, and 1964, c. 67.

"An Act respecting Flood-control in the Okanagan Valley".

This Act enables the province to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada in order that the latter may share in the costs incurred after April 1, 1949, for constructing and repairing flood-control works in the Okanagan Valley. It also permits the province, alone or in conjunction with the Canadian Government and the municipalities, to carry out such measures as are considered necessary for the control of flood conditions in the Okanagan.

WATER ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 405; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 5; 1962, c. 68; 1965, c. 57, and 1966, c. 54.

"An Act respecting the Diversion and Use of Water".

The property in and the right to the use and flow of all the water at any time in any stream (natural water course or source of water supply) in the province are for all purposes vested in the Crown in right of the province. Licences may be granted by the Comptroller of Water Rights which entitle the holders to divert and use beneficially during or within such time stipulated the quantity of water specified in the licence; store water; construct, maintain and operate such works as are authorized under the licence; alter or improve any stream or channel for any purpose and construct fences, screens, and fish or game guards across streams for the purpose of conserving fish or wildlife.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may incorporate any tract of land and the owners thereof into an independent district. Where it appears that any improvement district will undertake the functions of an existing development district, another improvement district, or a water-users' community the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has power to transfer to the improvement district any or all of the assets, rights, claims, charges and liabilities of the district to be overtaken, and dissolve such district.

MUNICIPAL AND IMPROVEMENT REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 201; amendment, S.B.C. 1964, c. 25.

"An Act respecting the Rehabilitation of Irrigation Systems in British Columbia".

The purpose of this Act is to provide means whereby irrigation systems may be rehabilitated. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the imposition of a charge or charges on each and every parcel of land situated within the area to be rehabilitated. The charge, which will be imposed on a per-acre basis, shall be a deferred diminishing charge and collectable only upon sale of the land, or at the end of a period of years.

FOREST ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 153; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 20; 1962, c. 24; 1963, c. 33; 1964, c. 21; 1965, c. 13, and 1966, c. 18.

"An Act respecting Crown Timber and the Conservation and Preservation of Forests".

A bona fide farmer in the province who does not own any forest land or whose forest land is not capable of producing 10,000 cubic feet of wood per year may receive a licence from the Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources authorizing him to cut Crown timber. The Minister may also grant free-use permits to settlers who are occupiers of agricultural land, settlers who for a period of six months made use of lands for which payments to the Crown have been completed, persons cutting cord wood for fuel for personal use and pre-emptors who are complying with the provisions of the Land Act cutting cord wood, pulpwood or fence posts upon the said lands for sale. Such permits entitle the holder to cut Crown timber without payment of stumpage or royalty.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 365.

"An Act respecting Soil Conservation".

In this Act, "soil" includes the entire mantle of earth above bedrock, except commercial minerals as defined in the Mineral Act and Placermining Act, and "soil conservation" means the preservation of the soil as a natural resource for the use of future generations, and for present use the efficient management of soil, water, vegetation, and any other factor directly concerned with maximum crop production. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make such regulations as are necessary to prevent and control soil erosion and soil debilitation, reclaim agricultural land, and maintain soil-fertility by drainage and other means.

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, S.B.C. 1962, c. 2.

"An Act Respecting Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development".

The Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia may enter into and carry out agreements with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act providing for projects; for the alternative uses of land; for rural development, and for soil and water-conservation. Any projects undertaken for the alternative uses of land shall be financed on a 50-50 basis by the two levels of government.

WILDLIFE ACT, S.B.C. 1966, c. 55.

"An Act to Provide for the Conservation of Wildlife".

This Act is designed to protect and conserve wildlife. Regulations respecting hunting and trapping; licences and permits; trappers, guides, captive wildlife, taxidermists and fur-traders are contained in the Act. In particular no person shall hunt ~~over~~ or trap in or on , or allow his dog to enter any growing or standing grain or any cleared or cultivated land without the consent of the owner of the grain or occupier of the land.

(b) Tenure and Assessment

M A N I T O B A

BOUNDARY LINES AND LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 26.

"An Act respecting Boundary Line and Line Fences".

This Act establishes regulations respecting boundary surveys, liability of adjoining owners in erecting line fences and the settlement of disputes over boundary lines.

DOWER ACT, S.M. 1964 (First session), c. 16.

"An Act respecting the Dower of Married Persons".

A homestead in a rural area consists of the dwelling occupied by the owner and his home and the lands and premises appurtenant thereto, consisting of not more than 320 acres of which 160 acres is the site of the dwelling. Any disposition of any interest in the homestead by a married man during his lifetime, is invalid unless the wife consents to it in writing or she has released her rights in the homestead to her husband. On the death of her husband a wife shall have a life estate in the homestead in addition to her customary dower rights in the remainder of the estate; if however, the wife was the owner of the homestead, upon her death her husband is entitled to a life estate in the homestead as well as his customary dower rights.

EXPROPRIATION ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 78; amendments: S.M. 1956, c. 69; 1957, c. 22; 1959 (Second session), c. 4; 1961 (First session), c. 15; 1962, c. 18 and c. 19; 1964 (First session), c. 18; 1965, c. 76.

"An Act respecting the Expropriation of Lands and Other Property".

This Act sets forth the respective power of the Province, a municipality and a private corporation to expropriate land. Regulations regarding compensation, arbitration and possession are included.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE ACT, S.M. 1955, c. 76; amendments: S.M. 1957, c. 72; 1959 (Second session), c. 58; 1960, c. 75; 1962, c. 75; 1963, c. 77; 1964 (First session), c. 54.

"An Act respecting Telephone and Telegraphs and the Telephone System of the Province".

Section 6 of this Act authorizes the Minister of Public Utilities on behalf of the Manitoba Telephone Commission to expropriate any land without consent of the owner when he deems it necessary. But when such proceedings are instituted, the land owner is entitled to compensation, and may institute arbitration proceedings to establish a fair price for the land which has been expropriated. Section 38 authorizes agents of the Commission to enter, during normal working hours on any day that is not a holiday, on the land or into the building of any subscriber to inspect, repair or remove any telephone or telephone equipment. Section 34 grants the Commission the right to erect, lay and maintain poles, wires, conduits, cables and pipes anywhere along public highways, streets or lanes. Where the Commission uses any highway, street, lane or public place, it must not interfere with the public right to travel, or obstruct entry to any door or gateway existing prior to the date of construction. Section 38 gives the right to enter upon the land to clear trees and branches that may interfere with the proper operation of the Commission's lines or works.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 353.

"An Act respecting Boundary or Line Fences".

This Act deals with the liability of owners or occupiers of adjoining parcels of land who desire to erect a line fence, the division of costs and the method of arbitration in the event of dispute.

LAND TITLES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 115.

"An Act respecting Land and Title Thereto".

Under this Act eight registration districts are established in the Province of Saskatchewan with provision that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may establish others as land is settled. There is to be a land titles office in each district. Any person owning land may apply for registration under this Act. Regulations concerning certificates of title, instruments which may be registered, involuntary transfer of titles as well as court and other proceedings are outlined in this Act.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 122.

"An Act respecting Recovery of Possession of Land Wrongfully Occupied by Certain Persons".

This Act provides that when a person refuses or fails to cease using or occupying land that he is wrongfully or without lawful authority using or occupying, the person entitled to possession may apply to the judge of the district court for an order to have the occupier removed. Details of how the order is to be obtained and served are given. This Act does not apply to overholding tenants.

FARMING COMMUNITIES LAND ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 117.

"An Act respecting Certain Lands held by Farming Communities".

This Act describes the method whereby land jointly registered in the names of two or more persons may be subdivided.

HOMESTEADS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 118.

"An Act respecting Homesteads".

A homestead consists of not more than 160 acres and the house or buildings occupied by the owner. Every transfer, agreement of sale or lease on a homestead and every mortgage on a homestead must be signed by the owner and his wife, if he has a wife, and the latter must appear before the appropriate legal officer and acknowledge that she understands her rights in the homestead and that she signs the instrument of her own free will and without compulsion on the part of her husband. Every other transfer, lease, agreement of sale or mortgage must be accompanied by an affidavit of the maker that the land described has not been a homestead at any time or that he has no wife or that his wife does not reside and has not resided in Saskatchewan since the marriage.

NAMES OF HOMES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 119.

"An Act to provide for the Registration of Names of Homes".

For purposes of this Act, "home" means a lot, farm, ranch, or other land, except land within a summer resort, upon which is situated a dwelling house. A person owning a home in Saskatchewan and desiring to register a name for it may make application to do so and retain the right of exclusive use of the name registered under this Act.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 151.

"An Act respecting Local Improvement Districts".

This Act deals with the organization of local improvement districts which are formed by order of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The Minister is empowered to make temporary bank loans on behalf of any district and to direct the expenditure of district funds for certain improvement purposes. Provisions are made for the preparation of assessment rolls, the mailing of assessment notices to taxpayers and the hearing of appeals.

SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 42.

"An Act respecting Saskatchewan Government Telephones".

Under this Act a corporation to be known as the Saskatchewan Government Telephones is established and its organization and powers are outlined.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the corporation, without consent of the owner, to enter upon, take possession of, expropriate and use any land, buildings, plant, machinery, apparatus or equipment that are necessary for the purposes of the corporation.

The corporation may acquire leases of land, or easements on lands, for such land as it deems advisable or necessary for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating telephone and telegraph lines. For these purposes the corporation may, without the consent of the owner, enter upon, take possession of, expropriate and use such lands and such rights in or in respect to lands as it deems necessary or advisable.

In all cases where land is required by the corporation, provision is made to compensate the owner of, or any person with an interest in, such land.

SAND AND GRAVEL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 414.

"An Act respecting Sand and Gravel and Certain Other Minerals".

The owner of the surface of any land is and shall be deemed to have always been the owner of, and entitled to, all sand and gravel on the surface of the land and all sand and gravel obtainable, by stripping of the overburden, excavating from the surface, or other surface operation. He is entitled to all ceramic clays, and all other clays that have an industrial

use except any clay required for the construction of an earthen dam or road grade, and all volcanic ash, marl and bentonite, within, upon or under the land in respect of which he owns the mines and minerals.

A L B E R T A

LINE FENCE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 178.

"An Act respecting Fences".

This Act contains regulations governing (1) the construction of any line fence across a trail that has been in constant public use for three months prior to the erection of the fence, and (2) the sharing of the expenses of erection, maintenance and repair of a fence constructed between two adjoining parcels of land owned by different persons. The Act provides for the settlement of disputes arising between adjoining owners about fences.

LAND TITLES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 170; amendments: S.A. 1958, c. 34 and c. 82; 1961, c. 30 and c. 42; 1962, c. 38; 1963, c. 30 and c. 43; 1964, c. 42, and 1965, c. 45.

In general this Act makes regulations governing the establishment of two registration districts; appointment of an Inspector of Land Titles Offices and other officials; registration of instruments; transfer of land titles; execution of mortgages and encumbrances for land titles; transmission of land titles upon the death of the owner; execution against registered land; caveats and remedial proceedings. In particular, provision is made that no settler who has entered for a homestead or homestead and pre-emption under the provisions in the Dominion Lands Act is entitled to mortgage such land prior to issue of a patent to him thereof.

NAMES OF HOMES ACT, R.S.A. 1957, c. 219; amendment: S.A. 1957, c. 62.

"An Act to Provide for the Registration of Names of Homes".

This Act provides that a person owning a home in the Province of Alberta and desirous of registering a name for it may do so. After registering such name and paying the required fee, the person is entitled to the exclusive use of the name selected as the name of his property.

DOWER ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 90; amendment: S.A. 1958, c. 82.

"An Act respecting the Interests of Married Persons in Each Other's Homestead".

No married person may dispose of or vest in any other person the interest of his homestead (the land on which the residence of the owner is situated, consisting of no more than one-quarter section) without the consent in writing of his spouse. The Act deals with certain exceptions such as when the wife and husband are living apart or when the whereabouts of one spouse is not known. Provision is made, that upon the death of a married person, the surviving spouse shall have a life estate in the homestead. This right does not apply to more than one homestead.

CROWN CULTIVATION LEASES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 71; amendment: S.A. 1960, c. 21.

"An Act to Provide for Payments for Local and Educational Purposes in Lieu of Taxes on Certain Interests in Crown Land".

In this Act "crop share cultivation lease" means (1) a cultivation and grazing lease granted under the Provincial Land Act, or (2) a cultivation lease granted under the Public Lands Act for which the rent or other consideration consists of a share of the crop grown upon the land cultivated; and "crop share homestead lease" means (1) a homestead lease, (2) an accrued area lease, or (3) a cultivation permit granted under the Provincial Lands Act or the Public Lands Act and for which the rent is as above. Where land is held under one or the other of these leases it and the interest of the lessee are exempt from assessment and taxation for municipal, school and hospital purposes (under the Municipal District Act, the Improvement Districts Act, the Municipal Hospitals Act, the Assessment Act and the School Act). Where land is held under a crop share homestead lease, the Minister of Lands and Forests may pay, from his department's share of the crop, 40 per cent of money received to the school district and 40 per cent to the municipality or, where there is no school district, 80 per cent to the municipality. If land is held under a crop share cultivation lease the assessed value shall be determined as provided by the Assessment Act as if the land were not Crown Land. The Minister is then notified of the taxes due if this were not Crown land and the amount is paid by his department to the taxing authorities of the area.

This Act also deals with assessment and taxation of land held under lease from the Crown which is cleared and broken by the lessee.

GRAZING LEASE TAXATION ACT, 1960, S.A. 1960, c. 38; amendment: S.A. 1964, c. 32.

"An Act for the Taxation of Land Held Under Grazing Leases".

"Grazing Lease" means a lease, permit or license granted by the Crown in right of Alberta, under which any land is held by a person on terms that restrict the use of the land to grazing purposes only. A person who holds lands under such a lease shall in each calendar year pay to the province a tax equal to the amount payable under the lease under which the land is held. The Provincial Treasurer shall pay to the Special Areas Board all taxes paid pursuant to this Act in respect of land situated in a special area. Taxes on land situated other than in a special area shall be paid to the municipality in which they are located.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, 1965, S.A. 1965, c. 39; amendment: S.A. 1966, c. 40.

"An Act respecting Improvement Districts".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute as an improvement district any portion of the Province not already contained in a city, town, village, county, municipal district, special area or improvement district or any portion of the above (excluding portions of improvement districts) which has been withdrawn therefrom by the Minister of Municipal Affairs or the Local Authorities Board. This Act deals with the imposition and collection of taxes in improvement districts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 220; amendment : S.B.C. 1963, c.23.

"An Act respecting Boundary Fences and Ditches".

Owners of adjoining lands shall make, keep up, and repair the fence which marks the boundary between them, and each shall bear one-half of the expenses. Provision is made for the appointment of fence viewers to settle disputes over line fences and ditches. Fence viewers are entitled to receive ten dollars for each day's work under this Act plus ten cents for every mile travelled in performance of their duties.

The provisions of this Act apply to the construction, opening, maintenance and repair of ditches and water courses between adjoining lands.

LAND REGISTRY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 208; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c.33; 1963, c.22; 1965, c.22, and 1966, c.24.

"An Act relating to the Transfer of Land, and providing for the Registration of Titles to the Land".

This Act provides for the establishment of seven land registry offices in the province, describes the rules and forms of conveyancing, prescribes the method of describing lands for registration purposes, describes the registration of charges against property and their cancellation and similar matters.

HOMESTEAD ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 175.

"An Act to exempt Homestead Property from Forced Seizure and Sale".

After a homestead has been registered it shall be free from forced seizure or sale by any process for or on account of any debt or liability incurred after its registration except if the value of the homestead exceeds \$2,500. Where this occurs the amount of the value in excess of \$2,500 is liable to seizure or sale. If a person holding a homestead dies intestate leaving a widow and no children, the widow is entitled to the homestead absolutely; leaving only children and no widow, the children share equally in the homestead which is divisible when the youngest reaches 21 years of age; leaving a widow and children, the homestead passes wholly to the widow during the minority of the children or while the widow remains unmarried.

WIFE'S PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c.407.

"An Act respecting the Interest of a Wife in her Husband's Homestead".

In this Act "homestead" means land or any interest therein entitling the owner to possession thereof which is registered in the records of the Land Registry Office in the name of the husband and on which there is a dwelling occupied by the husband and wife as their residence, or that has been so occupied within the period of one year immediately preceding the date of the making of the application to be registered under this Act. The disposition of the interest of a married man in a homestead shall be null and void unless made with the written consent of his wife. When at the time of death of the husband, the wife is living apart from him under circumstances disentitling

her to alimony, no life estate shall vest in the wife nor shall she take any benefit under this Act.

The provisions of the Act do not apply if the marriage between the woman with respect to which the entry is made under the Act and the man in whose name the homestead is registered has been dissolved or nullified.

MUNICIPAL ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 255; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 43 and c. 59; 1962, c. 41; 1963, c. 36 and c. 42; 1964, c. 33; 1965, c. 28, and 1966, c. 31.

"An Act respecting Municipalities".

The municipal assessor under this Act may classify land of five or more acres in area as farm land after taking into consideration the proportion of the land used for agriculture and related purposes, the time devoted to its cultivation or use by the owner or his agent, and the relationship between the value of products of such land and the area of land so cultivated or used. An area of more than two acres but less than five acres may be classified as farm land where the operator derives the greater part of his income from that land. Land classified as farm land shall be assessed at the value for that purpose without regard for its value for other purposes.

This Act states that all charges in respect of the carriage and delivery of water for irrigation of lands from the municipality's irrigation works are a charge upon the lands irrigated and are deemed to be taxes levied under the Act.

The municipal council in any municipality may by by-law provide, subject to the Milk Industry Act, for the regulation of the delivery of milk and milk products to consumers; for the fixing and imposition of market fees; for the regulation or prohibition of the location, construction and use of stables, slaughter-houses, abattoirs, fertilizer-products plants, animal pens or enclosures, livery stables etc. and for the regulations and compulsory measurement or weighing of butter, potatoes, milk and other articles of food.

TRESPASS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 387; amendment: S.B.C. 1962, c. 64.

"An Act to prevent Trespass on Enclosed Lands and to Afford to Owners and Occupiers of Land Summary Remedy in certain Cases of Trespass".

This Act defines lawful fences and sets out regulations respecting trespasses and prosecutions, entrance of land surveyors, trespass of cattle and adjudication of disputes.

LANDS CLAUSES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 209.

"An Act relating to the Taking of Lands for Undertakings of a Public Nature".

This Act describes how lands may be acquired for any public undertaking whether by purchase, by agreement or by expropriation. The Act deals with payment of compensation, settlement of disputes by arbitration, conveyances,

entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking, taking lands subject to mortgage, rent charges, sale of superfluous land and similar matters.

RURAL TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 343.

"An Act respecting Rural Telephone Systems".

For the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating its telephone system, a telephone company may enter upon, take, use, or acquire any land or property in whomsoever vested. In this Act company includes every subsisting company which was incorporated under the Rural Telephone Act, Chapter 44 of the Statutes of 1912.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit and Government Financial Assistance

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, S.M. 1958, (Second session), c. 1; amendments: S.M. 1959 (Second Session), c. 1; 1960, c. 1 and c. 78; 1962, c. 66; 1963, c. 2, and 1965, c. 1.

"An Act to provide Assistance to Farmers in Establishing, Developing, and Operating Economic Family Farm Units".

The Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation is established under this Act and it may make loans to farmers; to purchase land, livestock, agricultural implements and farm machinery; to erect or make additions to farm buildings; to clear, break, drain or fence land; to pay off and discharge mortgages, encumbrances, and other charges or liens on land owned or purchased by the borrower; to consolidate outstanding liabilities incurred for productive agricultural purposes.

Loans to one borrower or on the security of any one farm shall never exceed \$30,000. All loans shall be secured by a mortgage.

MORTGAGE ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 171; amendments: S.M. 1963, c. 47, and 1965, c. 53.

"An Act respecting Mortgages".

Section 12 of this Act deals with seed grain advances. A holder of a mortgage may make advances to an owner of land for the purchase of seed grain and these advances may be added to the principal sum of the mortgage. Also the mortgagee may take a chattel mortgage upon the growing crops or crops to be grown on an owner's land to provide the owner with money to purchase seed grain and this mortgage has the same priority and effect as a seed grain mortgage. The section also deals with the rights of vendors who lend money to purchasers of land to buy feed for sowing the land or sell seed to the purchasers. It outlines the method by which the mortgagee or vendor may take possession of crops of grain when default occurs and states the penalties for misapplying funds borrowed for the purchase of seed grain.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 55.

"An Act respecting Agreement for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and Others by Shares of Crops or the Proceeds thereof".

A landlord, vendor or mortgagee who has made a bona fide lease, tenancy or agreement of sale on a crop share basis has a prior claim to a share of the crop above all other claims except that given to seed grain mortgages by the Bills of Sale Act or the preferential lien upon crops given to a municipality for amounts advanced for the purchase of seed grain or to the provincial government for amounts advanced for the purchase of seed grain.

THRESHERS' LIENS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 265.

"An Act to provide for giving Threshers a Lien in certain Cases".

Any person who threshes grain for a farmer for a fixed price or rate of remuneration may retain a portion of seed grain to secure payment. This Act contains provisions regarding the quantity of grain that may be retained, when retention is to be ended, and the sale of retained grain. The right of retention prevails against the owner of the grain and against any and all liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances, and claims, including any mortgage or encumbrance charged upon the grain to secure the purchase price of the seed from which it was grown. When ~~threshed~~ grain is delivered by the owner to any person who advances money upon security thereof, all advances made by the person before receiving notice of the thresher's right of retention shall take priority over any claim by the ~~thresher~~.

This Act further provides that the farmer shall be liable for the wages of the workmen, the fuel used by the threshing outfit and for the cost of repairs done during the period on the farmer's premises. It states what action may be taken against the farmer in case of non-payment of these obligations and the priority of claims for payment of wages, fuel and repairs.

LIEN NOTES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 144.

"An Act respecting Lien Notes".

Sections 5 to 9 of this Act prohibit the registration of lien notes and similar instruments at land titles offices and, if such registration has been made in the past, make that registration void. The purpose is to safeguard a person's rights where possession passes to another but not ownership. This Act has reference to chattels.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, S.M. 1957, c. 5; amendments: S.M. 1958 (First session), c.4; 1963, c. 77, and 1965, c.7.

"An Act respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

Under provisions of this Act, mortgages on growing crops or crops to be grown in the future are only valid when executed as a security for the purchase price of seed grain.

A registered bill of sale evidencing a seed grain mortgage is not affected by any bill of sale previously given by the grantor, any landlord's claim for rent in respect of the land upon which the seed grain has been used for sowing the crop during the year in which it is supplied, or any claim of a mortgagee of that land arising under any term or covenant or condition contained in any mortgage upon the land.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 136; amendments: S.M. 1958, (First session), c. 31; 1960, c. 30; 1962, c. 36.

"An Act respecting Landlords and Tenants".

Of particular interest to farmers are sections 33, 34, 36 and 37. The first two sections outline the rights of persons having rent due and in arrears to distrain grain, cattle and standing crops and dispose of them. The chattels which are exempt from seizure under a landlord's warrant of distress are listed in section 36. Section 37 forbids a landlord to distrain for rent on goods and chattels which are not the property of the tenant or person liable for the rent, even though they are found on the premises; however, there are a number of exceptions to this general rule.

EXECUTIONS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 76; amendment: S.M. 1955, c. 19.

"An Act respecting Executions".

In Section 29 of this Act the following personal estate is declared free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution: necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during 11 months; four horses, six cows, one bull, ten sheep, ten pigs and 100 fowls, in addition to animals the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for those animals during 11 months; one tractor; one motor vehicle that has been used by the debtor for not less than one year; one combine; tools and agricultural implements used by the debtor in his occupation to the value of \$2,500; all the seeds or roots necessary for the seeding and cultivation of 160 acres, besides the grain and vegetables the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes. The above items are in addition to household furnishings not exceeding the value of \$1,000, clothing and other articles that are also exempted from seizure. The sale of any farm or garden crops shall not take place until after they have been harvested.

SEED AND FODDER RELIEF ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 239; amendments: S.M. 1954, c. 33, and 1955, c. 65.

"An Act to provide for the Purchase and Distribution of Seed and Fodder in Unorganized Territory".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation to purchase seed and fodder and sell same to farmers in the Local Government Districts who apply for it subject to the provisions of the Act. The purchasers are required to give promissory notes bearing interest not exceeding five per cent per annum in favor of the Crown in exchange for it. The notes become a first lien and charge upon the farmers' interest in the land.

The money for this purpose must be authorized by the legislature and charged for relief expenditure. The amount of an owner farmer's promissory note may be added to his taxes and collected as taxes in arrears. The Minister is permitted to refuse to sell seed or fodder to a farmer if the resident administrator of the local government district recommends that he should not be supplied because of the condition of his land; the lateness of the season, his credit record or for any other reasons. Fodder includes motive fuel for an internal combustion engine in agricultural use and oil and grease for lubricating such an engine or agricultural machinery.

CROP INSURANCE TEST AREAS ACT, S.M. 1959 (Second session), c. 14; amendments: S.M. 1960, c. 8 and c. 78; 1961 (First session), c. 11; 1962, c. 12; 1963, c. 18; 1965, c. 18.

"An Act to establish Crop Insurance Test Areas in Manitoba".

This Act provides for insuring wheat, oats, barley, flax and sugar beets within test areas, against hail, drought, excessive rainfall, excessive moisture, flood, frost, winds, disease and pests. It also provides for summer-fallow insurance. A body known as the Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation is established to administer the Act. The Corporation consists of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for a period of three years. A chairman, vice-chairman and managing director are appointed from these five members. The Act provides for the establishment of a fund to which are credited Provincial advances for working capital, Provincial Treasury payments of one-half the administration costs, premiums received and Government of Canada contributions, if any.

At least 25 per cent of the persons in an area must be willing to enter into contracts before an insurable area will be established. If poor quality in a test area results from one or more of the designated perils, compensation will be paid on the insured crop. However, if low yield, poor quality or failure to sow (in the case of summerfallow insurance) result from negligence, neglect, misconduct or poor farming practices, no money will be paid under a crop insurance plan.

A person under 21 years of age cannot participate in a crop insurance scheme unless a person over this age guarantees payment of premiums and the performance of any covenant by the applicant, even though he may be otherwise qualified.

COMMUNITY SEED CLEANING PLANT LOANS ACT, S.M. 1958, c. 57; amendments: S.M. 1959, c. 12.

"An Act to amend the Community Seed Cleaning Plant Loan Act".

On written request from the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, the Provincial Treasurer may make loans from the Consolidated Fund to a corporation to assist in establishing, constructing and equipping community seed cleaning plants. The amount paid out may be up to one-half of the total cost with a

maximum limit of \$30,000 per plant and loans must be repaid within 12 years. Interest charged will depend on the rate at which the government can borrow on its debentures, at the time.

All applications for loans must be approved by the Minister on the basis of plans and specifications of the proposed plant, need for a plant in the area, security and other factors, before any money is loaned. Responsibilities of the recipient of a loan, until the loan is repaid, are set out in the Act. They include insurance of plant and contents, proper use of the plant, maintenance of cleaning standards, provision for inspection, cleaning and repairs to the plant and equipment.

Failure to comply with any provision of the Act will place a recipient of a loan in default under any security offered and the Minister may demand immediate repayment of moneys outstanding. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations consistent with any provisions of the Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM LOANS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 230.

"An Act respecting the Farm Loans Branch of the Treasury Department".

The Provincial Treasurer may acquire and hold farm lands and sell or lease or operate them, undertake the financing of purchasers and lessees of land from either the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board or himself, take mortgages and such additional security as he may deem advisable. The Act outlines the powers of the Provincial Treasurer in these matters.

FARM LOAN ENABLING ACT, R.S.S. 1953, c. 209.

"An Act to facilitate the Operation in Saskatchewan of the Canadian Farm Loan Act".

This Act authorizes the Provincial Treasurer to subscribe to the capital stock of the Canadian Farm Loan Board; establishes the Provincial Farm Loan Board to make loans directly to farmers or to co-operative and colonization societies and, in general, implements and supplements the Canadian Farm Loan Act.

FAMILY FARM CREDIT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 223.

"An Act to provide Assistance to Farmers in the Establishment and Development of Family Farms as Economic Farm Units".

The purpose of this Act is to make long-term credit available to farmers. The Co-operative Trust Company is designated as the agency that may make loans to farmers for the purposes of purchasing land, constructing and repairing buildings, soil conservation, purchasing farm equipment and livestock and paying off mortgages.

Not more than \$25,000 shall be lent to any one borrower; moneys lent may be available to the borrower in a lump sum or in instalments; no loan shall be made unless it is expected that an economic farm unit will be established as a result; maximum repayment period is 30 years; the loan shall not exceed 80 per cent of the appraised value of the securities; the Company may grant a postponement of principal payment in the event of a low income year.

FAMILY FARM IMPROVEMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c.224.

"An Act respecting the Improvement of Family Farms".

The purposes of this Act are to advance the rural economy and raise rural living standards by providing technical, construction and installation services and financial assistance for the development, improvement and modernization of farmsteads and rural building sites and for the relocation of farm buildings. The Family Farm Improvement Branch of the Department of Agriculture administers this Act. Upon the requisition of the Minister of Agriculture, the Provincial Treasury may make advances to the Branch for purposes of administering this Act. The total net amount of such advances shall not at any one time exceed \$3.0 million.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 412.

"An Act to provide for the Administration and Development of the Northern Part of Saskatchewan".

In the northerly portion of the province administered under this Act, the Minister of Natural Resources may provide for the purchase, sale and distribution of seed grain and supplies consisting of petroleum, feed grain, fodder, binder twine, repairs to implements, and parts, formaldehyde, gopher poison and other necessary commodities among farmers and settlers in the district who are unable to procure these commodities owing to lack of resources because of crop failure or other adverse conditions. The cost shall not exceed \$200 for any quarter section in any year. The Minister shall take promissory notes for advances which shall be liens upon the crop of the borrower.

CANADIAN FARM LOAN PRIORITY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 231.

"An Act respecting the Priority of Loans under the Canadian Farm Loan Act".

The Board of Revenue Commissioners may direct that any mortgage or lien given to the Canadian Farm Loan Board will rank prior to any lien executed in favor of the province, the Saskatchewan Relief Commissioner or rural municipalities to secure repayment of advances for seed grain, food, fuel or farm supplies.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 392.

"An Act respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

This Act provides, among other things, that no chattel mortgage on a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future is valid unless executed as security for the purchase of seed grain or of necessities (meat, groceries, flour, clothing, coal or binder twine). Mortgages for the price of seed grain have first and preferential security for the amount therein mentioned. Mortgages given for necessities thus have second lien to mortgages for the price of seed grain, to seed grain advances under any Act respecting advances to purchase seed grain, to threshers' liens under the Threshers' Liens Act and the right of distress given to a landlord under the Landlord and Tenant Act. No assignment of the proceeds of sale of a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future is valid except in the case of assignment to certain co-operative societies.

All registration of bills of sale must be made with the Registration Clerk at Regina.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 228.

"An Act respecting Agreements for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and others by Shares of Crops".

When rent is to be paid to a landlord in the form of a share of a crop, this amount constitutes a lien on the crop prior to all other claims. When land has been sold under an agreement of sale providing for all or part of the purchase money to be in the form of a share of the crop, that payment constitutes a prior lien on the crop. When a mortgage has been given in which payment of the principal or interest is to be in the form of a share of the crop, that payment constitutes a prior lien on the crop.

This Act applies only to cases in which not more than one-half of the crop is subject to claim by the lessor, vendor or mortgagee. Nothing in this Act impairs the priority given in the Bills of Sale Act to mortgages, bills of sale, liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances, transfers or assignments, made, executed or created as a security for the purchase price and interest thereon of seed grain, or the priority given to charges under any Act respecting Seed Grain, Fodder and other Relief, or the priority given to threshers' liens under the Threshers' Liens Act.

SEED GRAIN ADVANCES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 227.

"An Act respecting Advances to Purchase Seed Grain".

Any mortgagee of land in Saskatchewan may make advances of money to the owner of the mortgaged land or any part thereof to enable him to purchase seed grain. Where a mortgagee makes such an advance he may add the amount thereof to the amount secured by the mortgage and it becomes part of the moneys so secured and may be treated the same. Where land is subject to more than one mortgage, no subsequent mortgagee shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act who makes an advance without the consent of all prior mortgagees.

The mortgagee shall have a lien and charge for the amount of such advance and interest upon all crops grown upon the mortgaged land in the crop year, having priority over all other liens and charges except taxes and sums that may be collected in the same manner as taxes and the statutory lien, if any, created by the Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act for seed grain furnished in the preceding year. If the latter lien exists on crops grown during the crop year, the mortgagee will have a first lien and charge upon the crops grown on the mortgaged land during the following year, having priority over all other liens and charges except taxes and like sums.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 242.

"An Act limiting Charges on Grain delivered to Elevators".

When grain has been delivered to an elevator licensed under the Canada Grain Act, all charges against the grain existing at the time of delivery become void except charges securing payment of money to the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan, a rural municipality or the Minister of Municipal Affairs on behalf of a local improvement district, or charges arising under the Seed Grain Advances Act or the Bills of Sale Act, provided notice has been given to the operator or manager of the elevator before delivery of the grain. Nothing in the above provision affects charges of which notice is given to the operator after delivery and before settlement by him for the grain, where the charge arises from a share of crop lease or agreement for sale or chattel mortgage given under a seed grain advance or for purchase of food, clothing, coal or binder twine or under a lien on grain under the Threshers' Lien Act.

Every charge subsisting on grain grown in the province shall become void except those authorized under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act (Canada) and those mentioned in the first paragraph of which written notice has been given the elevator, operator or manager before making the advance payment.

THRESHERS' LIENS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 231.

"An Act respecting Threshers' Liens".

Every person who threshes or cuts and threshes for another person for a fixed price or rate of remuneration shall from the date of commencement of the work until 60 days after the completion have a lien upon the grain for the purpose of securing payment.

The lien has priority over all writs of execution against the owner of the grain, over all chattel mortgages, bills of sale or conveyances made by him and all rights of distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown. This does not derogate from the priority conferred by the Bills of Sale Act upon transfers, or assignments made, executed or created as a security for the purchase price and interest thereon of seed grain.

THRESHER EMPLOYEES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 282.

"An Act for the Protection of Wages of Threshing Machine Employees".

An employee who works for wages on or about a threshing machine shall, to the extent of his wages, have a claim against such earnings of his employer as may be still unpaid by a third person for whom the threshing has been done. This claim has priority over all garnishments, attachments or assignment of the earnings whenever made and over every claim or right of every kind and description. No such third person shall be liable to an action or proceeding by the employer, or his assigns, in respect of the earnings while retained by him pursuant to this Act.

The Act outlines the method of making a claim and collecting.

AGISTERS AND LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 333.

"An Act respecting Agisters and Keepers of Livery, Boarding and Sales Stables".

This Act provides that every agister, livery stable, boarding stable or sales stable keeper has a lien on the animals and the effects (vehicle, harness furnishings or other gear appertaining thereto) of any person for the value or price of food, care, attendance or accommodation furnished for those animals or effects. Procedures to be followed in securing this claim are outlined in the Act.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 348.

"An Act respecting the Law of Landlord and Tenant".

This Act provides that a person having rent due and in arrear may seize grain on the land charged with the rent; cattle or other livestock feeding or pasturing on a highway, or upon any way belonging to the demised premises; and standing crops on the land charged with the rent. Section 40 of this Act deals with the liability regarding growing crops seized and sold under execution for accruing rent.

EXEMPTIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 96.

"An Act exempting Certain Property from Seizure and Sale under Execution".

The following property is exempt from seizure under a writ of execution: grain, flour, vegetables and meat (prepared or on foot) sufficient when converted into cash to provide food and fuel for heating purposes for the execution debtor and his family until the next ensuing harvest; all animals, harness, farm machinery, dairy utensils and farm equipment, including one automobile or one motor truck, necessary to conduct agricultural operations for the next twelve months; seed grain sufficient to sow all his land under cultivation at the rate of two bushels per acre and 14 bushels of potatoes for planting; his crop to such extent as is sufficient when converted into cash to pay for harvesting it and provide a living allowance for the support of himself and his

family until the crop of the following year is harvested and to provide the necessary costs of his farming operations until that time; the homestead, up to 160 acres; the house and buildings occupied by the debtor and the lot on which it is situated, to the extent of \$8,000. In addition, certain clothing, furniture and furnishings are exempt from seizure.

MUNICIPALITIES RELIEF AND AGRICULTURAL AID ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 178.

"An Act respecting the Granting of Relief and Agricultural Aid in Municipalities".

Every municipality has the power to furnish direct relief in the form of food, fuel and clothing to farmers who, owing to failure of crops or other adverse conditions, may need it. The province may pay to any municipality a portion of these relief expenditures. A municipality may enter into agreements with the provincial government concerning the winter maintenance of livestock and the marketing or disposal of surplus livestock. The municipality may take a lien agreement for repayment of an advance of direct relief.

MUNICIPALITIES SEED GRAIN AND SUPPLY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 168.

"An Act to enable Municipalities to Borrow Money for Distribution of Seed Grain and Supplies".

A municipality may borrow money to purchase and distribute seed grains (seed of wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, corn, alfalfa and grass) and supplies (petroleum products, feed grain, fodder, repairs to implements and parts, repairs to harness, formaldehyde and other smut control compounds and gopher poison and such other commodities and services as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may approve) to farmers who are unable to purchase the same without assistance by reason of crop failure or other adverse conditions. The maximum advance may not exceed \$300 per year on each quarter section. The municipality takes promissory notes for these advances.

Where in any year a person receives an advance of seed grain or supplies, or both, under this Act, the amount of the advance shall be a special lien or charge on all crops grown in the year in which the advance is made upon the land described in the agreement for lien, and such lien shall have priority over all other liens, privileges and encumbrances on the crops, except the thresher's lien under the Threshers' Lien Act and the right, if any, of the municipality to distrain for advances made or guaranteed by it for binder twine, repairs to implements and parts for use in cutting the said crops to the extent of 30 cents for each acre cut and threshed, and liens and charges created by section 19 of the Bills of Sale Act in respect of seed grain or necessities.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS RELIEF ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 179.

"An Act to provide Relief in Local Improvement Districts".

In local improvement districts the Minister of Municipal Affairs may make advances of food, fuel, clothing, feed and fodder to farmers who may be unable to purchase the same without assistance because of crop failure or other adverse

conditions. Lien notes will be taken from those to whom advances are made. The Minister may make to settlers resident in local improvement districts or in rural municipalities advances of food, fuel, clothing, bedding, building material, work stock, feed, veterinary services, live stock medicines, live stock, poultry, fodder seed, petroleum products, implements, fencing and other equipment, cost of cutting crops and discing land and freight on settlers' effects. Advances may also be made for the movement and re-establishment on land of rural settlers who are on relief or are about to become public charges.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 167.

"An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Certain Municipalities".

For purpose of this Act, "municipality" means a rural municipality constituted under the Rural Municipality Act or any former Rural Municipality Act, or a municipal unit or county constituted under the Municipal Unit and County Act.

Under this Act there continues to be a Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association consisting of one representative from each municipality, appointed by the municipal council. Each delegate must reside in the Province of Saskatchewan and be a ratepayer in the municipality he represents.

A Board of directors fixes annually a rate or rates per acre to be levied on all land of an owner under crop. Claims for damage to crops by hail occurring between certain dates each year are submitted to the Association, who fixes rates of indemnity.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP INSURANCE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 229.

"An Act respecting Crop Insurance".

The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Board is established under this Act, for the purpose of administering the Act and providing "all risk insurance" or "crop insurance" of wheat, oats, barley and any other agricultural crop declared by the regulations to be insurable for purposes of this Act. "All-risk insurance" or "crop insurance" means insurance against loss caused by drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, lightning, excessive rain, snow, hurricane, tornado, wild life (ducks, geese, sandhill cranes, deer, elks, antelope and bears), insect infestation, plant disease or any other peril designated by regulation. This Board, consisting of not less than four and not more than six members, will insure insurable persons (operators only - whether owners or tenants) fix rates of premiums for insurance, enter into contracts for insurance; conduct research, surveys and investigations relating to crop insurance. The Board may declare a voluntary all-risk insurance plan to be in operation in an area where at least 25 per cent of the qualified persons (operators or tenants of farms situated in an area to which a crop insurance plan applies or may apply) are willing to enter into contracts with the Board; where at least 25 per cent of the aggregate insurable acreage (acreage seeded or to be seeded for harvest to any insurable crop) is to be insured; where the premiums to be charged to establish

an actuarially self-liquidating plan will not exceed 15 per cent of the coverage provided by the plan. In some circumstances, the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may designate a crop insurance area where not all of the above conditions are fulfilled. The Board may terminate the contracts for insurance in an area where participation falls below the required minimum.

This Act provides for the establishment of the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Fund into which the Provincial Treasurer may deposit each fiscal year a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the total amount of all premiums paid in that fiscal year; \$200,000 for use as reserve capital and in any subsequent fiscal year an amount sufficient to restore the reserve capital to \$200,000. A Crop Insurance Disaster Reserve Fund is also established to which the Provincial Treasurer may pay a sum equivalent to 25 per cent of the premiums paid in each fiscal year, except if the fund exceeds a maximum that may be established, no payment is made.

Provision is made for reinsurance by the Board with any other insurer.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 222.

"An Act to provide for Assistance in Agricultural Development and Adjustment".

This Act provides assistance to persons undertaking a plan or design for improving the utilization of agricultural resources. Provision is made for the establishment of rural development areas. Farmers in rural development areas may apply for loans for the acquisition of livestock; the erection or improvement of buildings; the purchase of machinery and equipment; the acquisition of working capital, but not for the purchase of land. The aggregate amount one person may borrow in any two-year period is \$8,000 and in a lifetime \$20,000. Where a farmer between the ages of 21 and 60 realizes less than \$15,000 from the sale of his agricultural land he may apply (within a three-year period from date of sale) for educational assistance. While receiving training an applicant may receive a supplementary allowance in accordance with an agreement which may be entered into with the Government of Canada.

A L B E R T A

HOMESTEAD LEASE LOAN ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 142; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 29; 1962, c. 41; 1965, c. 36, and 1966, c. 38.

"An Act to provide Financial Assistance to Homestead Lessees by Way of Loans for Clearing and Breaking".

For purposes of this Act, a "lessee" is a holder of a homestead lease granted under the Public Lands Act. The Homestead Lease Loan Fund is established to which the Provincial Treasurer shall advance from the general revenue of the Province sums not exceeding in the aggregate one million dollars. Loans not exceeding \$2,000 may be granted to a lessee for the purposes of clearing and breaking lands held under lease. Any loan must be repaid in full within ten

years from the date when an advance was first made to or on behalf of the lessee. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council prescribes the rates of interest to be paid on loans; appoints a Homestead Lease Loan Board to review applications for loans and makes regulations providing for any other matters necessary to carry out the intent of this Act.

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, S.A. 1963, c. 17; amendments: S.A. 1964, c. 27; 1965, c.28, and 1966, c.33.

"An Act to Provide a Means of Assisting Farmers to Purchase and Acquire Economic Farm Units".

The purpose of this Act is to provide means whereby low cost long term credit may be available to farmers for the purchase of farm lands. The Alberta Farm Purchase Board is established to carry out the provision of this Act. The Provincial Treasurer shall establish the Farm Purchase Revolving Fund to which advances shall be made for purposes of this Act. Such advances to the Fund and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$16 million. The Municipal or district council may apply for the establishment of an Advisory Farm Purchase Committee within its area. A committee shall consider and report to the Board on applications under this Act for assistance in the purchase of farm lands and upon problems that may arise in connection with loans made or to be made under this Act. A loan from the fund for any single purchase of farm lands may not exceed \$24,000 and may not be made for any period longer than 20 years.

CROP LIENS PRIORITIES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 68; amendment: S.A. 1966, c. 25.

"An Act respecting the Priorities of Liens on Crops".

Liens and charges on crops under the following acts have, in the order hereinafter set out, priority over all other claims, liens, privileges or encumbrances on such crops:

Threshers' Lien Act; Harvesting Liens Act; Alberta Hail Insurance Act; Alberta Crop Insurance Act; Bills of Sale Act (for necessities); Municipal District Act; Improvement Districts Act; Irrigation District Act; Bills of Sale Act (for seed); Agricultural Relief Advances Act; and the Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act.

HARVESTING LIENS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 138.

"An Act respecting Harvesting Liens".

Any person who makes harvesting advances in the form of labor, binder twine, fuel oil, repairs and rental of machinery to enable a farmer to cut, harvest or thresh his crop may obtain a crop mortgage note from the farmer to secure payment. This note becomes a lien and charge prior to all other charges, liens, mortgages and encumbrances on such crops except as set out in the Crop Liens Priorities Act. Every crop mortgage note ceases to have any effect after July 31 in the year following the year in which the note was given.

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 335.

"An Act respecting Threshers' Liens".

A person who cuts and/or threshes grain for another person for a fixed price or rate of remuneration has, from the date of commencement of the assignment until sixty days after the completion of same, a lien upon such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the price or remuneration. This lien has priority over all merits of execution against the owner of the grain, over all rights to distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown and over all chattel mortgages, bills of sale or conveyances made by the owner of the grain except those made under the Bills of Sale Act as security for the purchase price of seed grain. A lien holder may, after notifying the owner of the grain, take sufficient quantity to secure payment of the price or remuneration.

BEET LIEN ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 21.

"An Act respecting Advances to Beet Growers".

Any person who supplies a grower with beet seed or labor for sowing beet seed or advances money for the purchase of beet seed or for hiring labor to sow beet seed has a lien on all crops of beets grown by the beet grower for such seed. The lien covers the value or cost of any of the above but the amount of the lien shall not exceed four dollars per acre of land upon which the seed is sown.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c.23; amendments; S.A. 1958, c. 82; 1960, c.9, and 1962, c. 87.

"An Act to make Uniform the Law respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

Under section 35 of this Act, no mortgage on a growing crop or crops to be grown in the future is valid unless executed as a security for the purchase price of seed grain; the purchase price of necessities (meat, groceries, flour, clothing or binder twine), or money borrowed for the purchase of (a) paying for repairs to machinery or (b) the wages of laborers engaged in the sowing or harvesting of such crop. Securities given under this section for the purchase price of seed grain have priority over securities given for necessities under this same section.

No assignment of the proceeds of a sale of a growing crop or crops to be grown in the future is valid except assignment to certain co-operative companies.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 180.

"An Act respecting Keepers of Livery, Boarding and Sales Stables".

This Act provides that a livery, boarding or sales stable keeper has a lien for the value of any food, care, attendance, or accommodation furnished for, and may detain (1) any animal, vehicle, harness, furnishings or other

gear appertaining thereto, and (2) personal effects of any person who is indebted to him for any of the above services. The right of detention by a livery, boarding or sales stable keeper of any of the above-mentioned articles has priority over and is not subject to any existing liens, chattel mortgage, bills of sale, or other charge against that animal or thing.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, R.S.A. 1955; c. 133.

"An Act respecting Charges on Grain Delivered to Elevators".

For purposes of this Act "charge" means a charge, lien or encumbrance of any kind upon any cereal grain, whether created by contract, statute or otherwise and whether created before or after the coming into force of this Act. When delivery of any grain grown in the Province is made by or on behalf of the grower of the grain to an elevator licensed under the Canada Grain Act or to a grain buyer licensed under the Grain Buyers Licensing Act every charge upon the grain subsisting at the time of the delivery of the grain ceases and is void. The above statement does not apply to the following charges: to secure payment of money owing to the Provincial or Federal government; a municipal district or county; a **school**, irrigation or drainage district; the Alberta Hail Insurance Board; a society within the meaning of the Alberta Co-operative Rural Credit Act, nor to charges under the Harvesting Liens Act of which notice has been filed before the delivery of the grain subject to the charge.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 69.

"An Act respecting Agreements for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and Others, by Shares of Crops".

Where payment of rent, purchase money or mortgage money is to be made by delivery of a share of the crops grown on the land or the proceeds of such share, the lessor, vendor or mortgagee is deemed to have been the owner of the share from the moment of the sowing of the crops and no other person shall have a prior claim. This Act applies only where the share does not exceed one-third of the crops. A judge of the district court or director under the Debt Adjustment Act has power to determine the amount of crop to be delivered in any year when delivery of the full share will leave the lessee, purchaser or mortgagor without a reasonable return and will render him unable to continue farming.

CROP PAYMENTS (IRRIGATED LAND SALES) ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 70.

"An Act respecting Crop Share Payments of Purchase Money on the Sale and Purchase of Certain Irrigated Land".

Where in a crop share agreement provision is made for the payment of all or part of the purchase money, or rent, or payment for the extinguishment of water right payments, by a share of the crops grown on land, the vendor or lessor shall be deemed to be the owner of the share from the moment of the sowing of the crops and no other person shall have a prior claim. The Act does not apply where the vendor's or lessor's share exceeds one-eighth of all root crops or one-quarter of all other crops grown on the land. Regulations are outlined regarding the power of seizure of the **share** of the crops in default of delivery and the disposition of the proceeds of the sale of the share of the crop.

EXEMPTIONS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 104; amendment: S.A. 1964, c. 26.

"An Act respecting Exemption of Certain Property from Seizure and Sale".

This Act describes real and personal property of an execution debtor which is exempt from seizure under any writ of execution as well as goods and chattels which are not liable to seizure under distress by a landlord for rent. Regulations concerning the exemption from seizure of certain mortgaged chattels and the rights of the family of a deceased debtor are outlined.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ADVANCES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 7.

"An Act to Provide for Agricultural Relief for Necessitous Farmers".

For purposes of this Act, a "necessitous farmer" means a farmer who by reason of circumstances beyond his control is unable out of his own resources to provide himself with any of the commodities that may be furnished to him pursuant to this Act.

Every municipality may make provision for supplying necessitous farmers who are resident in the municipality with seed grain, fodder, feed grain, fuel oil and lubricating oil. Municipalities may borrow the money required for the above purposes from the General Revenue Fund. The amount of seed grain which may be purchased and distributed to an applicant in any one year is limited and directly related to the number of acres of arable land in condition for seeding.

Upon receiving an advance under this Act, the recipient shall give the municipality a note for the price thereof and a written agreement for a lien on all crops grown or to be grown on the land in respect of which the advance is made and on all crops grown or to be grown on any other land farmed by the recipient until all advances have been repaid.

The Bills of Sale Act does not apply to an agreement for a lien taken under this Act. A lien on crops created under this Act is not affected by an execution in the sheriff's hands at the time of creation of the lien or an encumbrance whenever created except mortgages or encumbrances given under the Bills of Sale Act as security for the purchase price of necessities.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ADJUSTMENT ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 6.

"An Act Respecting the Compromise of Outstanding Seed Grain and Relief Indebtedness".

This Act provides for the establishment of an Agricultural Relief Adjustment Board to carry out the provisions of this Act and other duties which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may assign. When a municipality has become indebted to the Government of Alberta by reason of the non-payment of notes guaranteed by it under the provisions of various seed grain advances

and similar acts, it may apply to the Minister of Municipal Affairs to investigate and report on the ability of the municipal district to discharge its debt. The Minister may draw up a scheme setting out the terms for the cancellation of all or part of the indebtedness; the scheme is then submitted to the Board for confirmation.

Provisions are made for compromise of similar debt owed by a resident to the municipal district or the government. For purposes of this Act, a 'resident' is a person who is an actual resident of the Province and personally engaged in farming.

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 137; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 20; 1959, c. 26, and 1962, c. 29.

"An Act to provide for Insurance against Damage to Certain Crops by Hail".

The Alberta Hail Insurance Board is established and is responsible for administering the provisions of this Act and providing the means by which insurance may be made available for insuring crops against damage by hail. Not later than June 1 in each year the Board shall designate the hail insurance areas and the insurable crops, fix the maximum amount payable by the Board in respect of losses: (a) of any designated crop or (b) of any one applicant, and fix rates to be paid to the Board by the applicants for insurance under this Act. When a premium for insurance is not fully paid by the applicant, the Board has, for the amount of any unpaid premium, a lien upon all crops grown by the applicant in the year in which the application is made and in each of the next ensuing three years. This lien has, subject only to the provisions of the Crop Liens Priorities Act, priority over all other liens, encumbrances, claims and demands.

ALBERTA CROP INSURANCE ACT, S.A. 1964, c. 17; amendment: S.A. 1966, c. 24.

"An Act respecting the Insurance of Crops".

In this Act "insurable crop" means wheat, oats, barley or any other agricultural crop declared by the regulations to be an insurable crop, and "insurable person" means an operator, landlord or tenant of a farm in Alberta who has an insurable interest in an insurable crop seeded or to be seeded thereon.

This Act provides for the establishment of the Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation as well as the appointment by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of five persons responsible for conducting the affairs of the corporation. The corporation may engage in the business of all risk crop insurance on insurable crops in the Province and for the purpose may insure insurable crops; fix rates for premiums for insurance; conduct research, surveys and investigations relating to crop insurance and assemble data for the purpose of establishing sound actuarial bases for crop insurance, and re-insure the risk undertaken by it, or any portion thereof with any other insurer.

All moneys received by the corporation shall be paid into the Crop Insurance Fund and all moneys paid by the corporation including the cost of administering this Act, shall be paid out of this Fund. Upon the requisition of the Minister of Agriculture, the Provincial Treasurer shall (1) each year pay to the corporation an amount not exceeding one-half of the amount determined to be the cost of administering this Act, and (2) with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council advance to the corporation from time to time for use as working capital such sums as are requested but not exceeding in total one million dollars.

Crop Insurance Areas may be established in areas where (1) at least 25 per cent of the insurable persons in the area, and (2) a group of persons owning 25 per cent of the aggregate insurable acreage in the area are willing to enter contracts with the corporation for crop insurance. A crop insurance contract is continuous and in force from year to year unless terminated by either party giving notice in writing to the other party before January 31 in any year.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 397.

"An Act respecting Threshers' Liens".

In this Act "thresher" means any person who owns or operates a threshing machine and "threshing machine" includes a combined harvesting and threshing machine. Every thresher who cuts and/or threshes grain for another person for a fixed price shall have from the time of the commencement of the cutting and/or threshing a lien upon the grain to the extent of his price for cutting and/or threshing of the grain. For the enforcement of his lien the thresher may remove a sufficient quantity of grain to pay his claim. The lien of the thresher under this Act has priority over all writs of execution against the owner of the grain cut and/or threshed and over all chattel mortgages, bills of sale, or conveyances made by him, and over all rights of distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown.

CATTLE LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 44.

"An Act respecting Agistors of Cattle and Keepers of Livery-stables".

In this Act "cattle" includes any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat as well as any meat cattle or animal of the bovine species. Every keeper of a livery, breeding or sales stable, and every agistor of cattle, shall have a lien on any cattle and any effects left therewith by the owner of the cattle for the value or price of any feed, care, attendance or accommodation furnished for such cattle. The keeper or agistor may detain in his custody any cattle, vehicles, harness, furnishings, or other gear appertaining thereto and he is responsible for such articles for the full period of detention (three months) unless they are sooner released. The person detaining these articles may sell them by public auction after three months, reimburse himself and remit the remainder of the proceeds to the Registrar of the County Court within the territorial limits of which the sales took place.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 207; amendment: F.B.C. 1963, c. 21.

"An Act respecting the Law of Landlord and Tenant".

This Act provides for remedial action on the part of the landlord against a tenant for recovery of rent in arrears and against a tenant holding over land after the expiration of his lease. The methods of recovering arrears of rent, procedure where a tenant refuses to quit possession, removal of chattels taken in execution, appeal by the tenant against a decision of the courts and rights of a landlord upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of a tenant are dealt with in this Act.

DISTRESS AREA ASSISTANCE ACT, 1956, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 116.

"An Act for Relief of Distress through loss of Crops or Live Stock Caused by Drought, Flood or Frost".

The Minister of Agriculture may declare a "distress area" where abnormal conditions of drought, flood or frost cause losses of crops or endanger livestock thereby jeopardizing the livelihood of a number of farmers. Where a "distress area" has been designated the Minister may be authorized to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to share equally in a guarantee to a bank against loss from loans made to farms in such an area under the Farm Improvement Loans Act for the purpose of replanting lost crops or purchasing feed for livestock. Where the above is not possible, the Minister may negotiate directly with the bank. The total of the guarantees made by the Province under this Act at any one time may not exceed two million dollars. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CROP INSURANCE ACT, S.B.C. 1966, c. 4.

"An Act respecting Crop Insurance".

The Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia may enter into, execute, and carry out agreements respecting crop insurance in the Province with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations with respect to the establishment and administration of a scheme of crop insurance including: establishing the organization of a corporate body, prescribing its powers and duties with respect to management, administration, provision of crop insurance and the making of arrangements, contracts and agreements; providing for the establishment of a Crop Insurance Fund and prescribing measures for the recovery of unpaid premiums under the Crop insurance scheme.

(b) Debt Adjustment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM SECURITY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 105.

"An Act for the Protection of Certain Mortgagors, Purchasers and Lessees of Farm Land".

This Act provides for the protection of certain mortgagors, purchasers and lessees of farm land, who have experienced a crop failure or low crop yield and who are involved in any agreement for sale or mortgage of farm land or in any share of crop lease collateral to a mortgage or agreement for sale of land. The rights of a vendor or mortgagee shall not in respect of the crop grown by the purchaser or mortgagor in the years 1964, 1965 and 1966 affect more than one-third of the crop produced in any of those years.

The above statements do not apply to crops grown on land held under a share of crop agreement for sale after April 30, 1937 or on land sold with chattels upon an entire consideration.

This Act has priority over the Crop Payments Act.

PROVINCIAL MEDIATION BOARD ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 44.

"An Act to facilitate Negotiations between Certain Persons, and respecting Certain Tax Proceedings".

This Act provides for the establishment of a Provincial Mediation Board to perform such duties as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council designates. If requested by one of the parties, the board may attempt to settle disputes between debtors and creditors. The board has power to regulate certain provisions of the Tax Enforcement Act and the Landlord and Tenant Act. For purpose of conducting inquiries, the board shall have the powers conferred on commissioners under the Public Inquiries Act.

A L B E R T A

FEEDER ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 112; amendments: S.A. 1959, c. 20, and 1964, c. 28.

"An Act to Provide for the Guarantee by the Province of Certain Borrowings by Feeder Associations".

In this Act "feeder association" means an association incorporated under a law of the Province and having for its objects the assisting of its members to acquire livestock for fattening or finishing, and "livestock" means cattle, ewes and lambs. The Provincial Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee on behalf of the Province payment of 25 per cent of the losses incurred by any person who lends money to a feeder association. A loan in respect of which a guarantee is given under this Act shall be repaid on the expiration of 12

months after the loan is made or such shorter time as may be agreed upon by the association and the lender. The total amount of borrowings under this Act at any one time shall not exceed \$500,000.

FARM HOME IMPROVEMENTS ACT, S.A. 1959, c. 18.

"An Act to provide for the Guarantee by the Province of Loans to Farmers for Home Improvements".

"Home improvements" means improvements to the home of a farmer situate on a farm and includes water, sewage and central heating systems; insulation; concrete basement; new floor, roofs and siding; painting; interior decorating and remodelling, and additions to the home where the addition is a bathroom or provides for one, but does not include household furnishings, electrical appliances or other things not affixed to the home.

This Act provides for a guarantee by the Province to chartered banks or treasury branches of the Treasury Department on loans made to farmers for the purpose of making home improvements. The Provincial Treasurer shall pay to the bank or treasury branch one-half of any loss sustained on loans made by them. No loan shall exceed \$2,000 at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum simple interest. The loan is repayable in not more than ten years and in instalments of not less than \$100 in each year.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, S.M. 1964, c. 35; amendment: S.M. 1965, c. 57.

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Storage, Selling and Marketing of Natural Products, by the Producers Thereof".

The intent of this Act is to promote, control and regulate the marketing by producers of natural products grown, raised, harvested, or caught within the Province. The Act established "The Manitoba Marketing Board". This Marketing Board is a body politic and corporate, consisting of at least three persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. This Board is responsible, among other things, for supervising the producer boards and marketing commissions. Any producer board or marketing commission may determine (a) the time and place at which, and the agency through which, the regulated product, or any variety, class or grade thereof, shall be marketed by the producer; and (b) the quantity, quality, variety, grade or class of the regulated product that may be marketed by the producer at any time and place. Subject to the approval of the Manitoba Marketing Board, a producer's marketing board or a marketing commission may make regulations (a) fixing maximum and/or minimum prices at which a regulated product may be sold; and (b) requiring producers of regulated products to report to the Board information respecting the marketing of the regulated product.

FOOD PRODUCTS MINIMUM LOSS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 89.

"An Act respecting a Minimum Loss for Food Products".

No retailer in the Province shall offer for sale, sell or keep for sale any food product at a price less than five per cent above the cost thereof to the retailer. Food product includes soap, soap products and soap substitutes but not fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, fresh meats, fresh fish and other highly perishable goods. Sales in combination with another commodity at a combined price or as a gift or premium are excluded in the general prohibition. It does not apply to bankruptcy sales or sales of damaged goods or where the retailer is discontinuing the line of goods.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, S.M. 1965, c. 62.

"An Act respecting Public Health".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations respecting (a) the inspection and regulation of the production, processing, distribution, and sale of milk and milk products and respecting the health of persons employed in premises where milk or milk products are processed, and the sampling, testing and certification of milk and milk products; (b) the testing of livestock and poultry for diseases communicable to man; and (c) the inspection and regulating, the location, construction, furnishings, equipping, maintenance cleaning, washing, scrubbing, painting and disinfecting of premises where animals are slaughtered for human food, and of premises in which food or food products are prepared, cured, preserved, or packed for sale for human consumption.

EXPORT CORPORATION ACT, S.M. 1963, c. 27.

"An Act to establish the Manitoba Export Corporation".

This Act establishes an agency to encourage, develop and increase the export of Manitoba products. The corporation may plan and implement programs and displays designed to acquaint, inform and familiarize importers with Manitoba products. For purposes of this Act "Manitoba products" are products manufactured or otherwise produced in whole or in part by Manitoba labor.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 249.

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products".

The purpose of this Act is to provide for the promotion, control and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products within the Province. "Natural products" means any product of agriculture or of the forest, sea, lake or river and any article of food or drink derived therefrom. The Saskatchewan Marketing Board is established to

review proposed marketing plans and advise the government regarding them and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to establish producer marketing boards for specific natural products. The Act provides a list of the powers which may be vested in a producer board. These are extensive and include power to designate the agency through which products may be packed, stored or marketed; to regulate the manner of distribution and the quality, grade or class of product that may be transported, packed, stored or marketed; to buy, sell, grade, pack, store, process and transport a product either as principal or agent; to require persons engaged in marketing to obtain licenses; to fix prices or maximum and minimum prices at which any product may be bought or sold in the Province; to search vehicles and premises and seize, remove and dispose of products where orders of the board are violated; and to borrow money, execute bills of exchange and promissory notes, etc. Co-operation with any federal or provincial board is authorized and a producer board may perform any function conferred upon it by any federal or provincial act concerning the marketing of a natural product.

SALES ON CONSIGNMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 390.

"An Act respecting the Duties of Agents in the Sale of Products of the Soil and Other Commodities".

For purposes of this Act a "mercantile agent" includes a broker or agent who negotiates and makes contracts for the sale of products of which he is not entrusted with the possession or control; a factor or agent who sells or disposes of products of which he is entrusted with the possession or control, and a jobber, or person whose normal business is buying or selling products in wholesale quantities, when handling or disposing of products on commission; and an agent of such broker, factor or jobber. The Act describes the duties which a mercantile agent shall perform when carrying on transactions with: fruits and vegetables, any agricultural product or farm product except milk, cream and grain, and except livestock when sold in a public stockyard in Saskatchewan.

A L B E R T A

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 192; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 47; 1965, c. 51, and 1966, c. 52.

"An Act respecting the Marketing of Agricultural Products".

The purpose of this Act is to provide for the promotion, control and regulation of the marketing of certain agricultural products within the Province. These products are poultry, poultry products, hogs, vegetables, potatoes, honey, cheese, commercial grass and legume seed.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may establish marketing plans and constitute commodity producer marketing boards to fulfil the purpose of this Act. A marketing plan may relate to the entire Province or to any area within the Province and may relate to a designated agricultural product or to any class or grade thereof. No marketing plan becomes operative until it has been

approved by 51 per cent of the persons engaged in the production of the designated agricultural product within the area to which the plan applies. A producer marketing board established under this Act is a body corporate and shall have such powers as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may vest in it.

FROZEN FOOD LOCKERS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 122; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 24; 1963, c. 18, and 1965, c. 32.

"An Act Respecting the Regulation, Licensing and Control of Frozen Food Locker Plants and to Provide Guarantees for Co-operative Associations Operating Such Plants".

This Act provides for the licensing of persons carrying on a frozen food locker plant business in Alberta. The Minister of Agriculture may appoint an advisory board to advise him on any matter relating to the administration of this Act or to the regulations made thereunder. The Minister, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may make regulations, respecting the locality and size of a plant; the type, amount and standard of equipment; the methods of preparing food for storage; sanitary requirements; the kind of food which may be stored and the inspection of plants by departmental officials.

The Provincial Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee on behalf of the Province any sum borrowed by a co-operative association for the purpose of acquiring lands, buildings, machinery or equipment for use in carrying on a frozen food locker plant business.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 263.

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Packing, Storage and Marketing of Natural Products".

The purpose and intent of this Act are to provide for the promotion, control, and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage; and marketing of natural products within the Province. For the purposes of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute the British Columbia Marketing Board; establish, amend and revoke schemes promoting, controlling and regulating within the Province transportation, packing, storage and marketing of any natural product and constitute marketing boards to administer these schemes. Any scheme may relate to the whole Province or any area within the Province, and may relate to one or more natural products or to any grade or class thereof.

Every provincial board may co-operate and act conjointly with the Federal Board to regulate the marketing of any natural product of the Province and, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, perform any function or duty and exercise any power imposed or conferred upon it by or pursuant to the Federal Act with reference to the marketing of the natural product. The

Federal Board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, exercise any of its powers with reference to the marketing of a natural product in any manner and under any circumstances within the Provincial jurisdiction, to the like extent and with the like effect as those powers exercisable by it pursuant to the Federal Act with reference to the marketing of the natural product.

All powers vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or in any board or person by or under this Act may be exercised to their fullest extent, notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Act may or may not be existing or operative or that the Federal Board may or may not be existing or operative.

COMMODITIES MINIMUM LOSS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 64.

"An Act respecting a Minimum Loss for Commodities".

No retailer shall offer for sale, sell or keep for sale in the Province any grocery product at a price less than five per cent above the cost of same to him. "Grocery product" means a commodity that is included in the stock of goods of a person carrying on business as a grocer, but does not include a commodity in respect of which a retail price has been fixed pursuant to this Act. No retail meat - dealer shall offer for sale, sell or keep for sale in the Province any fresh, frozen, or cured butcher meat at a price less than five per cent above the cost of same to him.

Where a commodity in a retailer's stock of goods becomes immediately perishable he may sell same at any price approved by inspectors appointed under this Act, if he is not in an area where an inspector is located he may sell same at his own discretion.

(b) Grains, feeds and seeds

M A N I T O B A

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 41.

"An Act to provide for the Control of the Marketing of Coarse Grain within Manitoba".

Coarse grain consists of oats, barley and any oat product or barley product; "producer" means a producer of grain, livestock or poultry. According to this Act no producer may sell coarse grain situated in Manitoba to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board and no person may purchase coarse grain for delivery in the Province unless purchased for the Board. However, a coarse grain producer may sell his grain to another producer or an owner of livestock or poultry within the Province.

GRAIN DEALERS' LICENSE ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 105.

"An Act to provide for the Licensing of Grain Dealers".

No grain dealer (track buyer, street buyer or the owner, lessee or operator of an elevator or warehouse) may carry on business in the Province unless he holds a license issued under this Act. The method of obtaining licenses, the amount of fees and the powers of inspectors are specified.

SEED PURCHASING AND CLEANING WAREHOUSES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 240;
amendments: S.M. 1955, c. 66; 1962, c. 66; 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Licensing of Seed Purchasing and Custom Cleaning Warehouses".

Persons carrying on the business of a seed warehouse must be licensed. Upon receiving seed for cleaning, storage or sale, they must weigh the seed and designate it with a special number, take a sample of it and place it in a special sealed container labelled with the above mentioned number and the name and address of the person from whom the seed was received, keep the sample until the transaction is completed and keep a like sample of the cleanings from the seed. The Act is limited to transactions which take place wholly within the Province of Manitoba, and it does not apply to a grain or terminal elevator or to anyone licensed under the Canada Grain Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 241.

"An Act respecting Certain Transactions in Grain Within Saskatchewan".

Except as permitted by the regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, no producer shall sell or agree to sell grain or grain products situated in the Province of Saskatchewan for delivery within the Province to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board and no person other than the Board shall purchase grain under similar conditions. Exceptions to this rule are sales to producers or to owners of live stock or poultry within the Province. This Act does not apply to sales or purchases of grain for delivery outside the Province. The word "grain" in this Act is not defined but words in the Act are to have the same meaning as in the Canadian Wheat Board Act, where grain is defined to include wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax-seed and rapeseed.

SEED DEALERS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 239.

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Licensing of Seed Dealers".

The purpose of this Act is to regulate and license seed dealers, and thus exempts farmers, ranchers and a person buying seed for his own use or selling seed that he has produced, or a person carrying on business as a merchant in the Province and as an incidental part of the business selling seed to the public by retail sale only. In respect of seed dealers, this Act provides for issuance of dealer licenses, imposition of license fees and inspection of dealer premises. By definition, a "seed dealer" is a person who in the Province offers by advertisement, or otherwise, to buy or sell seed direct from, or direct to, producers, or engages in the business of buying or selling seed direct from, or direct to, producers, or of accepting seed on a consignment basis direct from producers.

The dealer must weigh the seed upon arrival, issue a receipt to the producer, sample the seed for future reference and insure it until producer ownership has been relinquished. The Act is intended to regulate transactions that take place wholly within the Province; and nothing in this Act affects or regulates any transactions that are not subject to the legislative authority of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

A L B E R T A

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 49.

"An Act Providing for the Control of the Marketing of Coarse Grain within Alberta".

For purposes of this Act "coarse grain" means oats, barley or oats or barley product and "producer" means a producer of grain, livestock or poultry. No producer shall sell coarse grain in the Province for delivery within the Province other than to the Canadian Wheat Board and no producer shall purchase coarse grain except on account of the Board. Exceptions to this rule are: (a) a producer may sell or agree to sell coarse grain situated in the Province for delivery to a producer or to an owner of livestock or poultry within the Province; and (b) a producer or owner of livestock or poultry may either for delivery within the Province or for his own use, purchase or agree to purchase coarse grain situated in the Province. Operators of feed mills, flour mills, country elevators, grain commission merchants, feed merchants and the like may purchase or store grain only as appointed agents of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Nothing in this Act applies to sales or purchases of coarse grain for delivery in another province or outside of Canada.

GRAIN BUYERS LICENSING ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 132.

"An Act with Respect to the Regulation and Licensing of Grain Buyers".

In this Act, "grain buyer" means a person who carries on or transacts the business of buying grain, either as principal or agent, and either for cash or under any form of contract with respect to delivery or payment but does not include a person who buys grain for seed, feed or otherwise for his own personal use, or a person who holds a subsisting license for flour milling or feed milling and who buys grain that is to be milled, or used for manufacturing purposes, in the mill or mills of the licensee within the Province. All grain buyers are required to obtain a license under the Canada Grain Act as well as a provincial license. A person who ceases to carry on the business of grain buyer is required to give written notice and return his license.

SEED DEALERS ACT, S.A. 1957, c. 87; amendment: S.A. 1958, c. 78.

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Licensing of Seed Dealers".

The purpose of this Act is to regulate buying and selling of seed that takes place wholly within the Province. In the Act "seed dealer" means any person, partnership, corporation, co-operative association or seed marketing or shipping organization dealing or offering to deal in seed in Alberta, whether directly, or through agents, with producers but does not include a

farmer, rancher or person buying seed for his own use or a producer selling seed produced by himself. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations requiring seed dealers to be licensed, and prescribing the conditions under which licenses may be granted or refused, and the fees payable in respect of such licenses. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to refuse an application for a license or the renewal of a license, or to cancel any license. Inspectors may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(c) Livestock and livestock products...

M A N I T O B A

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 146; amendments: S.M. 1961 (First session), c. 53; 1962, c. 41; 1964 (First session), c. 46; 1965, c. 45.

"An Act respecting Livestock and Livestock Products".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations concerning livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, swine, live poultry and bees) and livestock products (meat, raw hides, dressed poultry, eggs, wool, honey, hay and cord wood) fixing and defining grade standards, prescribing the manner and conditions of grading, inspection, packing and marking, the conditions under which they shall be transported, delivered, advertised, purchased, sold or offered for sale, how dealers shall record receipts, weights and purchase prices and how dealers shall be licensed and bonded. Inspectors may be appointed to administer and enforce the Act and they are given powers of entry and search. Inspectors and officers of the federal Department of Agriculture may be appointed ex-officio inspectors under this Act with the same powers as provincial inspectors.

DAIRY ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 58; amendments: S.M. 1956, c. 12, 1957, c. 13; 1961 (First session), c. 12 and c. 53; 1963, c. 20, and 1965, c. 19.

"An Act respecting Dairying".

Part I of this Act provides for the appointment of a director and inspectors to administer the Dairy Act. Cheese factories, creameries, dairies, ice cream plants and other dairy establishments require permits to become established and to operate. Milk and cream standards are fixed and regulations made respecting milk and cream testing. The manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products are prohibited. (Production, coloring and sale of margarine is governed by the Margarine Act, R.S.M. 1954, and amendments.)

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations:

- (a) establishing, definitions, standards, grades and grade names of dairy products;
- (b) prescribing the manner in which dairy products or packages thereof shall be branded;

- (c) providing for the grading and sampling of dairy products graded under this Act;
- (d) controlling the methods and equipment used in the transportation, handling and storage of milk and cream;
- (e) providing for the issuing of permits for dairy manufacturing plants and licenses to cheese and butter makers; and
- (f) fixing differentials in prices to be paid for different grades of milk and cream purchased by dairy manufacturing plants.

Part II of this Act provides for the Manitoba Dairy Association to act as a corporation for the encouragement of dairying in the Province. Regulations respecting membership, annual meetings and election of directors and officers are included.

MILK CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 165; amendment: S.M. 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk".

This Act establishes the Milk Control Board of Manitoba which licenses persons in the business of supplying, distributing, processing or selling milk. The Board investigates and studies milk distribution systems, arbitrates disputes among producers, consumers, distributors or processors, fixes minimum purchase and maximum sale prices, enforces these prices, and regulates butterfat content and weighing of milk. In fixing prices, the Board must hold a public hearing and it must take into account the general level of prices and production and distributing costs. Prices are to be based on butterfat content and milk is not to be sold below cost. This Act does not apply to milk purchased solely for the purpose of manufacture into butter or cheese.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 152; amendments: S.M. 1961 (First session), c. 37; 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act respecting the Control of the Manufacture and Sale of Margarine".

Margarine (any butter substitute manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than that of milk) may not be offered for sale within the Province, sold or possessed unless the package has the word "margarine" on the main panel in conspicuous letters, as well as a list of ingredients and the name of the manufacturer. Public eating places where margarine is served must indicate the fact on the menu and prominently display a sign to that effect. The sale of margarine in Manitoba is permissible only if the product meets the specifications regarding the content of water and fat and the degree of coloring. Butter and margarine are not to be mixed for sale or for use in a public eating place. Licenses are required to manufacture margarine and sell it wholesale.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 212.

"An Act respecting Live Stock and Live Stock Products".

This Act authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations fixing and defining grade standards of livestock (horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, live poultry and bees) and live stock products (meat, raw hides, raw furs, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey), prescribing the conditions of grading, inspection, packing and marketing, transportation, delivery, shipping, advertising, labelling, branding, offering and displaying of these products; prescribing the way in which records shall be kept; requiring dealers to be licensed and prescribing the manner in which stockyards shall be conducted, equipped, maintained and operated. Inspectors may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this Act who have rights of entry and search. Regulations made under provisions of the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act (Canada) may be adopted and constituted as regulations under this provincial act. Also inspectors and officers of the Department of Agriculture of Canada may be appointed ex-officio inspectors under this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 251.

"An Act relating to Public Health".

Sections 43 to 51 inclusive consist of regulations respecting food. No person shall sell or offer for sale food, including meat and milk, which is injurious, tainted or spoiled. Pasteurization of all milk to be sold in cities, towns of over 1,000 population or in designated municipalities is required. The sale of milk from infected herds is prohibited. All creamery sites must be approved by the Minister of Public Health.

Provision is made in Section 72 for regulations regarding situation, inspection, equipment, quarantining and sanitary management of market gardens, creameries, dairies, cowsheds and stables in connection therewith, including the testing of cattle for tuberculosis, infectious bovine abortion or any disease communicable to human beings; defining the standards of milk, cream and ice cream; governing the licensing by municipalities of owners of cows the milk from which is used for human consumption and of persons operating depots or dairies at which milk is treated, bottled or otherwise hauled in bulk; respecting the pasteurization of milk and the equipment and operation of pasteurizing plants and defining the process of pasteurization, and the inspection, licensing, construction, equipment and maintenance, cleansing and disinfection of slaughter houses and other places in which animals are killed or their meat prepared for food.

MILK CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 234.

"An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk".

A Milk Control Board is created to make regulations and orders respecting the production, supply and distribution of fluid milk and, more particularly, to require all distributors and processors to be authorized by the Board to carry on business; to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which milk may be received, handled, stored and distributed; to fix price schedules for producers or distributors; to require distributors to keep certain records and furnish certain reports; and to license processors, distributors and sellers of milk. The Board may conduct hearings and provision is made for the enforcement of its orders.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 233.

"An Act respecting the Manufacture of Dairy Products".

Dairy products consist of milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, malted milk, sherbet, or any other product made wholly or mainly from milk. Under this Act regulations may be made defining grade standards and minimum price differentials between grades; providing for the issue of certificates of quality; providing for pasteurization of cream for butter-making; prescribing conditions of manufacture and sale, packaging, branding and similar matters. A permit is required to establish a dairy manufacturing plant and all operators must be licensed. No person is permitted to manufacture, sell or have in his possession for sale any imitation dairy product. "Imitation dairy product" means any food substance other than a dairy product that is manufactured for human consumption and for the same use as or in semblance of a dairy product, and that is manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than that of milk, but does not mean or include margarine as defined in the Margarine Act.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 235.

"An Act respecting Margarine".

Margarine is any food substance other than butter that is prepared for the same uses as or as a substitute for butter. No person may mix margarine with butter for sale or for use in a public eating place. If margarine is served in a public eating place, a statement to that effect must be displayed on the menu or where no menu is used, a conspicuous sign bearing this statement must be posted. Margarine may be sold only if it meets the specifications regarding the content of water and fat and the degree of coloring. The package containing margarine must bear the word "margarine" or the trade name of the contents and a list of the ingredients with the percentage of each. Persons manufacturing margarine or selling it by wholesale must be licensed.

A L B E R T A

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 181; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 45; 1959, c. 46; 1960, c. 60; 1962, c. 44; 1964, c. 48; and 1966, c. 50.

"An Act respecting Livestock and Livestock Products".

In this Act "livestock" means horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, live domestic fowl and bees; and "livestock products" means meat, raw hides, raw fur, dressed domestic fowl, egg, wool and honey in any form. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the inspection, weighing, grading, packing and marking of livestock and the weighing, grading, sampling, testing and analyzing of livestock products. The Minister of Agriculture may be authorized to appoint inspectors for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also make regulations providing for the bonding and licensing of livestock dealers and livestock dealers agents and the classification and licensing of stockyards.

STOCK INSPECTION ACT, R.S.A. 1955 c. 72, amendments: S.A. 1959, c. 82, and 1964, c. 89.

"An Act to Provide for the Inspection of Stock".

All stock brought into a public stockyard, abattoir, or other place where stock is held for sale or shipment out of the Province and all feeder cattle purchased at a public stockyard must be inspected and an inspection fee paid. All cattle at a stock sale and cattle being shipped by rail must be inspected. Cattle driven on foot or transported by farm truck except direct to market, and for a distance exceeding 20 miles require a trailing permit, issued either with or without inspection. The powers and duties of inspectors are outlined in the Act. Butchers and dealers in hides must be licensed, keep certain records of animals slaughtered and hides purchased and have hides inspected.

MILK CONTROL ACT, S.A. 1966, c. 55.

"An Act respecting the Sale of Milk and Cream".

In this Act "Board" means the Public Utilities Board constituted under the Public Utilities Board Act. This board may make regulations governing and controlling the production, processing, supplying, transportation, distribution or sale within the Province of milk and/or cream. These regulations may include prescribing the minimum prices for milk or cream that are to be paid to producers and that are to be charged by processors, suppliers, distributors and sellers of milk and cream. In prescribing minimum prices for milk and cream the Board is not bound to see that any rate of return is provided on any plant, equipment or investment. The powers of board inspectors are outlined in this Act.

DAIRYMAN'S ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 74; amendment: S.A. 1960, c. 80.

"An Act respecting the Manufacture and Processing of Dairy Products".

This Act deals with the sanitation of dairy manufacturing plants, and the sampling, testing and purchasing of milk and cream. It grants the Minister of Agriculture authority to appoint a Dairy Commissioner, supervisors, inspectors, graders and testers to ensure that the provisions of the Act are obeyed. It provides for the establishment of definitions, standards, grades and grade names for dairy products and no person may offer for sale or possess any dairy product under a grade name unless it conforms to these standards. Operators of dairy manufacturing plants must obtain licenses from the Minister and furnish proof of financial resources sufficient to carry on their business.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 190; amendment: S.A. 1964, c. 51.

"An Act respecting the Regulation and Control of Margarine".

In this Act "margarine" means oleo, oleo margarine, butterine, or any other butter substitute manufactured wholly or in part from a fat or oil other than that of milk. A person may sell within the Province any margarine that is wrapped or packaged in a container approved by the Minister of Agriculture which has "margarine" clearly stamped on the main panel; bears the name and address of the manufacturer; shows the net weight of the product contained therein, and shows each kind of refined oil forming an ingredient in the margarine and the percentage each is of the total refined oil. Margarine must not contain more than 16 per cent water or less than 80 per cent fat and must not be colored the natural color of butter or a shade of yellow that might cause it to be mistaken for butter. If margarine is served in a public eating place the menu or, if none exists, a placard posted in a conspicuous place in the dining room must read "margarine served here". The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations defining grade, descriptions and standards of margarine and the procedure to be followed by a person taking samples of margarine under the Minister's authority.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 222.

"An Act respecting Stockyards and Livestock Exchanges".

This Act gives the force of law within the Province to the "Livestock and Live Stock Products Act" being chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952 and the amendments made thereto, insofar as any provisions of that Act are within the legislative authority of the Province and outside that of federal jurisdiction.

MILK INDUSTRY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 243; amendments: S.B.C. 1961 (Second session), c. 2; 1962, c. 38; 1963, c. 26; 1964, c. 30, and 1966, c. 28.

"An Act respecting the Milk Industry".

Every dairy farmer shall maintain on his farm suitable milk houses, housing for cattle, a sufficient supply of pure water, facilities for providing a sufficient supply of hot water, sufficient facilities for cooling milk and shall use safe and clean methods of production, and shall not deliver or sell milk from any cow or goat which is suffering from any disease. The Minister of Agriculture may issue licenses to persons for the operation of dairy plants and licenses and certificates of proficiency to dairy plant personnel.

Under Part II of this Act a Milk Board is constituted. The Board is authorized to make regulations for the purpose of controlling and regulating the marketing of milk produced in British Columbia.

This Act applies to all vendors, whether co-operative associations or not, notwithstanding the provisions of the Co-operative Associations Act, or any other Act, or the terms of any contracts heretofore or here after entered into between producers of milk and such vendors. The Natural Products Marketing (British Columbia) Act does not apply to milk.

DAIRY INDUSTRY (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 93.

"An Act respecting the Dairy Industry".

The federal Dairy Industry Act is given the force of law in the Province of British Columbia insofar as it is within the legislative competence of the Province and outside that of Canada.

OLEOMARGARINE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 271.

"An Act respecting Oleomargarine".

In this Act "oleomargarine" means any food substance other than butter, of whatsoever origin, source, or composition, that is prepared for the same uses as butter, but does not include any substance that is specified by regulations made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. Every keeper of a public eating place where oleomargarine is served must display on the menu or, where a menu is not used, on a placard in each room the words "Oleo-margarine is served here as a substitute for butter". No person shall mix oleomargarine with butter for purposes of sale or use in any public eating place. Every package containing oleomargarine shall have legibly marked the word "oleomargarine" or the trade name of the contents, the words "a substitute for butter" and the contents of the package by percentages. All manufacturers of oleomargarine must be licensed. Dairy inspectors of the Department of Agriculture may enter and search premises where oleomargarine is manufactured or stored and vehicles used in transporting oleomargarine and take samples for testing.

MEAT INSPECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 237; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 37; 1963, c. 25, and 1965, c. 24.

"An Act respecting the Slaughtering of Animals and the Inspection, Storage, Handling and Preparation of Meat and Meat Products".

In areas established for the control of slaughtering of animals, no person shall slaughter any animal unless he is a farmer slaughtering his own animals on his own premises or he is licensed under this Act or registered under the Meat Inspection Act of Canada. The Minister of Agriculture may appoint inspectors who are authorized, for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act, to enter any establishment and inspect the plant, machinery and sanitation, and any carcass, portion, or product found therein; to stop and detain, if necessary, any conveyance containing any carcass, portion or product, and inspect the conveyance and carcass etc. All animals intended for slaughter in any establishment where inspection service is provided shall be inspected as provided by the regulations, and no animal shall be allowed to enter the parts of an establishment where slaughtering is carried on unless it has undergone inspection. Every carcass, portion or product prepared for food in any establishment, and packed in cans, packages, or similar receptacles, is subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for the classification of establishments (abattoir, slaughter-house, packing-house), for standards of construction and equipment of such establishments, for the procedures to be followed for slaughtering and the inspection of animals and carcasses and supervision of sanitation, for standards for containers, packages and labels, for the control of feed-lots and yards adjacent to slaughtering establishments and for the inspection of animals, carcasses and establishments.

BEEF GRADING ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 26; amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 5, and 1964, c. 4.

"An Act respecting the Grading of Beef".

In this Act "beef carcass" means a carcass or a portion of the carcass of an animal of the cattle species, other than a veal carcass, and "veal carcass" means a carcass or a portion of the carcass of a young animal of the cattle species. The Minister of Agriculture may make regulations establishing grades for carcasses; providing for the inspection, grading, marketing and advertising of carcasses; prescribing fees payable for carcass inspection, etc. The Minister may appoint inspectors to carry out the provisions of this Act. The powers of the inspectors and the penalties for offenders are outlined.

HOG GRADING ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 174.

"An Act respecting the Grading of Hogs".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture to make regulations establishing grades for hog carcasses; requiring any establishment to grade hog carcasses; providing for the inspection, grading and marking of hog carcasses and prescribing the fee payable for inspection. The Minister may appoint inspectors whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of this Act. Inspectors have the power to enter any premises where hogs are killed and inspect any hog carcass found there, stop any conveyance he believes contains hog carcasses and inspect both the conveyance and the hog carcasses and to require the production of any records.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 291; amendment: S.B.C. 1963, c. 32.

"An Act respecting Poultry and Poultry Products".

In this Act "poultry" means domestic fowl, guinea fowl, and pigeons and "poultry product" includes eggs, dressed poultry, and live poultry. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing standards of quality and grades; regulating inspection, grading, packing, labelling, banding and marking; regulating shipment, transportation, purchase and sale and similar matters. Every person engaged in the shipment, transportation, purchase, or sale of any poultry product shall make all poultry products in his possession or under his control available for inspection and grading as required by the regulations. Poultry products may be seized for contravention of any provision of this Act.

WOOL GRADES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 412.

"An Act respecting the Grading of Wool".

The Minister of Agriculture may make regulations establishing grades for wool; providing for the inspection, grading, packages and packing; marking, handling, shipping, transporting or advertising of wool within the Province and prescribing the powers and duties of inspectors. The Minister may appoint inspectors who shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Act. They are authorized to enter any premises, vessel, boat, car, truck or other conveyance used for the grading, storage or carriage of any wool and inspect wool found therein and for the same purpose stop any conveyance which they believe contains wool. Inspectors may require the production or furnishing of copies of, or extracts from, any books, shipping bills, bills of lading or other records relating to wool.

LIVESTOCK PUBLIC SALES ACT, S.B.C. 1962, c. 33; amendments: S.B.C. 1964, c. 28, and 1965, c. 23.

"An Act to Control Livestock Public Auction Markets, to License Auctioneers and Livestock Dealers, and to Control the Spread of Contagious Diseases Among Animals".

In this Act, "operator" means a person, group of persons, or organization engaged in the business of operating public sales. No person shall act or hold himself out as an operator or maintain or operate a public sale yard unless he is the holder of a valid and subsisting license issued under this Act and no person shall act or hold himself out as a livestock dealer unless he holds a valid and subsisting license under this Act or the Stock Brands Act.

The Minister of Agriculture may appoint inspectors to carry out the provisions of the Act. An inspector may at any time inspect livestock offered or to be offered for sale at a public sale and may gather together, detain or isolate animals for testing or retesting.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations establishing classes of public sales and public sale yards, providing for standards in relation to locations, design, materials of construction, forms of construction, sanitation facilities and systems, and disease-control for public sale yards; providing for the issue, renewal, refusal to grant or renew, suspension, and cancellation of licenses, etc.

(d) Fruits, vegetables and honey

M A N I T O B A

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 279; amendments: S.M. 1958 (First session), c. 69; 1961 (First session), c. 17; 1962, c. 23, and 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Fruits and Vegetables".

For purposes of this Act, "produce" comprises the following fruits and vegetables: strawberries, raspberries, apples, crabapples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums or prunes, blueberries, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes, tomatoes (field and hot house), potatoes, onions, carrots, turnips, beets, parsnips, celery, cauliflower, head lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers (field and hot house), corn, asparagus and rhubarb (field and forced). The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for all produce, providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, marking, shipping, advertising, and selling of produce within the Province of Manitoba and requiring the registration and licensing of dealers and packers. Inspectors may be appointed with powers to enforce this Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

VEGETABLE AND HONEY SALES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 245.

"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Vegetables and Honey within Saskatchewan".

For purposes of this Act "vegetable" means potatoes and any other plant designated as a vegetable by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, which is sold, offered for sale or held in possession for sale in Saskatchewan. The item does not include seed potatoes certified under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act (Canada).

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for vegetables and honey; providing for inspection, grading, packaging, packing, marking, shipping, advertising and selling of produce within Saskatchewan; respecting the cleanliness and sanitation of all premises in which honey is assembled, graded or packed and generally for carrying out the provisions of the Act.

Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors and their powers are described.

A L B E R T A

VEGETABLE SALES (ALBERTA) ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 355.

"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Vegetables Within the Province of Alberta".

In this Act a "vegetable" means potatoes offered for sale in the Province and any other plant which may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The latter may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for any vegetable, providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, packing, marking, shipping, advertising and selling of vegetables within the Province, requiring the registration and licensing of brokers, agents, dealers and packers of vegetables and vegetable products. The Minister of Agriculture shall appoint inspectors to enforce the provisions of this Act. The powers of these inspectors are outlined in the Act.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND HONEY GRADES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 157.

"An Act respecting the Grading of Fruit, Vegetables and Honey".

The Minister of Agriculture may make regulations establishing grades for any fruit, vegetable or honey and providing for the inspection, grading, packaging and packing, marking, handling, shipping, transporting, or advertising of fruit, vegetables, and honey within the Province. Inspectors appointed under this Act, to carry out its provisions, have powers of entry and inspection and may require the production of records.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 1; amendments: S.M. 1955, c. 2; 1957, c. 1 and c. 73; 1958 (First session), c. 1; 1959 (Second session), c. 2; 1961 (First session), c. 1; 1964 (First session), c. 46; 1965, c. 2.

"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

The object of agricultural societies is to promote improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures, home economics and the useful arts through various activities. Each society is a body corporate with power to own land as a site for fairs and exhibitions and to borrow money for the purposes of the Society. The Act provides for the appointment of an officer to have the general direction and supervision of all societies organized or existing under this Act. Provision is also made for an advisory board composed of one director from each of the districts into which the Province is divided, for such purpose, by the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation and two other members selected by the Minister.

Provision is made for legislative grants to societies. Membership grants amount to fifty cents per member to a maximum of 400 members. Societies holding activities where prize money exceeds \$150 may receive a grant up to 65 per cent of the amount paid out in prize money. However, in the case of Class "A" societies this must not exceed \$8,000; Class "B" societies, \$2,500. Provision is also made for building grants, which in the case of Class "A" and "B" societies must not exceed \$10,000 in any one year. Total aggregate building grants over a period of years must not exceed one-half the amount expended by that society for constructing permanent buildings, purchasing equipment and repairing and improving buildings and land. Legislative grants are also provided to each society to a maximum of 50 per cent of the cost associated with appointing judges for the purpose of carrying out their objective.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 3.

"An Act respecting Agrologists".

The powers and organization of the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists are outlined in this Act. An agrologist is any person qualified to teach, practise or conduct scientific experiments and research in agriculture. Membership in the Institute is confined to (a) graduates in agriculture of the University of Manitoba or of a university or college recognized by the senate of that university and (b) residents of Manitoba who pass the examinations set, or otherwise satisfy the council of the Institute that they have the necessary qualifications. No person may use the title of agrologist unless he is a member in good standing of the Institute.

BEE-KEEPERS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 15; amendment: S.M. 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Bee-Keepers Association".

This Act incorporates the Manitoba Bee-Keepers Association which seeks to promote the best methods of bee-keeping through the preparation and circulation of suitable literature, exhibitions, field days and similar activities. It establishes the rules for the operations of the Association.

POULTRY BREEDERS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 202; amendment: S.M. 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act to Encourage the Poultry Industry in Manitoba".

The Manitoba Poultry Breeders' Association is established as a corporation. Local poultry breeders' associations are required to affiliate with the provincial association. Grants may be made by the Province to the provincial and local associations.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 116; amendments: S.M. 1959 (Second session), c. 26; 1964 (First session), c. 46; 1965, c. 36.

"An Act to Encourage Horticulture in the Province of Manitoba".

The object of the horticultural society is to encourage improvements in horticulture by holding meetings and field days for discussion and lectures, holding garden shows and competitions and circulating horticultural literature. Regulations cover organization and incorporation of societies, membership, officers, meetings, supervision, grants from the Province, and exhibitions.

The Act provides for a federation of societies known as the Manitoba Horticultural Association. The directors of a society must consist of a president, a vice-president and more than 10 but less than 15 other members. A society may receive a membership grant of 50 cents per member to a maximum of 400 members and also a grant in the amount of 65 per cent of the cash prizes actually paid by it in connection with horticultural exhibitions and competitions.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 61; amendment: S.M. 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act respecting Demonstration Farms".

Under the provisions of this Act the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize expenditures for the purchase, establishment, equipment and maintenance of demonstration farms in Manitoba. Such officers and employees as are necessary to maintain and operate the farms may be appointed as provided in the Civil Service Act.

VETERINARY SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 281; amendments: S.M. 1958 (Second session); c. 10, and 1964 (First session), c. 46.

"An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Fund for the Assistance of Persons studying Veterinary Science".

A trust fund is to be established to provide scholarships for and otherwise assist, suitable and deserving persons beginning, or engaged in, the study of veterinary sciences. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the persons to receive scholarships, their amount, the time of payment and other conditions. All or part of these scholarships may be required to be repaid but the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation has power to cancel the obligations in whole or in part. The maximum amount that anyone may receive out of this trust fund is \$2,000.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 295; amendment: S.M. 1963, c. 97.

"An Act respecting Women's Institutes".

The objects of a Women's Institute are to stimulate an interest in the improvement of the individual homes, in country and town, and to advance the interest of the community along all lines which lead to better living. The Act prescribes how an institute shall be organized and deals with the funds, membership, officers and directors, meetings, real property and by-laws of institutes. The Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and Conservation is to have general supervision of all institutes and is to be assisted by an Advisory Board whose membership and duties are prescribed by the Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 206.

"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

This Act outlines methods of organizing and conducting agricultural societies. Provision is made for provincial grants to societies.

The objectives of agricultural societies are to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, homemaking, manufacturing, and the useful arts.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 328.

"An Act respecting Agrologists".

The Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists is incorporated under this Act and the organization, membership, requirements, examination, registration and disciplinary powers of the Institute are outlined in the Act.

No person may practise agrology or assume the title of agrologist unless he is registered under this Act.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 220.

"An Act respecting Horticultural Societies".

This Act outlines the methods by which horticultural societies may be organized, their membership, offices, meetings and supervision. The objects of a society are to encourage improvement in horticulture by holding meetings for discussion and lectures on subjects connected with the theory and practice of horticulture; holding exhibitions; distributing seeds, plants, bulbs, trees and shrubs; circulating horticultural periodicals and promoting outdoor art and public beauty. A society may receive grants from the Province.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c.219.

"An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation".

The sum of \$284,200, being surplus funds from the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919 paid to the Province by the Government of Canada, is placed in the hands of the Agricultural Research Foundation in trust and the interest used for the following purposes: scientific research by the University of Saskatchewan with special reference to problems in plant and animal diseases, soil problems, crop pests, land utilization and farm finance surveys; special research in connection with the marketing of agricultural products; and to provide scholarships from Saskatchewan schools at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan and to graduates of this college. Not over \$3,000 per annum is to be expended on scholarships.

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 218.

"An Act respecting Agricultural Representatives".

The Public Service Commission may appoint a Director of Agricultural Representatives and such number of agricultural representatives and assistant agricultural representatives as may be required to perform such duties as may be designated by the Department of Agriculture. All such appointed persons must be graduates of recognized colleges of agriculture. Each representative shall be responsible for and in charge of the administration, supervision and direction of the agricultural improvement program for the district to which he is assigned. This Act also provides for the formation of Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Districts consisting of municipalities and/or local improvement districts and the appointment of a board in each district. Each agricultural representative shall be a member of the Board in his district and of each of its committees. The Board shall act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Agriculture and shall encourage the study of problems affecting agriculture, make recommendations to the councils of municipalities within the district with a view to solving such problems and giving direction to educational projects that will benefit the district.

SASKATCHEWAN 4-H FOUNDATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 225.

"An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan 4-H Foundation".

This Act provides for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan 4-H Foundation. For purposes of this Act "4-H program" means a program designed for the education and training of farm boys and girls through local 4-H clubs. The foundation will be governed and managed by its trustees: The Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture; the president, vice-president and treasurer of the Saskatchewan 4-H Council. The objectives of the foundation shall be to solicit, receive and hold by gift, devise or transfer or otherwise, property for any object or purpose of the council; to invest and reinvest any funds of the foundation; to apply any property of the foundation or the income therefrom to the making of such payments or grants to the council or other persons or organizations as a majority of trustees believe to be in the interests of the 4-H program in Saskatchewan. The property vested in the foundation shall be exempt from every description of taxation.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 10; amendments: S.A. 1958, and 1960, c. 80.

"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

For purposes of this Act "society" means an agricultural society organized or continued under this Act. The objectives of a society are to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, homemaking, manufacture and the useful arts.

A society may be formed by submitting an application form to the Minister of Agriculture signed by at least 50 people, all over 18 years of age, residents of the Province, and not members of any other agricultural society. Each person must contribute at least one dollar as part of his first annual subscription to the funds of the proposed society.

Out of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly, grants may be made to a society for the purposes of achieving its objectives.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 11; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 2 and 1966, c.2.

"An Act respecting Agrologists".

This Act provides for the incorporation of the Alberta Institute of Agrologists. The Act outlines the organization, membership requirements, examinations, registration and disciplinary powers of the Institute. No person may practise agrology or assume the title of agrologist unless he is registered under this Act.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 8; amendment: S.A. 1956, c. 1.

"An Act respecting Schools of Agriculture".

"This Act provides for the establishment of agricultural schools within the Province. For purposes of this Act 'agricultural school' means a school for the purpose of teaching practical and scientific farming, household economy, domestic science and such other subjects as the Board of Agricultural Education may prescribe.

The Board of Agricultural Education consists of the Minister and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister of Education, the Dean of Agriculture of the University of Alberta and additional members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Board shall prepare a scheme of practical and scientific work to be done by students attending the agricultural schools; prescribe the courses of study; and act as an advisory body to aid in the co-ordination of agricultural education.

The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for the government, conduct, management and control of agricultural schools and of the property, revenues and business affairs thereof. Upon the recommendation of the Board he shall make all necessary regulations for the organization, classification, government and conduct of the agricultural schools.

All costs of erecting and furnishing suitable buildings and of establishing, maintaining and conducting the agricultural schools shall be paid out of the General Revenue Fund and such funds as are available for agricultural education.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA ACT, S.A. 1959, c. 98.

"An Act to Incorporate the Farmers' Union of Alberta".

The purpose of this Act is to incorporate the Farmers' Union of Alberta which has the objects of fostering, encouraging and advancing the interests of farmers in Alberta. The rules, regulations, powers and duties that apply to the corporation are outlined.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 371.

"An Act respecting Women's Institutes".

All existing women's institutes and all women's institutes which may hereafter be incorporated are associated together as the Alberta Women's Institutes. Their object is the improvement of social conditions in rural communities. The Act outlines the organization, membership and meetings of institutes.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 6.

"An Act Respecting Agrologists".

The British Columbia Institute of Agrologists is established under this Act. The Act specifies who is eligible for membership and makes regulations respecting examinations, discipline and administration of the institution. No person except a member of this institute may use the title of Agrologist.

FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 139; amendment: S.B.C. 1961, c. 18.

An Act respecting Farmers' and Women's Institutes".

An institute may be incorporated under this Act to improve conditions of rural life; to promote the theory and practice of agriculture; to arrange on behalf of its members for the purchase, distribution, or sale of commodities, supplies or products; and to promote home economics, public health and child welfare, education and better schools. Grants may be made by the provincial government to farmers' and women's institutes or institutes carrying on work similar to that of farmers' and women's institutes. Provision is made for the appointment of a superintendent of farmers' institutes, for the election of an advisory board to the Minister of Agriculture and the establishment of a Provincial Women's Institute.

RUTLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ACT 1966, S.B.C. 1966, c. 65.

"An Act respecting the Rutland Agricultural Society".

The Minister of Recreation and Conservation may convey and transfer to the Rutland Agricultural Society a specified piece of park land. The Society may in turn convey, transfer or otherwise dispose of that land for the purpose of acquiring other land for park purposes or of acquiring moneys with which to acquire other land for park purposes.

7. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

MANITOBA

COMPANIES ACT, S.M. 1964 (Second session), c. 3; amendment: S.M. 1965, c. 14.

"An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies and Other Corporations".

Part X of this Act deals with co-operative corporations. A corporation is a co-operative if no member has more than one vote; if no member, other than a corporation member, votes by proxy; and if the surplus funds arising from its business are distributed wholly or in part among its members and patrons in proportion to the volume of business they have done with or through the corporation. The Act sets forth the law regarding the formation of co-operatives;

their capital and membership, powers and duties and apportionment of surplus. A Registrar of Co-operative Associations is to be appointed to assist persons desirous of becoming incorporated, to prepare model forms of memoranda, by-laws and contracts for the use of corporations and to be an adviser and supervisor of co-operative corporations. He must approve the application for incorporation of all co-operative organizations.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 54; amendments: 1955, c. 12; 1956, c. 11; 1957, c. 12; 1961 (First session), c. 10; 1964 (First session), c. 12.

"An Act respecting Credit Union Societies".

This Act sets forth the method of incorporating credit union societies, their powers and duties, membership, capital, disposal of earnings, election of directors and committees; officers and their duties, deposits and loans, statements and dissolution, supervision and auditing.

There are provisions for the incorporation of a federation or league of credit unions aimed at the reduction of operating costs by group bonding of employees, group insurance on savings and loans and other group activities. A society is limited to owning land valued at ten per cent of its paid-up capital, the undivided surplus and one half of the deposits of the Society. A special by-law is required to authorize the borrowing of more than 25 per cent of the paid up capital, surplus and deposits of a society. A society shall not purchase land and buildings for an amount exceeding \$40,000 or purchase land and construct a building, where the total cost of the land and the construction exceeds \$40,000, unless the by-law for these purposes has been ratified by a special resolution.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.M. 1954, c. 291; amendment: S.M. 1963, c. 93.

"An Act respecting the Investment of the Surplus Moneys of the Canadian Wheat Board received by the Government of Manitoba, and the Use of the Income Therefrom".

The interest from the sum of \$128,800 received by the Government of Manitoba from the Government of Canada resulting from the operations of the 1916-1919 Canadian Wheat Board and held in trust by "The Co-operative Promotion Board" is to be used to develop and encourage co-operation amongst consumers, producers of natural products, and persons concerned in marketing natural products and in the organization and development of co-operative organizations, and to investigate laws relating to co-operative organizations. In the performance of its duties the Board may make grants out of the fund as prizes or scholarships, as gifts in aid of agricultural co-operative research carried on by the University of Manitoba, to promote education with respect to co-operation, and to agricultural organizations to promote the general agricultural welfare of the Province, to lend money out of the fund to assist co-operative organizations in organizing and obtaining working capital and to guarantee the repayment of amounts borrowed by co-operative organizations.

FARMERS CO-OP SEED CLEANING PLANT LIMITED, S.M. 1961 (First session), c. 3.

"An Act respecting Farmers Co-op. Seed Cleaning Plant Limited".

On written request from the Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, the Provincial Treasurer may make loans from the Consolidated Fund to Farmers Co-op. Seed Cleaning Plant Limited in an amount not exceeding \$38,000. The repayment period must not exceed 12 years. Responsibilities of a recipient of a loan and consequences for failing to comply with provisions of the Act are the same as those under the Community Seed Cleaning Plant Loans Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 25.

"An Act respecting the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development".

The department named above is established to encourage, generally, co-operation and co-operative development in the Province. It is responsible for inspecting and examining co-operative organizations; and collecting, systematizing and disseminating information and statistics on them. The department is to establish a research service for inquiry generally into the operation of co-operative enterprises and for making investigations and analyzing problems. In relation to agriculture, the service will study and report on questions associated with agricultural production and the processing and marketing of agricultural products. The Department administers the Co-operative Associations Act, the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, the Credit Union Act, and such other acts as may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 246.

"An Act to assist Organization and Operation of Non-profit Co-operative Associations to meet the Economic and Social Needs of their Members on a Self-help Basis".

This Act specifies the method of incorporation of co-operatives, their powers, by-laws, membership and share certificates, management and administration, directors and meetings. Part VII of the Act deals with miscellaneous matters such as amalgamations, dissolutions, and the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Associations for Saskatchewan (i.e., the Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development). The Act applies to all associations, with specific provisions outlined for consumers' associations, production associations, community service associations and housing associations. Provision is made for federations of associations to become incorporated and for registration under this Act of co-operatives incorporated under other legislation.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 247.

"An Act respecting Co-operative Marketing Associations".

Any five or more persons or any two or more co-operative associations may incorporate for the purpose of marketing products on a non-profit co-operative basis. This Act sets forth the method of incorporation, powers of the association, provisions regarding by-laws, contracts, membership, directors, records, accounts and returns, amalgamations and dissolution, and registration of marketing co-operatives incorporated under other legislation.

CREDIT UNION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 248.

"An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions".

Any ten or more residents of Saskatchewan may form a credit union to receive savings of its members and make loans to them. This Act provides for the incorporation of credit unions, and outlines their capital structure, borrowing and lending powers, physical organization and member rights. A Credit Union Mutual Aid Board is set up which in turn establishes a Fund to protect and assist credit unions in financial difficulty. Amalgamation of two or more credit unions is provided for in the Act.

CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 250.

"An Act authorizing Guarantees by the Province of Saskatchewan to Certain Co-operative Organizations".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer on behalf of the Province to guarantee loans made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited to co-operative associations and credit unions and by the Co-operative Trust Company Limited to its shareholders or members. Restrictions are placed on the amounts of guarantees and the purposes for which the loans are granted. Requests for guarantees must originate with the above mentioned society or company and are considered by a Co-operative Guarantee Board appointed under the Act. The Board in turn makes recommendations to the government.

A L B E R T A

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 59; amendments: S.A. 1958, c. 11; 1959, c. 11 and c. 35; 1961, c. 16; 1963, c. 11; 1965, c. 16, and 1966, c. 20.

"An Act respecting Co-operative Associations".

Provision is made in this Act for the incorporation of co-operative associations of ten or more persons for the general purpose of conducting and carrying on a co-operative undertaking, business or industry. The Act deals with by-laws of co-operatives, share capital, membership, management and administration, directors, meetings, contracts, credit transactions,

disposition of surpluses and dissolution. Extra-provincial associations and marketing associations are dealt with separately.

The Act provides for the appointment of a Supervisor of Co-operative Activities for the Province and outlines his duties.

A minimum of six persons may set up a farm machinery co-operative.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 60; amendments: S.A. 1956, c. 12; 1960, c. 18; 1964, c. 15, and 1965, c. 17.

"An Act authorizing Provincial Guarantees to Co-operative Marketing Associations for Capital Expenditures".

Under this Act the Provincial Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee the payment of any sum of money borrowed by any association incorporated under the Co-operative Associations Act for the marketing of agricultural products or fish on a non-profit basis, or for supplying, transmitting or distributing natural gas, liquified petroleum gas or electrical energy, or for the purchase of farm machinery. Payment may be guaranteed if the money is for one of the following purposes: acquiring land, factories, warehouses, machinery and equipment.

The total amount of the liability of the Province as a guarantor for the above purposes shall not exceed five million dollars at any one time.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 67; amendments: S.A. 1957, c. 13; 1958, c. 13; 1959, c. 13 and c. 35; 1961 (First session), c. 19, and 1966, c. 23.

"An Act respecting Savings and Credit Unions".

This Act sets forth the method of incorporating credit unions and the regulations respecting their organization and powers. The duties of directors, officers and credit committees are outlined as well as the method of conducting elections. A Supervisor of Credit Unions shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is responsible for the inspection of each credit union at least once each year in addition to performing such duties as may be assigned by the latter.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 367.

"An Act respecting the Investment of the Surplus Moneys of the Canadian Wheat Board received by the Government of Alberta, and the Use of the Income Therefrom".

A trust fund is established consisting of \$112,000 paid by the Government of Canada to the Government of Alberta as the result of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board during the years 1916-1919. The Minister of Agriculture shall be a member of the Board of Trustees which is responsible for administering the above moneys. The sum may be invested in any securities in which the

government is authorized to invest money under the Provincial Loans Act. The income of the trust is to be spent, principally, on the encouragement and development of co-operative markets, grants for prizes or scholarships and grants to co-operative societies. The total amount of grants and advances made and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$50,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 77; amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 10, and 1965, c. 50.

"An Act to facilitate the Incorporation of Co-operative Associations and to provide for their Regulation and Supervision".

Any five or more persons may form an association under this Act for the purpose of carrying on any lawful industry, trade, or business on a co-operative basis, except construction and operation of railways or the business of banking or insurance, or of a trust company. The Act outlines the formation, administration powers, duties and obligations of associations. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a Supervisor of Co-operatives and prescribe his powers and duties.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, 1961, S.B.C. 1961, c. 14; amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 12; 1964, c. 15, and 1965, c. 8.

"An Act respecting Credit Unions".

The object of a credit union shall be the raising of a fund by subscription of the members and by such other means as this Act provides and making loans thereout to members. The incorporation, procedures, administration, borrowing and lending powers of credit unions are outlined. Provision is made for the appointment of an Inspector of Credit Unions.

The Act also provides for the incorporation of central credit unions the membership of which is restricted to credit unions and co-operative associations. The powers of these bodies are described in the Act.

CANADA - BRITISH COLUMBIA POTATO - WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 41.

"An Act to Authorize Agreements between the Federal Government, the Provinces and Co-operative Associations with respect to the Construction of Potato-Warehouses".

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture of the Province to enter into, execute and carry out agreements with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and any co-operative association respecting the construction of potato-warehouses in the Province.

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GOVERNMENTS

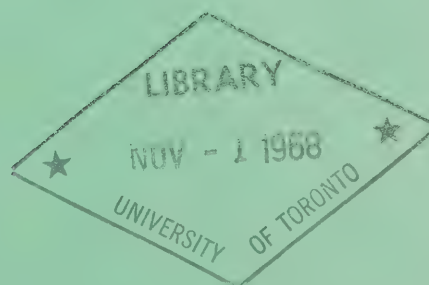


PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

in western canada

1967 supplement

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, AUGUST 1968



PREFACE

This publication is a supplement to the bulletin entitled, "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada, 1966. It brings up-to-date the summaries of statutes in the bulletin by outlining the agricultural legislation that has since been passed by the western legislatures. In addition to the 1967 legislation, this supplement includes the statutes passed by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan legislatures in 1966. The Alberta and British Columbia legislation for that year was covered by the bulletin.

Summaries in the supplement as in the bulletin are only intended to give information as to the agricultural legislation that is in effect and the particular statutes should be consulted for greater detail or exact legal interpretation. The page numbers in the supplement immediately follow those in the bulletin. The index at the end of the supplement refers to current legislation in both the bulletin and the supplement.

The Economics Branch acknowledges the assistance given by provincial government officials who checked the summaries for errors of omission or interpretation.

The summaries in this publication were prepared by T.F. Joyce at the Prairie Economics Research Centre, Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

M A N I T O B A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT (Vice the Department of Agriculture and Conservation Act and the Demonstration Farm Act, both repealed)
S.M. 1967, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

The Department of Agriculture is established by this Act. The minister is to control, manage and direct that part of the administration of the Government of Manitoba relating to agriculture. This includes matters dealt with under the acts listed in this Act or regulations made thereunder. The minister may collect and disseminate agricultural statistics and other information, conduct extension and joint programs, make grants, acquire lands for agricultural purposes and enter into agreements with the governments of Canada, other provinces, municipalities or public bodies.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL ACT, S.M. 1966, c. 2.
Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting the Establishment of The Manitoba Agricultural Productivity Council".

The council is comprised of twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. To further the development of the agricultural industry of Manitoba is the main objective of the council but its specific objectives include the following: the definition of agricultural goals and objectives and the means of realizing them, the consideration of agricultural obstacles and the means of overcoming them and the examination of costs of production and the competitive position of agricultural industry in Manitoba. The council is an advisory agent of the government and as such has no executive powers.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 47. Minister of Municipal Affairs.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 1.

Included in this amendment are some changes in the duties and powers of councils and a provision for fire insurance money to be applied on taxes if necessary.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

A L B E R T A

FARM IMPLEMENTS ACT, S.A. 1967, c. 20. (Vice Farm Machinery Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 110, repealed.) Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements".

This Act applies to any implement or machine for farm use retailing at \$200 or more but does not include motor vehicles. It does not apply to sales by farmers, executors or administrators or public officials acting under judicial process nor does it apply to sales to vendors or dealers. Every sale of a new farm implement must have a written warranty. A new implement shall be deemed to be warranted to be made of good material, properly constructed, in good working order, capable of performing the work for which it is intended and so designed and constructed as to ensure reasonable durability.

Should a new implement not work in a satisfactory manner, the purchaser may give written notice within seven days by registered mail to the vendor who, if he does not make the implement perform satisfactorily within the next seven days, must provide the purchaser with an acceptable temporary substitute pending repairs to the original implement or with an acceptable permanent substitute; otherwise the agreement for sale is terminated and all moneys must be refunded.

Vendors must keep adequate supplies of repair parts for a period of ten years from the dates of agreements for sale. Government inspectors may inspect stocks of repair parts and agreements of sale. Further regulations govern the return of defective parts, breaches of warranty and arbitration of disputes. Upon request by the Minister of Agriculture vendors must provide lists of implements offered for sale and repair parts carried in stock, suggested retail prices for both implements and parts and also specific agreements of sale.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, S.A. 1967, c. 30. Minister of Highways.
"An Act respecting Vehicles and Highway Traffic".

Under this Act implements of husbandry are classed as motor vehicles. Specific regulations apply to certain equipment required on them. There are age restrictions on young operators of tractors and self-propelled implements on highways. Other sections of the Act deal with domestic animals on highways and the duties of persons riding or driving animals.

(b) Crops

M A N I T O B A

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 45. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 7.

Municipalities may be required to implement measures for the control of Dutch Elm Disease and the province may provide financial or other assistance. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is given power to prescribe programs and measures to control and destroy plant pests and diseases and to decide the manner and amount of the costs thereof that may be paid by the province.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 43. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 7.

Where a part of a local government district is included in a Weed Control District, taxes to cover expenses may be levied only in that part of the local government district. Weed Control District committees may require the inspection or re-inspection of all harvesting machines brought into the district.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 48. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 8.

The list of noxious weeds is altered by removing after barberry the following words and brackets: "(with the exception of *Berberis thunbergii*)".

A L B E R T A

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 56. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 10.

An amendment is made to the regulations for issuing seed cleaning permits. Procedures are outlined for a person appealing against a refusal to issue a seed cleaning permit or against the cancellation or suspension of a permit. Any appeal of a notice given by an inspector as to a crop or land within a county must be made to the agricultural committee thereof.

(c) Livestock

M A N I T O B A

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 71. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 12.

This Act is altered so that its provisions may apply to the inclusion of a part of a municipality in a veterinary services district or, conversely, to the withdrawal of a part of a municipality from a veterinary services district.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (ANIMALS) ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 45.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 15.

The interpretation of the word "director" where it appears in the Act is changed to mean the Director of Production and Marketing in the Department of Agriculture instead of the Director of Animal Industry.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 44. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 17.

Wherever the word "commissioner" appeared in this Act, it is struck out and in each case the word "minister" is substituted.

BRAND AND BRAND INSPECTION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 41. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 17.

A number of very minor changes are made in this Act. Most of these changes relate to the shipment of stock with regard to forms or notices used and the required procedures in their transmission to designated authorities.

FUR ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 79. Minister of Natural Resources.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 18.

A private fur farm is newly defined as a parcel of land of which the owner or occupant holds a permit to act as a fur farmer from

the Minister of Agriculture. No person may have in his possession a live animal unless he has a permit. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations governing the licensing, regulating and controlling of the importation of fur animals.

LIVESTOCK PURCHASE AND SALES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 42. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 18.

The purpose of the amendment is to remove the word "commissioner" meaning Livestock Commissioner from the Act and to substitute the word "minister" where relevant.

A L B E R T A

DOMESTIC ANIMALS (MUNICIPALITIES) ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 15.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 18.

Minor changes are effected in connection with the impounding of animals, related fees, costs or damages and the venting of brands.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 90. Designated Member of the Executive Council.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 19.

Only minor amendments have been made in this Act.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

VETERINARY MEDICAL ACT, S.B.C. 1967, c. 55. (Vice Veterinary Act, R.S.B.C., 1960, c. 400, repealed.) No designated Minister.
"An Act respecting the Practice of Veterinary Surgery".

The Veterinary Association of British Columbia becomes the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association, a body corporate, governed by the Council of the Association. In order to carry out its objects the Association may pass by-laws which include the admission and registration of members, the discipline of members and the suspension or forfeiture of membership. No person not registered under this Act or who is under suspension may practice veterinary medicine in the province.

POUND DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1967, c. 36. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 24.

There are two amendments. One relates to the impounding of animals and the other to fees authorized in connection with impounded animals.

SHEEP PROTECTION ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1967, c. 46. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 24.

That section of the Act permitting any person to kill unlicensed dogs is repealed. The section on the keeping of unlicensed dogs is revised to the effect that no person shall keep a dog in unorganized territory unless he is the holder of a subsisting license for the dog issued under this Act or pursuant to a municipal by-law. Statute provisions that applied to municipalities are revoked.

STOCK BRANDS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1967, c. 50. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 25.

In the interpretation for this Act, the definition of "bona fide farmer" is struck out, "rancher" is defined and "stock-dealer" is newly defined. Where the required security for the license of a stock-dealer becomes impaired or ceases to be in effect, the Minister may cancel the license.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, Conservation, Drainage and Irrigation

M A N I T O B A

CROWN LANDS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1967, c. 12. Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 27.

Sand and gravel are deemed to be reserved out of disposition of land made under this Act but any payments made through prior agreements are not invalid. There has been a change made in the section of the Act dealing with interest in respect of moneys owed on contracts disposing of Crown lands.

WATER CONTROL AND CONSERVATION BRANCH ACT, (Vice Land Drainage Arrangement Act repealed) S.M. 1967, c. 70. Designated member of the Executive Council.

This Act provides for the establishment of the Water Control and Conservation Branch. It is to manage and administer all those matters that relate to the construction or operation of water control works, and, in particular, those matters dealt with under the acts listed in this Act or regulations made thereunder.

MANITOBA WATER COMMISSION ACT, S.M. 1967, c. 69. Designated Member of the Executive Council.
"An Act respecting the Establishment of the Manitoba Water Commission".

The Manitoba Water Commission is established. The commission has the power to study projects, problems and schemes relating in any way to water that may be referred to it by the minister and to report and make recommendations to the minister on these matters designed to secure the maximum benefits to the province from the use, allocation and conservation of water.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 46. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 29.

This Act is amended by withdrawing permission to tax land not directly benefited by works.

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 80. President of the Executive Council.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 31.

Permission is given for entering into agreements with the Government of Canada and with other provincial governments or persons. New powers are given for the granting or cancellation of water rights and for the acquisition and expropriation of land. The Saskatchewan Water Supply Board is established.

GAME ACT, 1967. S.S. 1967, c. 78. (Vice Game Act, R.S.S., 1965, c. 356, repealed.) Minister of Natural Resources.
"An Act for the Protection of Game".

This Act sets forth the regulations governing the hunting of game animals and birds. Provision is made for licenses and permits. No hunting is permitted on enclosed and occupied lands where signs prohibiting hunting and shooting have been erected. The Minister may enter into a contract of insurance with an insurance company for the purpose of insuring persons against loss resulting from damage to crops caused by game. Compensation is available for livestock killed by hunters.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER IRRIGATION ACT, 1966, S.S. 1966, c. 79.
Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act to provide for the Establishment and Development of the South Saskatchewan River Irrigation Project".

This Act provides for the establishment of an irrigation district or districts for the use of water in the South Saskatchewan River Project. The powers of the minister are stated. They include with respect to any district the planning, constructing, operating and maintaining of an irrigation system as well as the altering, improving and extending of the irrigation system. The minister may make grants for the operation and maintenance of a project and for assisting farmers in land development. He may grant loans to farmers in districts with a limitation of \$50,000 to any one borrower within a budget limitation of \$5,000,000 and provision is also made for the province to guarantee loans made by recognized lending institutions to a limit of \$5,000,000.

A board of five trustees is constituted to manage district affairs. Procedures for the election of trustees are given. A board has power to enter into any agreement and shall do all things necessary or incidental to the construction, maintenance, operation and management of the irrigation system and works and all alterations, improvements, extensions and additions from time to time thereto. It may make regulations and by-laws. The board is to set the water rates for each year and also to prepare and keep a water rates record.

A L B E R T A

FORESTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 23. Minister of Lands and Forests.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 34.

By this amendment the term, "forest area", becomes "forest protection area" and means any land in the province so designated by regulations. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may designate any land in the province as a forest protection area and also may establish the boundaries of such land.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 41. Designated member of the Executive Council.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 37.

The membership of the irrigation council is increased from three to five members.

(b) Tenure and Assessment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LAND TITLES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 96. Department of the Attorney General.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 45.

Changes are made in providing for a leasehold certificate of title in the case of terms of more than ten years.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 48. Minister of Municipal Affairs.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 46.
1967 amendment summary immediately below.

The powers of the minister are amended with respect to the use by tractors and the weight of vehicles on any road that is not a provincial highway and on any bridge that is not on a provincial highway.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 27. Minister of Municipal Affairs.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 46.
1966 amendment summary immediately above.

A new section confers on the minister the same powers that the council of a rural municipality has under the provisions of the Rural Municipality Act. He may make orders where a rural municipality would require a by-law or resolution.

AGRICULTURAL LEASEHOLDS (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1967, S.S. 1967, c. 40. Provincial Mediation Board.
"An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law respecting Agricultural Leaseholds".

Tenants are given the right to remove grain from the 1966 crop after termination of their tenancy.

A L B E R T A

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, 1965, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 38. Minister of Municipal Affairs.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 48.

This amendment deals with the establishment of industrial improvement districts and the optional payment of partial tax revenues to municipalities wholly or partly contained within them. Sections of the Act concerned with the imposition and collection of taxes are repealed and replaced by the Municipal Taxation Act, S.A. 1967, c. 54.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION ACT, S.A. 1967, c. 54. Minister of Municipal Affairs.
"An Act respecting the Assessment and Taxation of Property for Municipal Purposes".

This Act includes the assessment and taxation of farm land within the province. Taxes are a special lien on all crops grown on land. Where a farmer has disposed of all or part of his crop without payment of taxes, he may receive a court summons for an examination on the disposition of his crop.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

TRESPASS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1967, c. 54. No designated Minister.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 50.

A new definition is given for "enclosed land". Other amendments relate to trespasses and prosecutions and to the trespass of cattle in respect of lands within any pound district.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit and Government Financial Assistance

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 1. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 51.

1967 amendment summary immediately below.

The amendment is entirely devoted to the financial requirements of the Manitoba Agricultural Corporation. This includes loans from the government and the powers and limitations of the corporation to borrow money and to issue securities for it.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT ACT, amendment, S.M. 1967, c. 2. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 51.

1966 amendment summary immediately above.

The purpose of loans under this Act is broadened to include the erection and improvement of buildings and the purchase of equipment in connection with a livestock enterprise. There is also a change in the conditions for loans with respect to the identification of cattle that are part of the security.

CROP INSURANCE TEST AREAS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 15. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 54.

1967 amendment summary immediately below.

A change is made with regard to freight charges in a determination of the established price per bushel of grain for which loss is claimed.

MANITOBA CROP INSURANCE ACT (Vice Crop Insurance Test Areas Act repealed.) amendment, S.M. 1967, c. 11. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 54.

1966 amendment summary immediately above.

This amendment changes the title of the Crop Insurance Test Areas Act to the Manitoba Crop Insurance Act. Changes are also made with respect to the current price of insurable crops and the making of regulations or orders establishing prices for insurable crops. "Established price" is newly defined.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 51. Department of Attorney-General.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 61.

1967 amendment summary immediately below.

The board at its discretion may withdraw any land from the operation of this Act. A change is made in the notice of claim for damage to crops.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 32. Department of Attorney-General.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 61.

1966 amendment summary immediately above.

Insurance coverage may be extended to indemnify against loss of damage by fire. The season is lengthened so that the period from June 1st to September 30th, both days inclusive, is covered. The Rural Municipality of Old Post No. 43 is added to the schedule of this Act.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 26. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 62.

Alterations are made in regulations with respect to the establishment and disestablishment of rural development areas, councils and council representation.

A L B E R T A

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 21. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 63.

The amount of advances to the Farm Purchase Revolving Fund and outstanding at any one time has been increased to \$21,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ADVANCES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 1.

Designated Member of Executive Council.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 66.

Rapeseed, forage seeds and fertilizer are added to the list of commodities available to needy farmers under the terms of this Act. An applicant for an advance must agree to follow approved crop management practices.

ALBERTA CROP INSURANCE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 12. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 67.

The crop year is defined as the period from April 1st of any year until March 31st of the next succeeding year. Small changes in the Act are concerned with contracts, premiums and regulations governing crop insurance.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CROP INSURANCE STABILIZATION FUND ACT, S.B.C. 1967, c. 16. Minister of Finance.
"An Act to Establish the Crop Insurance Stabilization Fund".

The Crop Insurance Stabilization Fund is established in the amount of \$5,000,000. From it the Minister of Finance may make such payments as he deems necessary or advisable in order to give financial stability to any plan or scheme under the British Columbia Crop Insurance Act.

(b) Debt Adjustment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM SECURITY ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 13. Provincial Mediation Board.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 70.

The three years in which the Act was to apply are changed from 1964, 1965 and 1966 to 1966, 1967 and 1968.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, amendment, S.M. 1967, c. 43. No designated minister.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 71.

This amendment defines "sale" and "sell" and newly defines "natural product" and "producer". An alteration is made in the general regulation regarding the submission of a plan for the control and regulation of the marketing of any natural product.

A L B E R T A

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 49.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 73.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make orders establishing, amending and revoking plans that stimulate, increase and improve the marketing of any named agricultural product that may be administered by a board or a commission. Commissions may be permitted to carry out advertising, educational and research programs or to provide a selling mechanism on a voluntary basis. Boards may be permitted powers ranging from the negotiation of prices to be paid producers to selling the product on behalf of producers. Provision is made for an appeal by any person aggrieved by a producer board or a marketing commission. Authorized inspection may be made of persons, premises and documents relative to the production, processing and marketing of a regulated product.

(c) Livestock and Livestock Products

M A N I T O B A

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 35.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 78.

The amendment states that for purposes of prosecution for violation of the Act any livestock product shall be deemed for sale if found on business premises or in a public market where such a product is customarily sold whether or not the person in possession is the owner of that product.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 43.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 80.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to make regulations classifying and licensing persons who raise and sell live

fur animals and prescribing the conditions under which live fur animals may be raised and sold in any part of the province.

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 47. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 81.

This amendment clarifies the definition of "cheese factory", "creamery", "ice cream plant" and "imitation dairy product". The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations with regard to statements which a dairy manufacturing plant must give to suppliers of milk or cream.

A L B E R T A

ALBERTA LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 47. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 82.

Value is defined as the full purchase price paid or to be paid for any livestock or livestock product. The Livestock Producers Assurance Fund is changed to the Livestock Patron's Assurance Fund and a maximum amount of \$25,000 may be paid from this Fund to a patron with respect to his claim against a livestock dealer.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1967, c. 35. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 86.

The Minister of Agriculture instead of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is to appoint or authorize inspectors for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 89.

A provincial grant or tax concession may be made to an agricultural society that in any year holds a harness racing meet in connection with any exhibition or fair held by it.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, 1966, S.S. 1966, c. 24. (Vice Agricultural Societies Act, R.S.S. 1965, c. 206, repealed.)
Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

The objectives of agricultural societies are to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, homemaking, manufactures and the useful arts and to promote educational activities and programs of physical fitness and recreation in the district.

The Act covers the organization and operation of agricultural societies. They may receive provincial grants in aid. Exhibitions may be held.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1967, c. 2. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 93.

Societies are given permission to borrow money and to issue securities for it. Where the money is borrowed for capital purposes by an Exhibition Association, the Province of Alberta may guarantee the payment of principal and interest.

AGRICULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGES ACT, S.A. 1967, c. 3. (Vice Agricultural Schools Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 8, repealed.) Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting Agricultural and Vocational Colleges".

This Act covers the establishment of agricultural and vocational colleges in the province. Their purpose is to teach practical and scientific farming, household economy, domestic science and other subjects as prescribed by a constituted Board of Agricultural and Vocational Education. Provision is made for the appointment of a Director.

The duties of the Board are to prepare a scheme of practical and scientific work for students, to prescribe the courses of study and to act as an advisory body aiding in the co-ordination of agricultural and vocational education within the province. The Director is to supervise agricultural and vocational colleges, their staffs, courses of study, facilities and equipment and to make recommendations for changes to the Board. After considering the advice and recommendations of the Board, the Minister of Agriculture may make regulations and administrative directions for the organization, classification, government and conduct of all agricultural and vocational colleges.

7. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

M A N I T O B A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1966, c. 14. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 96.

Extensive revisions are made in this Act. New regulations apply to the following: borrowing powers, net earnings, cash and liquid reserves, limitations on chequing, loans, credit and supervisory committees, the annual return made to the Registrar of Co-operative Associations, investments by trustees, the dissolution of a society and liquidators. Independent auditors may be appointed by societies with over \$500,000 in assets.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 28. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 97.

1967 amendment summary immediately below.

Minor amendments include the conditions under which certain associations and companies may withdraw from registration under this Act.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 50. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 97.

1966 amendment summary immediately above.

Some changes are made in regard to auditors and the audit of books and accounts. The part of this Act applying to production associations is repealed.

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1966, c. 29. Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 98.

1967 amendment summary immediately below.

Two sections of the Act are amended. One relates to borrowing powers and the other to the disposal of unclaimed balances of members.

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 51. Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development is the Registrar.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 98.
1966 amendment summary immediately above.

A credit union may acquire real or personal property as security for a loan. Any lien on shares and deposits of a member for a debt due or a loan guaranteed, extends to any dividend or bonus on shares or interest credited to him.

CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1967, c. 52. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 98.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. is permitted to grant loans for financing the fixed capital requirements of a co-operative association or credit union.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS ACT, 1967, S.S. 1967, c. 53.
Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
"An Act to assist Producers to Increase their Income from Production on a Co-operative Basis".

This Act provides for the incorporation of the following co-operative associations: machinery associations; farm associations; livestock associations; grazing and fodder associations; land improvement associations; lake, forest and fur associations; manufacturing associations and production service associations as well as those production associations which are referred to in the Co-operative Associations Act. The Co-operative Production Associations Act, 1967, also outlines the powers of an association and deals with by-laws, membership, directors and officers, meetings, management and administration as well as amalgamations, dissolution and duties of the registrar.

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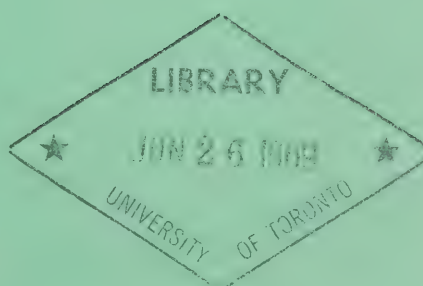


PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

in western canada

1968 supplement

CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS BRANCH
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Preface

This publication is the second supplement to the bulletin entitled "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada, 1966". It contains summaries of 30 acts and amendments affecting agriculture passed in 1968 and references to 13 acts that were repealed. The Public Lands Act, 1966, Statutes of Alberta, 1966, Chapter 80, is also inserted and notations made covering the repeal of the previous Public Lands Act as well as the Land Clearing and Breaking Act. These omissions somehow occurred in the preparation of the 1966 bulletin.

The statute summaries are only intended to provide information as to current agricultural legislation. For greater detail or exact legal interpretation, the particular statutes should be examined. The consolidated index at the end of the booklet comprises the 1966 bulletin, pp. 1-108; the 1967 supplement, pp. 109-135; and the present supplement, pp. 136-156. Repealed acts remain in the index but a notation of repeal is made in each instance.

The Economics Branch wishes to acknowledge the assistance of provincial government officials who checked the abstracts for errors of omission or interpretation.

The summaries in this publication were prepared by T.F. Joyce at the Prairie Economics Research Centre, Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

S A S K A T C H E W A N

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1968, c. 60. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 1.
1967 supplement p. 109.

An alteration is made in the section of the Act that provides ways and means for the extermination of insects harmful to agriculture and the destruction of designated wild animals, reptiles, birds or birds' eggs that are not protected by law. The amendment also repeals the blanket provision which exempted the crop of any farmer from municipal tax lien to an amount not exceeding \$3.00 per acre. Any person whose name appears on the elevator list is now required to file a statutory declaration at the municipal office before obtaining an exemption in the sale of his crop. A Council may increase the penalty for non-payment of taxes.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 1. (Vice Agricultural Machinery Act, R.S.S. 1965, c. 232, repealed.) Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Sale of Agricultural Implements".

This Act applies to the sale of any farm implement, equipment or machinery valued at \$200 or more but does not include a motor truck. Excepted are sales by farmers or public officials acting under judicial process or sales to persons carrying on an implement business who procure implements for use in that business or for resale. Provisions of the Act govern every one selling or offering to sell implements including manufacturers, general provincial distributors and vendors. Every manufacturer must appoint a general provincial distributor in the province. General provincial distributors must maintain an adequate supply of repairs and upon request supply the government with information regarding implements and parts sold together with the suggested retail prices. Inspectors are authorized to inspect implements, repair stocks and contracts for sale.

The vendor and general provincial distributor must warrant that a new implement will well perform the work for which it is intended if properly used and operated, give a one-year guarantee and undertake to provide repair parts for a period of ten years. If the purchaser cannot make an implement perform satisfactorily within ten days of purchase or two days thereafter, he must give notice in writing to the vendor or the general provincial distributor who must make the implement perform properly within the next eight days; otherwise the purchaser may by written notice reject the implement and terminate the contract.

(b) Crops

M A N I T O B A

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, S.M. 1968, c. 46. (Vice Noxious Weeds Act, R.S.M. 1954, c. 186.) Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting Noxious Weeds".

The Minister of Agriculture may appoint a Weed Control Advisory Board to advise him on all matters relating to the control and destruction of noxious weeds. A municipality by itself or by agreement with another municipality or municipalities may establish a Weed Control District and provide for the appointment of a Weed Control Board. A noxious weed inspector by written notice may require the responsible person to destroy or control noxious weeds or noxious weed seeds in grain, seed, forage, hay or root crops. In the performance of his duties he has the right to enter upon land and to inspect crops, machinery and equipment. If weeds are not destroyed by occupants pursuant to notice, inspectors may have the work done, the expense to be collected by the municipality in the same manner as taxes. Where a municipality designates any land as a weed infested area, an agreement for eradication may be made with the owner or, failing an agreement, the municipality may take possession and occupation of the premises in order to destroy weeds and to operate the land, retaining all crop proceeds sufficient to cover expenses and taxes. Under the Act the rental of weed-infested land may be forbidden. Harvesting machines and equipment must be cleaned before leaving the land on which work is done.

(c) Livestock

M A N I T O B A

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1968, c. 29. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 13.

Until the suspension is lifted by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or an Act of the Legislature, there is in effect a suspension of the provisions of this Act in respect to deductions that were required by dealers on purchase of cattle with horns and payment of deductions to the minister.

A L B E R T A

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 103. Designated Member of the Executive Council.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 19.
1967 supplement p. 113.

In this Act references to "General Faculty Council" are replaced by "Universities Co-ordinating Council". Some changes are made with respect to the qualifications required by applicants for registration as veterinary surgeons and by applicants wishing employment by registered veterinarians who have been approved as preceptors.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 42. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 21.

The interpretation of "cattle with horns" now means cattle weighing over 250 pounds and that are not polled or have not been dehorned. The Act does not apply to pedigreed cattle unless they are sold without prior advertisement at a commercial cattle market on a day when non-pedigreed cattle are being sold.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 20. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 20.

New definitions are given for "domestic animal" and "semen bank". The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations regarding different classes and types of businesses and technicians and the licenses that may be required. Regulations may also be made prohibiting misrepresentation either by businesses and technicians or by news service

and advertisement. Where artificial breeding is entirely a private operation, the exemption given by this Act has been extended from single ownership to plural ownership of a flock or herd that is a single breeding unit.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, Conservation, Drainage and Irrigation

A L B E R T A

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, 1966, S.A. 1966, c. 80, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 80.
(Vice Public Lands Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 259 and Land Clearing and Breaking Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 168, repealed.) Minister of Lands and Forests.

This Act applies to all public lands that are not specifically placed under another Minister or Crown corporation. The Act deals firstly with the administration of public lands and the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to authorize the responsible Minister to sell, exchange, transfer, and set aside or otherwise dispose of public lands. The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make all necessary regulations authorizing and governing dispositions of public lands not expressly provided for by the Act. The first part of the Act also covers the powers of the Minister, notifications, dispositions, the recovery of rent and the unauthorized use of public lands. The Act gives the requirements for homestead sales including the eligibility of applicants, purchase price and cultivation duties, residence, assignments and application for title. Leases for lands of established grazing capacity may be issued for a term not exceeding twenty years and for an area that may not usually be more than sufficient to graze 600 head of cattle. Provision is made for grazing associations and for community grazing reserves operated by the province. Grazing leases may be assigned if permission is obtained. Assignments must be registered and the prescribed fee paid.

UTILIZATION OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 102.
Designated Member of the Executive Council.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 34.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make suitable regulations for guarantees by the government of the principal amounts of loans for agricultural purposes. This financial assistance is provided for the cost of clearing and breaking land; for the cost of sloping, levelling or preparing land; for the cost of improving or developing land; or for

any other purpose prescribed in the regulations. The government may pay the interest on such loans and prescribe the conditions for repayment.

IRRIGATION ACT, 1968, S.A. 1968, c. 49. (Vice Water Users District Act; Irrigation Projects Act; Irrigation Districts Act; St. Mary's and Milk River Development Act, Part 1; and Bow River Development Act, repealed.) Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting Irrigation".

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, it applies to every existing district. An "existing district" means an irrigation district formed under Irrigation District Act or its predecessors and also means the Eastern Irrigation District, the Western Irrigation District, the St. Mary Irrigation District and the Bow River Irrigation District. An Irrigation Council is established to advise and control irrigation districts. In carrying out its duties and functions, the Council has the assistance of an Irrigation Secretariat. The Act deals with the formation of new districts, the change in area or dissolution of a district and the amalgamation of districts. Other parts of the Act cover boards of directors, elections and voting on questions, assessment, irrigation rates, and water damage claims.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LAND ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1968, c. 21. Minister of Lands and Forests.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 38.

By this amendment "the Director of Lands" is substituted for "the Superintendent of Lands" in this Act. The section dealing with the delivery and registration of a Crown grant is repealed and replaced. There is a change in the fees applying to Crown grants.

LAND SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, S.B.C. 1968, c. 23.

This Act repeals the Land Settlement and Development Act, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 210, and abolishes the Land Settlement Board.

(b) Tenure and Assessment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL LEASEHOLDS (TEMPORARY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 2. Provincial Mediation Board.
"An Act providing for Certain Temporary Changes in the Law Respecting Agricultural Leaseholds".

Tenants are given the right to remove grain from the 1967 crop after termination of their tenancy.

EXPROPRIATION PROCEDURE ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 21. Public and Private Rights Board.
"An Act respecting the Procedure for Expropriating Lands and for Determining Compensation for Expropriated Lands".

The expropriating authority must make a reasonable endeavor to acquire land by purchase from the registered owner. The Public and Private Rights Board is established. Upon receiving a written application from an owner of land, the board may investigate the complaint. It may also review offers of compensation and endeavor to arrange a settlement. A landowner may require the expropriating authority to furnish him with an evaluation report respecting his land. He may commence an action for the determination of the amount of compensation which action shall be brought in the nearest district court. The Act stipulates that an expropriating authority shall make due compensation to the owner of the expropriated land.

A L B E R T A

GRAZING LEASE TAXATION ACT, S.A. 1968, c. 35.

By this Act, the Grazing Lease Taxation Act, 1960, S.A. 1960, c. 38, and the amendment to that Act, S.A. 1964, c. 32, are repealed effective January 1, 1970.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit and Government Financial Assistance

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, S.M. 1968, c. 1. (Vice Agricultural Credit Act, S.M. 1958, Second Session, c. 1, repealed.) Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting Agricultural Credit and Development".

The Manitoba Agricultural Credit and Development Corporation is established by this Act. Its objective is to guarantee or underwrite losses sustained by banks and approved lending institutions in respect to approved loans made to borrowers for the following purposes: the erection, enlargement and improvement of farm buildings; the clearing, breaking, draining or other permanent improvement of the productivity of the land or its conservation; the consolidation of outstanding liabilities incurred for productive agricultural purposes; the purchase of livestock, agricultural implements and farm machinery; and such other purposes as are approved by the directors of the Corporation. Another objective of the Corporation is to acquire real and personal property and to construct and erect buildings on such property in order to provide accommodation and facilities for agricultural programs and services.

MORTGAGE ACT, amendment, S.M. 1968, c. 42. No designated minister.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 51.

There has been a change in the section of this Act that provides for the extinguishment of all legal claims under a mortgage or encumbrance of land where the mortgagee or encumbrancer becomes the owner by virtue of final order of foreclosure made by any court in the province.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 51. (Vice Municipal Hail Insurance Act, R.S.S. 1965, c. 167, repealed.) Designated Member of the Executive Council.
"An Act respecting Hail Insurance by Municipalities".

Under this Act there continues to be a Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association. It is comprised of one representative appointed by each municipal council. Specified crops are insured against loss by hail or damage by fire. Provision is made for any landowner by written notice to withdraw his land from the operation of this Act prior to the

first day of April in any year. Every person liable to assessment must by June 10th each year report his actual or intended crop acreages to the secretary treasurer of his municipality. Assessed rates are collected in the same manner as taxes. Inspectors investigate claims and make reports to the Association for the adjudication of claims.

A L B E R T A

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 29. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 63.
1967 supplement p. 120.

The interest rate paid by the purchaser on an agreement for sale is increased to 7 per cent. Defaulted payments are to bear interest at the same rate.

ALBERTA HAIL INSURANCE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 37. Provincial Treasurer.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 67.

The insurance coverage is broadened to include damage to crops by fire during the time they are insured against damage by hail.

(b) Debt Adjustment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM SECURITY ACT, amendment, S.S. 1968, c. 22. Provincial Mediation Board.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 70.
1967 supplement p. 121.

The three years in which the Act was to apply are changed from 1966, 1967 and 1968 to 1968, 1969 and 1970.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

A L B E R T A

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 59.
Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 73.
1967 supplement p. 122.

The interpretation of "agricultural product" is enlarged to include cattle, sheep and wool. Processing is defined so that it includes the killing of animals. Both marketing commissions and producer boards may be vested with power to require processors as well as producers to mark the containers of their products to show the place of origin or production.

(c) Livestock and Livestock Products

M A N I T O B A

DAIRY ACT, amendment, S.M. 1968, c. 16. Dairy Commissioner.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 78.

By this amendment "cream receiving station", "dairy product", and "imitation dairy product" are newly defined. Minor changes are effected in regard to milk and cream standards as well as to milk and cream testing. Regulations under the Act have been revised and consolidated. Although provisions of the Act generally prohibit the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may make regulations and orders exempting from these provisions any class or variety of imitation dairy product or the manufacturer or seller thereof. He may also fix grades, standards, definitions and descriptions of imitation dairy products.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1968, c. 17. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 81.
1967 supplement p. 123.

This amendment enables the Minister of Agriculture to make regulations prescribing conditions concerning the production, handling,

storage and transportation of milk and cream and providing for the pasteurization of these dairy products. The buildings, premises and equipment of every patron and dairy manufacturing plant must be kept in a sanitary condition. All patrons must be licensed.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

MILK INDUSTRY ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1968, c. 28. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 84.

The amendment so revises the section of the Act pertaining to the sale of milk and cream that vendors must clearly and correctly label containers and that the contents must meet minimum standards prescribed for milk and cream of the relevant description. New conditions apply to plebiscites for or against funds to promote dairy products.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, amendment, S.M. 1968, c. 2. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 89.

1967 supplement p. 123.

Legislative grants may be made to the Manitoba Agricultural Museum. Increases are authorized in the total aggregate grants that may be paid to Class "A", Class "B" and Class "C" societies for the construction of buildings, the purchase of equipment and the repair and improvement of the buildings and land of a society. New provisions apply to the dissolution and liquidation of a society.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGROLOGISTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1968, c. 3. Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 91.

In this amendment the objectives of the Institute are defined. Miscellaneous changes are made with respect to the council of management, officers, meetings, powers of the Institute, membership, registration and offences.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 1.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1967 supplement p. 124.

The section providing for the establishment of colleges is changed so that agricultural and vocational colleges may be established in connection with each provincial farm owned for teaching purposes and at such other places in the province as may be determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. One member is to represent all agricultural and vocational colleges alumni associations on the Board of Agricultural and Vocational Education.

7. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

M A N I T O B A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, amendment, S.M. 1968, c. 15. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 96.
1967 supplement p. 125.

There are a few small changes in sections of the Act. The main purpose of the amendment is the establishment of two corporations, "The Credit Union Stabilization Fund" and "Le Fonds de Securite des Caisses Populaires", the object of each corporation being the provision of a stabilization fund for the purpose of protecting members of a credit union against loss, in whole or in part, of deposits and share capital. Each corporation is authorized to apply for deposit insurance under the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act (Canada) if this becomes a requirement by the Provincial Government.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1968, c. 15. Deputy Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 98.
1967 supplement pp. 125, 126.

Credit unions are given insurance powers with respect to payments on shares, deposits or loans. The permitted amounts of unsecured loans are specified where the combined share capital and deposits of credit unions exceed \$1,000,000.

The mutual aid board may accept all powers, privileges and immunities bestowed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act and act as an agent of the Corporation established by that statute.

A L B E R T A

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968,
c. 14. Provincial Treasurer.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 99.

The total amount of the liability of the province as a guarantor for the acquisition of land, factories, warehouses, machinery and equipment or any of them is increased from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. A small change is made in connection with liens in respect to land or an interest in land continuing to be an encumbrance until the indebtedness has been repaid in full regardless of a change in ownership.

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.A. 1968, c. 16. Minister of Industry and Tourism.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 99.

Changes are made both in the amount of loan that a loan officer may make and in the maximum loan that a credit committee may grant without security. A guarantee reserve fund is substituted for the reserve fund.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, 1961, amendment, S.B.C. 1968, c. 13. Attorney-General.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 100.

Where a credit union is improperly managed, the Minister may appoint an administrator. New provisions apply to the winding up of a credit union. The Act is further amended by the addition of Part II which provides for the conversion of the Credit Union Provincial Reserve Fund into the Provincial Credit Union Share and Deposit Guarantee Fund. The Credit Union Reserve Board is empowered to supervise credit unions. It has the capacity to accept all powers, privileges and immunities conferred by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.

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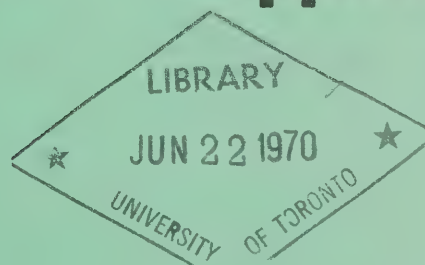
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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION

in western canada

1969 supplement



CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ECONOMICS BRANCH

OTTAWA, MARCH 1970

PROVINCIAL
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CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Economics Branch
Ottawa, March 1970

PREFACE

This publication is the third supplement to the bulletin entitled "Provincial Agricultural Legislation Western Canada, 1966". It contains summaries of 34 acts or amendments and index reference to 10 acts that were repealed in 1969. The abstracts are only intended to give general information with respect to legislation passed by the four western legislatures. For greater detail or exact legal content, the reader is referred to the statutes as enacted.

The consolidated index comprises the 1966 bulletin pp. 1-108, the 1967 supplement pp. 109-135, the 1968 supplement, pp. 136-156 and the present supplement pp. 157-176. Repealed acts remain in the index but a notation of repeal is made in each instance. Where acts have changed in name, cross-references are provided.

The Economics Branch acknowledges the co-operation of provincial government officials who approved the summaries.

This supplement was prepared by T.F. Joyce at the Prairie Economics Research Centre, Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Torwest Tower, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 1. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 2.

This Act is amended to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the guarantees by the Government of the principal and interest or principal or interest in respect of loans made for the purpose of undertaking or developing projects directly beneficial to the agriculture industry.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ACT, S.A. 1969, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act to Control and Regulate the Use and Handling of Agricultural Chemicals".

Persons who handle and store agricultural chemicals must ensure that such chemicals do not contact or contaminate human or animal food or in any way imperil human, plant or animal life. All chemicals sold in bulk must be accompanied by statement giving the purchaser the information that would have been required on the label if the chemical had been packaged.

The Minister may prohibit or restrict the sale, handling, use or distribution of any crop, food, feed, animal, plant, water, produce or other matter that he considers to be contaminated or he may order it destroyed or rendered harmless. Every municipality is to appoint inspectors who may enter upon and inspect any land, vehicle, equipment, record, document or other property. They may take samples of any soil, water, food, feed, crop, animal, agricultural chemical or other substance and subject it to laboratory analysis or other examination.

An Agricultural Chemicals Advisory Committee is appointed to advise the Minister and to make recommendations to him with respect to grievance appeals. Regulations under the Act include directions, restrictions and prohibitions to control the use and handling of agricultural chemicals.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD ACT, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 4. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 5.

An amendment is made so that in the Act a "municipality" means a municipal district, county, improvement district or special area. The text of the Act is altered in accordance with this definition. Changes are also effected in the membership of agricultural service boards.

(b) Crops

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

PLANT PROTECTION ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1969, c. 35. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 11.

The amendment is to ensure that all nursery stock offered for sale will come from known sources and its general freedom from virus and disease and insect pests verified.

(c) Livestock

S A S K A T C H E W A N

POULTRY BRAND ACT, S.S. 1969, c. 41. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 18.

This Act repeals the Poultry Brand Act, R.S.S. 1965, c. 209.

LIVE STOCK PURCHASE AND SALE ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 31. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 18.
1967 supplement p. 113.

This Act is amended so that premiums may be paid to farmers for the purchase or sale of pure bred live stock based on a standard of quality specified by the minister.

A L B E R T A

LIVESTOCK DISEASES ACT, 1969, S.A. 1969, c. 63. (Vice Livestock Diseases Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 182, repealed.) Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Control of Communicable Diseases in Livestock".

In this Act "livestock" includes wild animals and birds whether captive or not and domestic animals and birds. Where a communicable disease exists, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make an order concerning any or all of the following: name of the disease; land area covered by the order; tests for identifying the disease; isolation and segregation of livestock; destruction and disposal of affected livestock; cleaning and disinfecting premises; and immunization of livestock by medicine. The Minister may designate an inspector to administer the control order and may authorize him to establish a quarantine area and to impose restrictions on the movement of livestock, vehicles or persons.

Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include: 1) control of the sale of medicine, 2) inspection of premises, 3) construction and sanitation of premises, 4) the keeping, transportation and handling of livestock, 5) livestock health programs, and 6) the humane slaughter of livestock for food.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

STOCK BRANDS ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1969, c. 36. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 25.

1967 supplement p. 114.

The amendment of this Act relates to 1) the expiration dates of licenses for stock dealers, hide dealers, and slaughterers of cattle and horses; 2) the preservation of brands on hides for inspection; and 3) the inspection of stock and hides prior to shipment by road or rail vehicle. The Minister becomes responsible for the appointment of a Board of Brand Commissioners.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, Conservation, Drainage and Irrigation

A L B E R T A

IRRIGATION LAND MANAGER ACT, S.A. 1969, c. 56. Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act respecting the Irrigation Land Manager".

The Act provides the authority for one irrigation land manager to operate the St. Mary and Milk Rivers development area and the Bow River development area. There were separate managers for these areas under the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development Act and the Bow River Development Act, both of which have been repealed. The Irrigation Land Manager is responsible for the sale, lease and administration of land held in trust for the Crown. He will also collect water right payments by which part of the original construction costs are recovered.

IRRIGATION ACT, 1968, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 55. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1968 supplement p. 140.

This amendment makes a number of miscellaneous changes to clarify clauses and to adjust the meaning of certain sections of the Act.

UTILIZATION OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 115.
Designated Member of the Executive Council.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 34.
1968 supplement p. 139.

Where the Government has guaranteed loans for the development of land for agricultural purposes, this amendment authorizes the payment of bonuses to persons who have repaid their loans in full prior to the due date for repayment and in accordance with prescribed conditions.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT,
amendment, S.B.C. 1969, c. 1. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 43.

Where an agreement has been made with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to enter into an agreement or agreements with any corporation respecting approved projects under this Act, and such corporation is thereby authorized and empowered to carry out the agreement or agreements.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make appropriate regulations and orders for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(b) Tenure and Assessment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 32. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 46.
1967 supplement p. 117.

The amendment repeals the blanket provision which exempted the crop of any farmer from a tax lien to an amount not exceeding \$3 per cultivated acre. Before obtaining an exemption for the sale of his crop, any person whose name appears on the elevator list is now required to file with the agent of the minister a statutory declaration setting out his cultivated acreage, the acreage seeded to the various kinds of crops and a description of all the lands farmed by him in that year. The minister by order may permit the committee of a district to exercise the powers of the council of a rural municipality under the Rural Municipality Act and all the provisions of that Act shall apply.

SASKATCHEWAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT, S.S. 1969, c. 52. (An Act to Change the Name of Saskatchewan Government Telephones) Saskatchewan Telecommunications.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 46.

The name of the corporation called the Saskatchewan Government Telephones is changed to Saskatchewan Telecommunications.

AGRICULTURAL LEASEHOLDS ACT, 1969, S.S. 1969, c. 3. Provincial Mediation Board.

"An Act respecting Agricultural Leaseholds".

A farm tenant whose lease has expired is given the right of re-entry for harvesting purposes or for the removal of a threshed crop. The Agricultural Leaseholds (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1968, is repealed.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit and Government Financial Assistance

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION ACT, S.M. 1969, Second Session, c. 1.
(Vice Agricultural Credit and Development Act,
S.M. 1968, c. 1, repealed.)
Designated Member of the Executive Council.

The Manitoba Agricultural Credit Corporation Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature in October of 1969 introduces the concept "package line of credit" financing. The object of the corporation is to provide credit facilities for farmers, to assist farmers in obtaining credit and to assist in the development of farms in the province. The Corporation is empowered to guarantee or underwrite approved loans made by a bank or an approved lending institution. A complete line of credit to a maximum or a minimum set by the regulations may be provided.

Under Part III of the Act, the Corporation may make loans to corporations or co-operative corporations for the establishment and the operation of feedlots. A feedlot is defined as an operation for the buying, feeding and marketing of cattle. At least 90 per cent in number and value of the shares in such corporations or co-operatives must be held by individuals whose principal occupation is farming. There is no maximum loan under this part.

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Corporation may acquire real property for its purposes; for the purpose of assisting in the relocation of farming operations or for the purpose of assembling land to assist in the development of economic units; it may develop acquired property and erect buildings and structures thereon; and it may lease or otherwise dispose of acquired real property.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 2.
Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 62.
1967 supplement p. 120.

Projects under this Act may now be undertaken for the purpose of providing income and training opportunities, such projects to include:
1) programs and works required to develop farms for the employment and

training of persons in need of same and to establish such persons on individually operated farm or ranch units; and 2) programs for the training of persons in farming and farm employment.

A L B E R T A

EXEMPTIONS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 31. No Designated Minister.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 66.

There are increases in some of the values of real and personal property of an execution debtor that are exempt from seizure under any writ of execution. Limitations are also raised for goods and chattels not liable to seizure under distress by a landlord for rent.

ALBERTA HAIL AND CROP INSURANCE ACT, S.A. 1969, c. 42. Minister of Agriculture.
"An Act to establish the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation".

The Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation is created: the Alberta Hail Insurance Board and the Alberta Crop Insurance Corporation are dissolved. The objects of the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation are to carry on 1) the business of hail insurance in accordance with the Alberta Hail Insurance Act, and 2) the business of crop insurance in accordance with the Alberta Crop Insurance Act.

This statute also makes appropriate amendments to the Alberta Hail Insurance Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 137, and to the Alberta Crop Insurance Act, S.A. 1964, c. 17.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, amendment, S.M. 1969, Second Session, c. 25. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 71.
1967 supplement p. 121.

The definition of "marketing" is altered to exclude packing and storage by a producer on his premises. Repealed is that section of the statute which states the purpose of the Act, which was felt to be unnecessary.

The powers of Producer Boards and Marketing Commissions are rearranged with operating powers being given to them, subject to the authority of the Manitoba Marketing Board to amend or revoke orders and directives of Producer Boards and Marketing Commissions if such orders and directives are not considered to be in the public interest. The application of the Act was broadened to include persons other than producers who were involved in handling the regulated product. The enforcement section was strengthened substantially and the authority to act under powers conferred by Federal legislation was spelled out.

FOOD PRODUCTS MINIMUM LOSS ACT, S.M. 1969, c. 34.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 72.

The Food Products Minimum Loss Act, R.S.M. 1954, c. 89, is repealed.

(c) Livestock and Livestock Products

S A S K A T C H E W A N

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 30.

Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 80.

1967 supplement p. 122.

Under this Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may now make regulations 1) prescribing minimum standards of cleanliness and sanitation for live stock boarding stables, 2) prescribing the manner of reporting for live stock killed or injured by a train or motor vehicle, and 3) prescribing the manner in which injured or sick animals may be destroyed. The following Acts are repealed: Agisters and Livery Stable Keepers Act, Stock Railway Accidents Act, and Injured Animals Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 44. Minister of Public Health.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 80.

The section of this Act that relates to the inspection and seizure of food now provides that health officials appointed by the minister or a municipality may inspect all food processing, manufacturing or dispensing establishments, including dairies, slaughter houses and water supplies if food, milk or water therefrom is consumed by the public. The minister may make regulations concerning the preparation, retention, storage, transportation, displaying and sale of perishable foods and meat being sold or offered for sale for human consumption.

A L B E R T A

DAIRYMEN'S ACT, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 25. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 83.

This Act is amended to permit approved tests other than the Babcock to be used for testing the butterfat content of milk or cream.

MILK CONTROL ACT, amendment, S.A. 1969, c. 70. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 82.

The Alberta Milk Control Board is created to replace the Public Utilities Board in the control and regulation of the sale of milk. It may make such regulations as it deems necessary to govern and control the production, processing, supplying, transportation, distribution or sale of milk within the province. By the amendment "milk" means milk or cream as defined by regulation and any product manufactured therefrom as so defined. The Public Utilities Board retains control of setting the minimum prices for milk that are to be paid to producers by processors or distributors and that are to be charged by distributors, processors or sellers thereof. The responsibility for the Milk Control Act is transferred from the Department of Municipal Affairs to the Department of Agriculture.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LIVE STOCK PUBLIC SALES ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1969, c. 35. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 87.

This amendment gives the Minister of Agriculture authority to permit live stock public sales at places other than at licensed public sale yards.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ACT, amendment to Agricultural Representatives Act, S.S. 1969, c. 4. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 92.

The title of the Agricultural Representatives Act is changed to the Agricultural Extension Act. Agricultural Conservation and Improvement Districts are changed to Agricultural Extension Districts. With regard to these changes appropriate alterations are made in the text of the Act.

7. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 9. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 97.
1967 supplement p. 125.

Where a supplemental by-law permits, a person at least eighteen years of age is eligible to act as a director, manager or treasurer of an association. Proper accounting procedures are specified in the keeping of books and records.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 10.
Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 98.

Some changes are made with respect to 1) amendment of memorandum or by-laws, 2) accounting and auditing, and 3) amalgamations, dissolution, and withdrawal of registration.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS ACT, 1967, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 11. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
See also 1967 supplement p. 126.

Where a by-law so permits, a person eighteen years of age is eligible to act as a director, manager or treasurer of an association.

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1969, c. 12. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 98.
1967 supplement pp. 125, 126.
1968 supplement p. 146.

Unless the credit union by supplemental by-law permits a member who is at least eighteen years old to act as a director or as a member of the credit committee or supervisory committee, such a member must be at least twenty-one years old. The loan restriction that borrowers must not have assets exceeding \$100,000 is removed.

A L B E R T A

CREDIT UNION FEDERATION OF ALBERTA LIMITED ACT, S.A. 1969, c. 22.

Minister of Industry and Tourism.

"An Act respecting the Credit Union Federation of Alberta Limited".

The association of persons acting in the name of the Credit Union Federation of Alberta Limited is declared to be a corporation and its acts on and after April 7, 1967, are validated. It has all the assets and liabilities of the Credit Union League of Alberta, the Alberta Central Credit Union Limited, and the Alberta Central Credit Union 1965 Limited which corporations are dissolved.

This statute also amends the Credit Union Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 67, to permit credit unions to be members of federations and to enable the Credit Union Federation of Alberta Limited to continue to administer the credit union stabilization fund by means of the Stabilization Committee appointed or continued as may be authorized or approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, S.A. 1969, c. 80. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting Guarantees for Indians and Metis Co-operative Associations".

In this Act "association" means a co-operative association incorporated under The Co-operative Associations Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 59, a majority of the members of which are Indians, or Metis, or Indians and Metis. Where an association borrows money for less than 20 years and proves to the Minister that the money is required for a productive purpose, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of principal and interest.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, 1961, amendment, S.B.C. 1969, c. 6. Attorney-General.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 100.

1968 supplement p. 147.

The amendment to the Act includes: 1) the powers of credit unions to borrow, invest and loan; 2) cash funds; 3) amalgamations; 4) operations of the Provincial Credit Union Share and Deposit Guarantee Fund; and 5) the power of the Credit Union Reserve Board to supervise credit unions. The B.C. Central Credit Union may make an agreement to acquire the B.C. Credit Union League.

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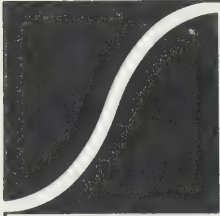
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JIAL LEGISLATION IN THE PRAIRIES 1970





LEGISLATION

changes in provincial legislation in the prairies '70

T.F. JOYCE

Prairie Regional Office, Economics
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ATTENTION READERS:

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
WHY? BECAUSE COMMUNICATION IS A PROCESS: A "TWO-WAY STREET";
A SHARING OF IDEAS.
YOUR COMMENTS WILL IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS. PLEASE SEE THE
QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE LAST PAGE.

ECONOMICS BRANCH PUBLICATION 71/5

FOREWORD

This publication is the fourth supplement to the booklet entitled "Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada, 1966". It contains summaries of pertinent acts or amendments passed by the four western legislatures in 1970 and summaries of those acts in the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1970, that have an agricultural content or interest. The abstracts are only intended to give general information. For greater detail or exact legal interpretation the reader is referred to the statutes as enacted.

The consolidated index comprises the 1966 bulletin, pages 1-108; the 1967 supplement, pages 109-135; the 1968 supplement, pages 136-156; the 1969 supplement, pages 157-176; and the present supplement, pages 177-219. Index reference to Manitoba legislation prior to the 1970 revision of statutes is, of course, discontinued.

The Economics Branch acknowledges the co-operation of provincial government officials who reviewed the summaries.

T.O. Riecken,
Prairie Provinces Regional Office,
Economics Branch,
Canada Department of Agriculture,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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1. ADMINISTRATION

M A N I T O B A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A40. Minister of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is established by this Act. The minister is to control, manage and direct that part of the administration of the Government of Manitoba relating to agriculture. This includes matters dealt with under the Acts listed in this Act or regulations made thereunder. The minister may collect and disseminate agricultural statistics and other information, conduct extension and joint programs, make grants, acquire lands for agricultural purposes and enter into agreements with the governments of Canada, other provinces, municipalities, or public bodies.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A20. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Establishment of the Manitoba Agricultural Productivity Council".

The council is comprised of twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. To further the development of the agricultural industry of Manitoba is the main objective of the council but its specific objectives include the following: 1) the definition of agricultural goals and objectives and the means of realizing them, 2) the consideration of agricultural obstacles and the means of overcoming them, and 3) the examination of costs of production and the competitive ability of the agricultural industry of Manitoba. The council is an advisory agent of the government and as such it has no executive powers.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

RURAL MUNICIPALITIES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 55. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 1

1967 supplement p. 109

1968 supplement p. 136.

Mustard is added to the list of grains and crops on which a municipality has a special lien each year until the land taxes are paid.

A L B E R T A

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, S.A. 1970, c. 27. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture".

This Act establishes a department of agriculture. Its minister is authorized to engage consultants and to appoint advisory boards, committees and councils. He may collect pertinent information and statistics and he may disseminate information to promote the agricultural industry.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for guarantees by the government of the principal amounts of loans made for the purpose of providing assistance for 1) the cost of breaking and clearing land; 2) the cost of sloping, levelling or preparing land; 3) the cost of improving or developing land; and 4) any other purpose prescribed in the regulations. The government may pay the interest on such loans and prescribe the conditions of repayment.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may also make regulations providing for guarantees by the government of the principal and interest or principal or interest in respect of loans made for the purpose of undertaking or developing projects directly beneficial to the agriculture industry.

With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the minister may purchase any estate or interest in land and any personal property in conjunction therewith 1) for the purpose of withdrawing land from agriculture; 2) for the purpose of assisting the owner of farm lands to withdraw from agriculture; 3) for the purpose of implementing or carrying out the provisions of any agreement or arrangement made with the government of Canada; and 4) for any purpose of any program or development project relating to the conservation, utilization or management of natural resources. Land acquired under this section of the Act is under the administration of the Minister of Lands and Forests unless otherwise specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The minister may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any land that is under his administration.

The Agricultural Department Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 4, is repealed.

ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH TRUST ACT, S.A. 1970, c. 4. Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to incorporate the Alberta Agricultural Research Trust".

The Alberta Agricultural Research Trust is incorporated. Its objects are to seek and receive property of every nature and description by gift, bequest, devise, transfer or otherwise and to hold, use and administer such property for the purpose of provincial expansion of applied and fundamental agricultural research. The Trust is empowered to apply its property or expend the income therefrom for such particular purposes that might not

otherwise be readily met out of public funds. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is to appoint twelve trustees, including the Deputy Minister of Agriculture as chairman.

2. PRODUCTION

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. F40. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Sale of Farm Implements".

All farm implement vendors must file annually with the minister a list of the implements they have for sale together with their description and retail prices. The same applies to repairs sold by them. A vendor is prohibited from selling or offering for sale an implement or repair at a price higher than that stated on his list. Special provisions of the Act deal with sales contracts, repossession of implements, purchase of two or more large implements to form an "outfit", and assignment of earnings. It is an offence to obliterate the manufacturer's serial number on a tractor or its engine or to buy or sell a tractor where the serial number is obliterated. In general this Act does not apply to sales of implements by farmers or to persons carrying on an implement business for use in such business or for resale.

For purposes of this Act "implement" means a farm machine 1) the selling price of which is \$50 or more; and 2) that is used, or intended for use, in any farm operation; but does not include a passenger automobile, a farm truck, or jeep. A purchaser of a large implement is allowed a trial period of five days in which to test it before the purchase is completed. If the machine does not perform well, the buyer shall return it to the vendor at any time during the trial period or within two days after the expiration of the trial period. The vendor then has eight days to put the machine in good working order. If this is not possible and the purchaser desires to reject the machinery, he must make written notice to the vendor either during the eight days or within the two days following.

PESTICIDES CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P40. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to Control and Regulate the Distribution and Use of Pesticides".

For purposes of this Act a pesticide is any product used, or represented as a means, for preventing, destroying, mitigating or controlling, directly or indirectly, any insect, fungus, bacterial organism, virus, weed, rodent, or other plant or animal pest, sold to, used or likely to be used by farmers on field crops or livestock. Before any person may supply, sell

or distribute to a farmer any pesticide for use on field crops or livestock, he must obtain a license from the minister. The minister may appoint inspectors to enforce the Act and its regulations. If any field crops, livestock, or livestock feed supply is found to be contaminated with pesticide or contain a residue of pesticide to a degree considered to be harmful to a person or livestock, the minister may have such destroyed. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may ban or prohibit the use of any pesticide in Manitoba.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. H60; amendment, S.M. 1970. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting Travel on Highways and the Operation of Vehicles Thereon".

"Farmer", "implement of husbandry", "farm tractor", "farm trailer" and "farm truck" are defined for purposes of this Act. A section of the Act covers the registration, authorized use, and limitations on use of farm trucks. Trucks transporting livestock must have partitions adequate to separate different species, kinds, classes, types and sizes of livestock. Livestock trucks must be cleaned. Cattle on highways are prohibited. Lights are required on tractors and trailers on a highway at night or if visibility is poor. Implements of husbandry or any vehicle travelling on a highway at a speed less than twenty miles per hour must display on the back thereof an approved reflectorized warning device or be equipped with a flashing amber lamp with the light visible from the rear.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ACT, 1968, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 2. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1968 supplement p. 136.

Where an agreement covering agricultural implements expires or is terminated, suppliers must take back unused implements and unused parts from vendors. Vendors are entitled to receive 100 per cent of the invoice price of unused machines plus original transportation costs and 85 per cent of the current net price of unused parts. They must give suppliers written or printed notices requesting purchase within 90 days of the expiry or termination of agreements. At the request of the minister, suppliers are required to furnish particulars of franchises and agreements with vendors.

A L B E R T A

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 54. Minister of Highways.
See also 1967 supplement p. 110.

Every self-propelled implement of husbandry operated on a highway must carry an attached rear view mirror.

(b) Crops

M A N I T O B A

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P90. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Control of Plant Pests and Plant Diseases".

The Act provides for the control of plant pests and plant diseases. Every nursery in the province and every agent and salesman of a nursery situated outside the province must be registered with the minister. An inspector may enter any farm, nursery, vehicle, building or other place where he suspects that there are diseased or infected plants or seeds; and he may inspect, examine and issue orders for the disposition, treatment or destruction of such plants or seeds. He may inspect all plants and seeds grown in or brought into the province for sale or export.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. N110. Minister of Agriculture.

The minister may appoint a Weed Control Advisory board to advise him on all matters relating to the control and destruction of noxious weeds. A municipality by itself or by agreement with another municipality or municipalities may establish a Weed Control District and provide for the appointment of a Weed Control Board. A noxious weed inspector by written notice may require the responsible person to destroy or control noxious weeds or noxious weed seeds in grain, seed, forage, hay or root crops. In the performance of his duties he has the right to enter upon land and to inspect crops, machinery and equipment. If weeds are not destroyed by occupants pursuant to notice, inspectors may have the work done, the expense to be collected by the municipality in the same manner as taxes. Where a municipality designates any land as a weed infested area, an agreement for eradication may be made with the owner or, failing an agreement, the municipality may take possession and occupation of the premises in order to destroy weeds and to operate the land, retaining all crop proceeds sufficient to cover expenses and taxes. Under the Act the rental of weed-infested land may be forbidden. Harvesting machines and equipment must be cleaned before leaving the land on which work is done.

(c) Livestock

M A N I T O B A

ANIMAL DISEASES ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 50. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

In this Act "animal" means any animal of husbandry or domestic use and any domesticated bird or fowl. Custodians of apparently diseased animals must notify either a veterinary surgeon or an inspector who must inform the director of veterinary services concerning all diseased animals. The director may make orders in regard to the examination, quarantine and treatment of diseased or suspected animals, and he may order animals to be destroyed. He may declare any place to be an infected place and prescribe its geographical limits.

Inspectors may 1) enter and search places or premises having or suspected of having a diseased animal, 2) inspect any animal having or suspected of having a disease, 3) take specimens for examination or evidence, 4) inspect books and records relating to animals, 5) stop and search vehicles if suspected of conveying diseased animals, 6) make prohibitions against the removal of any animal or thing pertaining to animals from an infected place, and 7) order the return of an animal or thing that was removed from an infected place.

A livestock buyer must obtain a permit from the director and comply with the humane practices and sanitary disease control standards prescribed in the regulations. Only a registered pharmacist or a veterinary surgeon may handle any medicine, drug or vaccine for animal diseases without a permit from the director. The minister may make grants to programs for the prevention and control of animal diseases and for the provision of veterinary services. A municipal council may make grants to similar programs within the municipality.

This act may be referred to as chapter A85 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A90. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Animals and Animal Husbandry".

This Act deals with the following matters: 1) stray animals (restrictions on animals running at large and permission for municipalities and local government districts to pass by-laws for impounding); 2) protection of animals, especially sheep and turkeys, against mischievous dogs; 3) branding of horses and cattle, including registration of brands, and transfer of branded animals; 4) ill-treated, injured, and abandoned animals; 5) establishment of improved sire areas; 6) government purchase and sale of livestock to increase and improve the livestock of the province; 7) bees, bee diseases, and apiaries; 8) Bang's disease (brucellosis in cattle); and 9) artificial insemination of cattle.

BEE ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 49. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

All persons in the possession of bees or beekeeping equipment must register with the extension apiarist designated by the minister for the purpose of administering this Act. No bees or beekeeping equipment may be brought into the province unless the extension apiarist is provided with a satisfactory certificate issued by the place of origin. Information on sales of bees and beekeeping equipment must be reported within thirty days of a request from the extension apiarist.

Inspectors appointed by the minister may 1) enter places and premises in which bees and beekeeping equipment are kept, 2) inspect books and records relating to bees and beekeeping equipment, 3) inspect bees and beekeeping equipment, 4) take samples of bees or beekeeping equipment, and 5) stop and search vehicles if it is believed that bees or beekeeping equipment are being conveyed.

Where an inspector determines that a disease exists among bees or in beekeeping equipment, the beekeeper without written permission may not 1) sell bees or beekeeping equipment, 2) move bees or beekeeping equipment, and 3) leave honey exposed to bees. An inspector may order that diseased bees and beekeeping equipment be destroyed or that necessary steps be taken to erradicate the disease.

This Act may be referred to as chapter B15 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. V50; amendment, S.M. 1970, c. 52. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Veterinary Services in Rural Areas in Manitoba".

The Veterinary Services Commission is established. With its approval the council of a municipality may establish a veterinary services district or make an agreement with other municipalities to establish a joint veterinary services district. The objects of a district board are: 1) to render financial and other assistance to enable and encourage veterinarians to practise in the district at uniform fees; to enable veterinarians to confer for the interchange of veterinary information; and 3) to impart information and instruction for preventing the spread of livestock diseases. To each board the province may make a grant equal to the municipal amount provided that the grant does not exceed \$5,000. In addition the province may make a grant to establish clinical facilities and, afterwards, to assist in the maintenance and operation of the clinic. With respect to clinics, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations 1) prescribing rules with regard to the use and administration of clinics, 2) setting out the terms under which clinic privileges may be granted, and 3) prescribing humane practices and sanitary and disease control standards to be observed in the establishment and operation of clinics.

VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. V30. Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association.

"An Act respecting the Veterinary Profession".

The Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association, composed of qualified and registered veterinary surgeons, is established by this Act. Registration, meetings, objects and powers, and fees are treated in detail. Only persons registered under this Act may be titled "Veterinarian", "Veterinary Surgeon" or "Veterinary" and be entitled to practise as such. A veterinarian employed by the Crown is not required to be a registered member of the association; however, a veterinarian employed under any other circumstances may only work for a period not exceeding twelve months before he must become a registered member of the association.

PREDATOR CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P110; amendment, S.M. 1970. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting the Control of Predators".

The Act provides for the payment of bounties by municipalities for killing predator or nuisance animals during certain times of the year and in designated control areas. A "nuisance animal" means an animal or bird not protected under the Wildlife Act and its regulations, the Migratory Birds Convention Act (Canada) or any other Act of the Legislature or Parliament, and that is not a predator. "Predator" means an animal of a species or type of animals designated as predators in the regulations.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. H80. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Disposition of Deductions made on the Purchase of Cattle with Horns".

Dealers who purchase cattle with horns must pay to the vendors the same price that would be paid for polled or dehorned cattle less the sum of two dollars per animal. This amount must be forwarded to the minister and the money so accumulated is to be spent on the administration of this Act and on the improvement of the cattle industry in the province. The Act does not apply to registered pure bred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

Until the suspension is lifted by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council or an Act of the Legislature, there is in effect a suspension of the provisions of this Act that require deductions by dealers upon the purchase of cattle with horns.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 29. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 17
1967 supplement p. 112.

Where a livestock dealer goes into bankruptcy, the special trust fund authorized by this Act may now be used for payment of losses sustained by cattle producers, agricultural societies or 4-H clubs. In each case the payment made to a person, society or club may not exceed 80 per cent of the loss resulting from the bankruptcy.

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 80. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 13.

By this amendment new objects of veterinary service boards are:
1) to hold meetings for discussions relative to the operation of the district and 2) to promote animal health through veterinary services and other necessary means. The aggregate of all annual grants to a board by municipalities and the province is increased from \$3,000 to \$8,000. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a board may now make regulations prescribing the use to be made of funds at its disposal.

STRAY ANIMALS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 69. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 16.

This amendment specifies that an order of the minister with respect to the establishment of a herd district if the vote is favorable or with respect to herding periods, is not to be deemed a regulation under the Regulations Act.

PURE BRED SIRE AREAS ACT, S.S. 1970, c. 51. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to repeal The Pure Bred Sire Areas Act".

This Act repeals the Pure Bred Sire Areas Act, R.S.S. 1965, c. 214.

A L B E R T A

BRAND ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 113. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 21.

The words "The Game Act" are struck out wherever they occur and the words "The Wildlife Act" are substituted.

FUR FARMS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 113. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 22.

The words "The Game Act" are struck out wherever they occur and the words "The Wildlife Act" are substituted.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

VETERINARY MEDICAL ACT, amendment, S.B.C. 1970, c. 49. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1967 supplement p. 113.

The purpose of this amendment is 1) to allow a corporation to charge fees if a director, officer, or employee is registered under the Act; and 2) to enact a limitation period in respect of actions against a member of the association for negligence or malpractice, the limitation period being one year.

3. LAND POLICY

(a) Development, Conservation, Drainage and Irrigation

M A N I T O B A

CROWN LANDS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C340. Minister of Mines and Natural Resources or Other Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting Crown Lands".

This Act establishes the Lands Branch of the Department of Mines and Natural Resources to manage and administer Crown lands turned over to the province in the transfer of natural resources in 1930. It outlines the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the powers of the minister to lease Crown lands and to issue permits of occupation or use of Crown lands. The Act states the statutory reservations to the Crown that must be made when disposing of Crown lands, e.g., water rights and mineral rights. It deals with methods of collecting arrears of rents and fees, and the re-possession of lands adversely held. The provisions and the regulations of the Dominion Lands Act apply to all contracts made under that Act as of July 15, 1930, except insofar as they are inconsistent with this Act or any other Act of the province.

LAND REHABILITATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L50. Minister of Agriculture or Other Minister Designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

"An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation or Development of Agricultural Areas in the Province".

Part I of this Act authorizes activities under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) and similar legislation by permitting a municipality or the Lieutenant Governor in Council to do any act or thing contemplated or required to be done under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or the regulations thereunder or under any order of the Governor General in Council to secure the rehabilitation or development of any agricultural area. Part II gives municipalities power to regulate tillage practices including the required adoption of strip farming, the growing of cover crops, the providing of trash cover or the spreading of straw or other refuse on cultivated lands, prohibiting the burning of stubble, prohibiting the cutting or requiring the planting of trees, and controlling tillage operations and the growing of crops in specified areas.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 54. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

Each district shall consist of the entire area of a municipality but two or more municipalities may form a district. Aims and objects of the board in a district are to promote and control the use of land and in relation to land use includes water whether used for agriculture, recreation, wildlife, forest production, or any other beneficial use. General powers of a board include 1) developing systems of farm practice, tree culture, and land utilization; 2) developing local farm or local water supplies; 3) the retirement of land to permanent or temporary forage cover; and 4) adopting practices to prevent soil deterioration. A Resources Conservation Commission is established.

This Act may be referred to as chapter R135 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

FIRES PREVENTION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. F80. Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

"An Act for the Prevention and Suppression of Fires".

Part I of this Act states the precautions that must be taken when setting out fires in rural areas. It deals with fireguards, fire protection, the powers of fire guardians and forest officers, burning permits, travel permit areas, fire hazards and fire suppression. It lists the penalties for contravening the regulations. During the "closed season", April 1 to November 15, unless varied by the regulations, special precautions must be observed.

WILDLIFE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W140; amendment, S.M. 1970. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting the Administration and Conservation of Wildlife in the Province".

On land which he occupies as part of his farm, a farmer may hunt and kill any game bird without a license if he otherwise complies with the provision of the Act and regulations. Compensation may be paid to owners for livestock killed in hunting accidents. Hunting is forbidden on posted lands without the consent of the owner or lawful occupant.

WATERSHED CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W40. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act to provide for the Establishment of Watershed Conservation Districts to Conserve the Water Resources of the Province".

This Act provides for the establishment of watershed conservation districts with an authority in each district to promote water conservation. Provision is also made for the establishment of a Watershed Conservation Commission. Regulations respecting term of office, conduct of meetings and membership of the district board and the commission are outlined in the Act.

WATER COMMISSION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W50. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting the Establishment of the Manitoba Water Commission".

The Manitoba Water Commission is established. The commission has the power to study projects, problems and schemes relating in any way to water that may be referred to it by the minister, and may report and make recommendations to the minister on these matters designed to secure the maximum benefits to the province from the use, allocation and conservation of water.

WATER CONTROL AND CONSERVATION BRANCH ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W60. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

This Act provides for the establishment of the Water Control and Conservation Branch. It is to manage and administer all those matters that relate to the construction or operation of water control works, and, in particular, those matters dealt with under the Acts listed in this Act or regulations made thereunder.

WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W80. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting Water Rights".

The property in and the right to use all the water in any river, stream, lake, swamp, marsh, etc., is deemed to be vested in the Crown and no person may direct or use any water or construct any dam to impound it otherwise than under this Act. Nothing in the Act, however, is intended to interfere with the right of any person owning or occupying land which adjoins any body of water to use such quantity of its water as he may require for domestic purposes on the land but he shall not be entitled to the right of impounding or directing any water he may require unless authority to do so has been obtained under the provisions of this Act. The Act sets forth the regulations regarding licensing of persons and companies who wish to impound, direct or use water, methods of acquiring rights to water and authorization for the construction of works, expropriation of land, and amalgamation of water using companies.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 10. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 29

1967 supplement p. 115.

A petition for the establishment or extension of an area now requires the signatures of two-thirds of the owners of land within the area affected. New sections of the Act apply to the transfer of land between areas and to the amalgamation of areas. Some changes are made clarifying the powers and duties of area boards, assessments, assessment and tax rolls, courts of revision, amendment of tax rolls, collection of rates, and the assessment and taxation of lands added to an area.

GAME ACT, 1967, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 24. Minister of Natural Resources.

See also 1967 supplement p. 116.

This amendment clarifies and strengthens various sections of the Act. Of particular interest to agriculture is the revision which places the onus on the person charged to prove that he had obtained the consent of the farmer to hunt on his land or that the land was not posted with signs as specified in the Act. Where wounded livestock recover after treatment by a veterinarian, farmers may be compensated.

A L B E R T A

UTILIZATION OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, S.A. 1970, c. 36.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 34
1968 supplement p. 139
1969 supplement p. 160.

The Utilization of Lands and Forests Act, R.S.A. 1955, c. 354, is repealed.

IRRIGATION ACT, 1968, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 61. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1968 supplement p. 140
1969 supplement p. 160.

Some sections of the Act are revised with respect to petitions to Council for the formation, dissolution, amalgamation or changes in area of irrigation districts. Irrigation districts are given the option of being described by the sum of their irrigable parcels or by their outer boundaries. Boards may now charge the maximum interest prescribed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for unpaid rates. Where an irrigation board has established an approved ditch rehabilitation plan, it is exempted from claims for seepage damage.

IRRIGATION LAND MANAGER ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 61. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1969 supplement p. 160.

The Act is amended to provide for an Assistant Land Manager. The Land Manager may develop or make improvements on any lands held by him.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

LAND ACT, S.B.C. 1970, c. 17. Minister of Lands, Forests and Water Resources.

Applications for a disposition on unreserved and unencumbered Crown lands are accepted from persons nineteen years of age or over or from a corporation registered in the Province of British Columbia or under the laws of Canada. No person who is not a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Canadian Citizenship Act (Canada) shall be entitled to a Crown Grant.

Subject to compliance with the provisions of this Act and regulations, the Minister may dispose of Crown lands by selling, leasing, granting a right-of-way or easement, or granting a Licence of Occupation. He may impose such terms, covenants, conditions, stipulations and reservation as he considers advisable including a requirement that the applicant occupy and reside

on Crown lands for a fixed period and that permanent improvements be made as specified. Except as otherwise provided, no Crown lands exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres shall be granted to any applicant at one time. Unless the Lieutenant Governor in Council approves, no lease shall be for a term greater than twenty years, and no Licence of Occupation shall be for a term greater than ten years. A lease may include the right of option to purchase.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a land use committee empowered to make investigations and studies; to prepare reports; and if considered advisable, to make recommendations to the Lieutenant Governor in Council respecting all matters relating to Crown land and its development and use.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, for any purpose that he considers advisable in the public interest, reserve Crown land from disposition and may amend or cancel such reserve. The Minister may, in the public interest, designate the most desirable use of an area, including agricultural use, and may withdraw such lands from disposition under this Act for any purpose other than the use so designated.

The Land Act, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 206, is repealed.

(b) Tenure and Assessment

M A N I T O B A

BOUNDARY LINES AND LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. B70. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting Boundary Lines and Line Fences".

This Act establishes regulations respecting boundary surveys, liability of adjoining owners in erecting line fences and the settlement of disputes over boundary lines.

DOWER ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. D100. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting the Dower of Married Persons".

A homestead in a rural area means the dwelling occupied by the owner and his wife as their home and the lands and premises appurtenant thereto, consisting of not more than 320 acres of land of which 160 acres is the site of the dwelling. Any disposition of any interest in the homestead by a married man during his lifetime is invalid unless the wife consents to it in writing or she has released her rights in the homestead to her husband. On the death of her husband a wife shall have a life estate in the homestead in addition to her customary dower rights in the remainder of the estate.

If, however, the wife was the owner of the homestead, upon her death her husband is entitled to a life estate in the homestead as well as his customary dower rights.

EXPROPRIATION ACT, S.M. 1970, c. E190. Attorney General.

An "authority" for the acquisition of title to land without the consent of the owner thereof means any person, including the Crown in right of Manitoba, who under an Act of the Legislature has power to acquire land by expropriation. Provisions of the Act cover procedures, compensation, possession and the adjudication of claims.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. T40. Minister of Public Utilities or Other Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting Telephones and the Telephone System of the Province".

On behalf of the Manitoba Telephone Commission the minister may, without the consent of the owner, enter upon, take, use, and expropriate any land or interest therein. The commission, its agents, servants, or employees may enter upon any land for the purpose of removing trees, branches or other obstructions that interfere with the proper operation of lines or works of the commission. All compensation is payable under provisions of the Expropriation Act. The duly authorized agents or employee of the commission may also enter on the land or into the building of any subscriber or other person to inspect, repair, or remove, any telephone or telephone appliance or equipment or any property of the commission, on the land or in the building.

4. FINANCE

(a) Farm Credit and Government Financial Assistance

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A10. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

This Act introduces the concept of "package line of credit" financing. The object of the corporation is to provide credit facilities for farmers, to assist farmers in obtaining credit and to assist in the development of farms in the province. The corporation is empowered to guarantee or underwrite approved loans made by a bank or an approved lending institution. A complete line of credit to a maximum or minimum set by the regulations may be provided.

Under Part III of the Act, the corporation may make loans to corporations or co-operative corporations for the establishment and operation of feedlots. A feedlot is defined as an operation for the buying, feeding and marketing of cattle. At least 90 per cent in number and value of the shares in such corporations or co-operatives must be held by individuals whose principal occupation is farming. There is no maximum loan under this part.

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the corporation may acquire real property for its purposes; for the purpose of assisting in the relocation of farming operations or for the purpose of assembling land to assist in the development of economic units; it may develop acquired property and erect buildings and structures thereon; and it may lease or otherwise dispose of acquired real property.

MORTGAGE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. M200. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting Mortgages".

Section 13 of this Act deals with seed grain advances. A holder of a mortgage may make advances to the owner of land for the purchase of seed grain and these advances may be added to the principal sum of the mortgage. The mortgagee may also take a chattel mortgage upon growing crops or crops to be grown on an owner's land to provide the owner with money to purchase seed grain and this mortgage has the same priority and effect as a seed grain mortgage. The section also deals with the rights of vendors who lend money to purchasers of land to buy seed for sowing the land or sell seed to purchasers. It outlines the method by which the mortgagee or vendor may take possession of crops or grain when default occurs and states the penalties for misapplying funds advanced for the purchase of seed grain.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C320. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Agreement for Payment to Vendors, Lessors and Others by Shares of Crops or the Proceeds thereof".

A landlord, vendor or mortgagee who has made a bona fide lease, tenancy or agreement of sale on a crop share basis has a prior claim to a share of the crop above all other claims except that given to seed grain mortgages by the Bills of Sale Act, or the preferential lien upon crops given to a municipality for amounts advanced for the purchase of seed grain, or to the provincial government for amounts advanced for the purchase of seed grain.

THRESHERS' LIENS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. T60. Attorney General.

"An Act to provide for giving Threshers a Lien in Certain Cases".

Any person who threshes grain for a farmer for a fixed price or rate of consideration may retain a portion of seed grain to secure payment. This Act contains provisions regarding the quantity of grain that may be retained, when retention is to be ended, and the sale of retained grain. The right of retention prevails against the owner of the grain and against any and all liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances, and claims, including any mortgage or encumbrance charged upon the grain to secure the purchase price of the seed from which it was grown. When threshed grain is delivered by the owner to any person who advances money upon security thereof, all advances made by the person before receiving notice of the thresher's right of retention shall take priority over any claim by the thresher.

LIEN NOTES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L140. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting Lien Notes".

Sections 5 to 9 of this Act prohibit the registration of lien notes and similar instruments at any land titles office and, if such registration has been made in the past, make that registration void. The purpose is to safeguard a person's rights where possession passes to another but not ownership. This Act has reference to chattels.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. B40. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages".

Under provisions of this Act, mortgages on growing crops or crops to be grown in the future are only valid when executed as a security for the purchase price of seed grain. A registered bill of sale evidencing a seed grain mortgage is not affected by any bill of sale previously given by the grantor, any landlord's claim for rent in respect of the land upon which the seed grain has been used for sowing the crop during the year in which it is supplied, or any claim of a mortgagee of that land arising under any term or covenant or condition contained in any mortgage upon the land.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L70; amendment, S.M. 1970. Attorney-General.

"An Act respecting Landlords and Tenants".

Sections 33, 34, 36, 37 and 80 are of particular interest to farmers. Sections 33 and 34 outline the rights of persons having rent due and in arrears to distrain grain, cattle and standing crops, and to dispose of them. The chattels exempted from seizure under a landlord's warrant of

distress are listed in section 36. Section 37 forbids a landlord to distrain for rent on goods and chattels that, although they are found on the premises, are not the property of the tenant or person liable for the rent. There are, however, a number of exceptions to this general rule. By section 80 of the 1970 amendment to this Act, the distraint of farm property is abolished. This section provides that, notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Act of the Legislature, any provision in any contract or any principle of common law, no landlord shall distrain for default in payment of rent by a tenant of farm property.

EXECUTIONS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. E160. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting Executions".

In section 30 of this Act the following personal estate is declared free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution: necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during eleven months; four horses, six cows, one bull, ten sheep, ten pigs and 100 fowl, in addition to animals the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for those animals during eleven months; one tractor, one combine, and one motor vehicle that has been used by the debtor for not less than one year; tools and agricultural implements used by the debtor in his occupation to the value of \$2,500; all the seeds or roots necessary for the seeding and cultivation of 160 acres besides the grain and vegetables the debtor may have chosen to use for food purposes. The above items are in addition to household furnishings not exceeding the value of \$1,000, and clothing and other articles that are also exempt from seizure. The sale of any farm or garden crops shall not take place until after they have been harvested.

SEED AND FODDER RELIEF ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. S80. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to provide for the Purchase and Distribution of Seed and Fodder in Unorganized Territory".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the minister to purchase seed and fodder and sell same to farmers in local government districts who apply for it subject to the provisions of the Act. Purchasers are required to give promissory notes bearing interest not exceeding five per cent per annum in favor of the Crown in exchange for it. A note becomes a first lien and charge upon the farmer's interest in the land. The money for this purpose must be authorized by the legislature and charged for relief expenditure. The amount of an owner farmer's promissory note may be added to his taxes and collected as taxes in arrears. The minister is permitted to refuse to sell seed or fodder to a farmer if the resident administrator of the local government district recommends that he should not be supplied because of the condition of his land, the lateness of the season, his credit record, or any other reason. Fodder includes motive fuel for an internal combustion engine in agricultural use and oil and grease for lubricating such an engine or agricultural machinery.

CROP INSURANCE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C310; amendment, S.M. 1970, c. 30.
Minister of Agriculture.

An agency called The Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation is established. It consists of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The manager is to be likewise appointed. The Act provides for a Crop Insurance Fund to be credited with provincial advances for working capital not to exceed two million dollars, provincial payment of half the administration costs, amounts received from the Government of Canada for purposes of this Act, 25% of all premiums received, and 50% of the administration costs. Reinsurance is provided by the Federal and Provincial Governments under the terms of the Crop Insurance Agreement.

Insurable crops that may be designated by the regulations are: wheat, oats, barley, flax, sugar beets, rapeseed, mustard, peas, fall rye, potatoes, sunflowers, grain corn and buckwheat. The designated perils are: hail, drought, excessive rainfall, excessive moisture, flood, frost, wind including tornado, disease, including rust, and pests. Summerfallow insurance is also provided. If low yield, poor quality or failure to sow in the case of summerfallow insurance, result from negligence, neglect, misconduct or poor farming practices, the insurance is void. Test areas may be set up for the purpose of testing innovations to the crop insurance programs.

Part II of the Act makes provision for the agency to provide hail or fire insurance, or both, to persons who hold an all-risk contract under Part I of this Act, and the crops insured shall be only those crops that are insured under such a contract.

COMMUNITY SEED CLEANING PLANT LOANS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. S70. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to authorize the making of Loans with respect to Community Seed Cleaning Plants".

On written request from the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Finance shall make loans from the Consolidated Fund to a corporation to assist in the establishment, construction and equipping of community seed cleaning plants. The amount paid out may be up to one-half of the total cost with a maximum of \$30,000 per plant. Loans must be repaid within twelve years. Interest charged will depend on the rate at which the government can borrow on its debentures at the time.

All applications for loans must be approved by the minister on the basis of plans and specifications of the proposed plant, need for a plant in the area, security and other factors, before any money is loaned. Responsibilities of the recipient of the loan until the loan is repaid, are set out in the Act, including insurance of plant and contents, proper use of the plant, maintenance of cleaning standards, provision for inspection, and cleaning and repairs to the plant and equipment. Failure

to comply with any provision of the Act will place a recipient of a loan in default under any security offered and the minister may demand immediate repayment of moneys outstanding. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations consistent with any provisions of the Act.

STABLE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. S200. Attorney General.

"An Act respecting Keepers of Livery, Boarding, and Sale, Stables".

Every stable keeper has a lien on animals and effects for the value of food, care, attendance, or accommodation provided to any animal. For such indebtedness, he may retain any animal, vehicle, harness, furnishings, or other gear appertaining thereto as well as any personal effects of the owner. The right of detention has priority over, and is not subject to, any existing lien, chattel mortgage, bill of sale, or any other encumbrance affecting the animal. A detained animal may be sold by the stable keeper after one month.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

EXEMPTIONS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 19. Attorney General.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 59.

For greater clarification, "the trade, calling or profession of an execution debtor" is further defined as "business trade calling or profession". Exemptions under the Act do not apply with respect to a chattel mortgage executed as security for a livestock loan within the meaning of the Live Stock Loans Guarantee Act, 1970.

LIVE STOCK LOANS GUARANTEE ACT, 1970, S.S. 1970, c. 40. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to Assist Farmers in securing Loans for the Purpose of Financing the Purchase of Breeding Stock".

Under the terms of this Act the government will guarantee loans made from November 1, 1969, to August 31, 1972, by chartered banks and credit unions to farmers for the purchase of female cattle, female sheep or such other animals as may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Loans are to be repayable in seven years with the option of repayment at any time without notice or bonus. The maximum loan is \$6,000 to an individual; \$12,000 to a two-member partnership, corporation or co-operative; and \$18,000 to a partnership, corporation or co-operative with three or more members. A down payment must be at least ten per cent, but the first payment of principal is due not sooner than two years after the loan was made. The government may make grants to a lender to reduce the interest rate paid by the borrower to seven per cent for each of the first three years of the loan.

LIMITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 103. Attorney General.

The purpose of this amendment is to assist debtors, with particular reference to farmers, i.e., to protect farmers from unfair repossession of farm machinery. Procedures under which a farmer may apply for a hearing by a judge with respect to a debt are simplified and extended to articles subject to a chattel mortgage as well as to articles that are the subject of a conditional sale. Two copies of a notice of intention to take possession of an article are required of a creditor. A debtor may apply for a court hearing at any time but, if he fails to make application within thirty days of the day he is served with a notice of intention to repossess, the creditor may take possession of the article. If a debtor applies for a hearing by a judge within thirty days of the day he is served with a notice of possession, the creditor may not proceed without court approval.

Where a debtor takes possession of an article, he must serve a notice of possession. The debtor then has a further period of thirty days during which he may apply to the court for a hearing. The creditor may dispose of the article upon the expiry of thirty days after he serves the debtor with a notice of possession unless the debtor applies for a hearing, in which case the creditor must await approval of the court.

The Limitation of Civil Rights Act, R.S.S. 1965, c. 103, is an Act respecting the limitation of certain civil rights. It applies to mortgages and agreements for sale and leases of land, to chattel mortgage contracts and agreements, and to conditional sale contracts and agreements. This Act was not included in the 1966 bulletin of provincial agricultural legislation in western Canada.

A L B E R T A

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 41. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 63

1967 supplement p. 120

1968 supplement p. 143.

The amendment prevents any purchaser under the Act from selling his agreement for sale unless he has prior approval from the Alberta Farm Purchase Board.

(b) Debt Adjustment

S A S K A T C H E W A N

FARM SECURITY ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 20. Provincial Mediation Board.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 70
1967 supplement p. 121
1968 supplement p. 143.

The three years in which the Act was to be valid are changed from 1968, 1969 and 1970 to 1970, 1971 and 1972. By further amendment the Act now applies to crops grown on land held under a share of crop agreement for sale made after April 30, 1937, and to land sold with chattels upon an entire consideration.

A L B E R T A

FEEDER ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 42. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 70.

The Act is amended by removing the legislative limit on the amount of money a feeder association could borrow to buy livestock and by providing that the total amount of borrowings by a particular feeder association shall not at any one time exceed an amount as prescribed by the minister.

FARM HOME IMPROVEMENTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 40. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 71.

The amendment removes the five per cent interest rate for these loans and stipulates that the interest rate charged by a bank must not exceed its prime lending rate at the time the loan is made.

5. MARKETING

(a) General

M A N I T O B A

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. N20. Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources.

"An Act respecting the Transportation, Storage, Selling and Marketing of Natural Products by the Producers Thereof".

Natural product means 1) agricultural produce grown, raised or harvested within the province; 2) fish caught within the province; 3) forest products grown or harvested within the province; and includes any product of the processing of a natural product by the producer thereof. The Manitoba Marketing Board is continued as a body politic and corporate. Among other things the board supervises the operation of producer boards and marketing commissions. It may amend or revoke regulations, orders and directives of boards and commissions if such are not considered to be in the public interest. Producer boards and marketing commissions may 1) fix the price of any regulated product under its jurisdiction; 2) determine the time and place of marketing and the agency through which the product is marketed; 3) determine the quantity, quality, variety, class or grade of the product to be marketed by the producer; and 4) require a producer or any person marketing a regulated product to report information. The powers of inspectors to enforce the Act and its regulations are the responsibility of the Manitoba Board. The Manitoba Board, producer boards and marketing commissions are given authority to act under any powers conferred by federal legislation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P210. Minister of Health.

"An Act respecting Public Health".

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations respecting 1) the inspection and regulation of the production, processing, distribution, and sale of milk and milk products and respecting the health of persons employed in premises where milk or milk products are processed and the sampling, testing, and certification of milk and milk products; 2) the testing of livestock and poultry for diseases communicable to man; and 3) the inspection, and regulating the location, construction, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, cleaning, washing, scrubbing, painting, and disinfecting of premises where animals are slaughtered for human food, and of premises in which food or food products are prepared, cured, preserved, or packed for sale for human consumption.

EXPORT CORPORATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. E180. Minister of Industry and Commerce.

"An Act to establish the Manitoba Export Corporation".

This Act establishes an agency to encourage, develop and increase the export of Manitoba products. The corporation may plan and implement programs and displays designed to acquaint, inform and familiarize importers with Manitoba products. For purposes of this Act "Manitoba products" are products manufactured or otherwise produced in whole or in part by Manitoba labor.

A L B E R T A

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 72. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 73
1967 supplement p. 122
1968 supplement p. 144.

Under this amendment the interpretation of the term "agricultural product" is broadened to include any product resulting from processing while it is owned or controlled by the producer or a producer board. Before a marketing plan is approved, eligible voters who have registered, must establish that they did market or that they were capable of producing a sufficient portion of the particular agricultural product as determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Hatcheries must supply requested information to the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council or to a producer board. The Council must approve the conditions with respect to the transferability or the nontransferability of marketing quotas.

FROZEN FOOD ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 48. Minister of Agriculture.
See also 1966 bulletin p. 74.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the sanitary standards of any vehicle used to transport meat carcasses or parts thereof from a slaughterhouse to the place of processing.

(b) Grains, Feeds and Seeds

M A N I T O B A

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C140. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to provide for the Control of the Marketing of Coarse Grain within Manitoba".

Coarse grain consists of oats, barley, and any oat product or barley product. Producer means a producer of grain, livestock, or poultry. According to this Act no producer may sell coarse grain situated in Manitoba to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board, and no person may purchase coarse grain for delivery within the province unless purchased for the Board. A coarse grain producer may, however, sell his grain to another producer or to an owner of livestock or poultry within the province.

(c) Livestock and Livestock Products

M A N I T O B A

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L170. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Livestock and Livestock Products".

In this Act "livestock" means horses, cattle, sheep, swine, live poultry and bees; and "livestock products" means meat, raw hides, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey. Regulations that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include: 1) fixing and defining the grade standards of livestock and livestock products; 2) requiring and prescribing the manner and conditions of grading, inspecting, packaging, and marking of livestock and livestock products; 3) prescribing the manner in, and the conditions under which livestock and livestock products may be transported, delivered, shipped, advertised, purchased, sold or offered for sale; 4) packaging and branding of livestock products; 5) prescribing how purchasers of livestock and livestock products shall record receipts, classifications, weights and purchase prices; and 6) prescribing how dealers shall be licensed and bonded. Inspectors may be appointed with powers of entry and search. They may also stop and inspect motor trucks and trailers.

DAIRY ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. D10. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Dairying".

In this Act, "dairy manufacturing plant" means a dairy, a cheese factory, a creamery, a cream receiving station, a milk condensery, an ice cream plant, a process cheese plant, or a skimming station, or any combination of them. All dairy manufacturing plants require permits and all operators must be licensed to perform or supervise the testing of milk, the grading and testing of cream, or the manufacture of cheese and butter.

The director of the Animal Industry Branch and appointed inspectors shall have access and admission to dairy manufacturing plants at all reasonable hours. They may examine anything therein, take samples of dairy products and imitation dairy products, and examine related records. The Act specifies what milk may be sold and what milk products may not be sold. Containers of cream, skimmed milk, or modified partly skimmed milk for human consumption must clearly show the percentage of butterfat contained therein. Regulations that may be made, include 1) the requirements for the construction, conduct, operation and maintenance of dairy manufacturing plants; 2) the issuing of permits and licenses; 3) methods of manufacturing and sanitary management; 4) the fixing of grades, standards, definitions and descriptions of dairy products and imitation dairy products; 5) packaging and branding; and 6) handling, storage and transportation. Although provisions of the Act generally prohibit the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, regulations may be made exempting any class or variety thereof or the manufacturer or seller thereof.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. M130, amendment, S.M. 1970, c. 71. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting the Production, Supply, Distribution and Sale of Milk and Dairy Products".

The Act establishes the Milk Control Board of Manitoba. Duties and powers of the board include 1) the issuing of licenses to persons in the business of producing, supplying, distributing, processing, or selling of milk or dairy products; 2) the fixing of producer quotas; 3) the investigation and study of other systems of distribution of milk and dairy products; 4) the arbitration of disputes between producers, processors, distributors and consumers; 5) and the fixing and enforcement of minimum prices paid to producers as well as maximum prices paid by consumers. The price of milk sold by a producer insofar as it is computed in relation to the butterfat or any other compositional or quality tests of the milk is to be computed on the basis of the particular test established by the Board. With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the board may make such regulations as it

considers necessary with respect to the production, supply, distribution and sale of milk, dairy products and imitation dairy products. By the repeal of section 24, the Act now applies to milk purchased and used solely for the purpose of manufacture into butter and cheese.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. M30. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Control of the Manufacture and Sale of Margarine".

Margarine (any butter substitute manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than that of milk) may not be offered for sale within the province, sold or possessed for sale, unless the package has the word "margarine" on the main panel in conspicuous letters as well as a list of the ingredients and the name of the manufacturer. Public eating places where margarine is served, must indicate the fact on the menu and prominently display a sign to that effect. The sale of margarine in Manitoba is permissible only if the product meets the specifications regarding the content of water and fat and the degree of coloring. Butter and margarine are not to be mixed for sale or for use in a public eating place. Licenses are required to manufacture margarine or to sell it wholesale.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CATTLE MARKETING VOLUNTARY DEDUCTIONS ACT, 1970, S.S. 1970, c. 7.
Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Voluntary Deductions made from the Marketing of Cattle".

Every dealer who purchases cattle must make a deduction from the purchase price to a maximum of 15 cents per head. Every owner of cattle who delivers cattle to places outside the province must either make the deduction himself or instruct the purchaser to do so. Such deductions are to be forwarded to the Saskatchewan department of agriculture and placed in a special trust account. The Cattle Marketing Voluntary Deductions Act Board is to be appointed by the minister. It is to use the special trust account to further the development and improvement of the cattle industry in the province. Any person may claim a refund of the deductions made from his cattle marketings by filing a claim with the minister not later than January 31 for the previous calendar year.

A L B E R T A

MILK CONTROL ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 76. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 82
1969 supplement p. 165.

With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Milk Control Board may define "milk" and "excess milk" for purposes of the Act and it may also designate any part or parts of Alberta as a controlled area. The regulations of the Board may govern the disposition of excess milk and provide for the manner of determining the price paid for it to licensed producers. Inspectors are given increased authority regarding the business and affairs of a licensee in relation to the production, processing, supplying, transportation, distribution or sale of milk.

DAIRYMEN'S ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 26. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 83
1969 supplement p. 165.

The amendment states that a "dairy manufacturing plant" means any establishment in which a dairy product is manufactured, processed, re-processed, packed or repacked". Previously the Act defined "cheese factory", "concentrated milk plant", "creamery", "dairy", etc., on an individual basis.

(d) Fruits, Vegetables and Honey

M A N I T O B A

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. F180. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting the Grading and Sale of Fruits and Vegetables".

For purposes of this Act "produce" comprises the following fruits and vegetables: strawberries, raspberries, apples, crabapples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums or prunes, blueberries, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes, field and green house tomatoes, potatoes, onions, carrots, rhutabagas, beets, parsnips, celery, cauliflower, head lettuce, cabbage, field and green house cucumbers, corn, asparagus, brussels sprouts, and field and forced rhubarb. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for all produce, providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, packing, marking, shipping, advertising, and selling of produce within the province of Manitoba; and requiring the registration and licensing of dealers and packers. Inspectors may be appointed with powers to enforce this Act.

6. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

M A N I T O B A

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A30; amendment, S.M. 1970, c. 61. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Agricultural Societies".

The objects of agricultural societies shall, among other things, be the promoting of improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures, home economics, and the useful arts. Each society is a body corporate. A superintendent of agricultural societies may be appointed for the general direction and supervision of all societies organized or existing under the Act. He may be assisted by an advisory board. Legislative grants shall be paid to societies under conditions to be determined by the minister; maximum amounts to be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. For the purpose of legislative grants societies are classed as "A", "B", and "C". Provision is also made for building grants, grants for horse racing related to rebate of tax in pari-mutuel betting, building grants to the Manitoba Agricultural Museum, maximum amounts to be fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A50. Manitoba Institute of Agrol-ogists.

"An Act respecting Agrologists".

The organization and powers of the Manitoba Institute of Agrol-ogists are outlined. An agrologist is any person qualified to teach, practise or conduct scientific experiments and research in agriculture. Membership in the institute is confined to 1) graduates in agriculture of the University of Manitoba or of a university or college recognized by the senate of that university, and 2) residents of Manitoba who pass the examinations set or otherwise satisfy the council of the institute that they have the necessary qualifications. No person may use the title of agrologist unless he is a member in good standing of the institute.

BEE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. B20. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to Incorporate the Manitoba Bee Keepers Association".

This Act incorporates the Manitoba Bee Keepers Association which seeks to promote the best methods of bee-keeping through the preparation and circulation of suitable literature, and by exhibitions, field days and similar activities. It establishes the rules for the operation of the association.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. H110. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to encourage Agriculture in the Province of Manitoba".

The objects of the horticultural society are to encourage improvements in horticulture by holding meetings and field days for discussion and lectures, holding garden shows and competitions, and circulating horticultural literature. Provisions of the Act cover organization and incorporation of societies, membership, officers, meetings, supervision, grants from the province, and exhibitions. The Act provides for a federation of societies to be known as the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

The directors of a society must consist of a president, a vice-president, and not fewer than 10 but not more than 15 other members. A society may receive a membership grant of 50 cents per member to a maximum of 400 members, and a grant in the amount of 65 per cent of the cash prizes actually paid by it in connection with horticultural exhibitions and competitions.

VETERINARY SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. V40; amendment, S.M. 1970, c. 51. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act to provide for the Establishment of a Fund for the Assistance of Persons studying Veterinary Science".

The Veterinary Science Scholarship Fund Account is established to provide scholarships for, and otherwise to assist, suitable and deserving persons beginning, or engaged in, the study of veterinary science. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the persons to receive payments, the amount and time of payments, and other conditions. Repayment of all or part of the scholarship moneys may be required but the minister has power to cancel the obligation to repay in whole or in part. The maximum amount that one person may receive from the fund is \$750.00 per year for each of four years at university.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W180. Minister of Agriculture.

"An Act respecting Women's Institutes".

The objects of a Women's Institute are to stimulate an interest in the improvement of the individual homes, in country and town, and to advance the interest of the community along all lines which lead to better living. The Act prescribes how an institute shall be organized and deals with the funds, membership, officers and directors, meetings, real property and bylaws of institutes. The Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is to have general supervision of all institutes and is to be assisted by an Advisory Board whose membership and duties are prescribed by the Act.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, 1966, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1967 supplement p. 124.

Agricultural societies and associations are given powers to hold horse race-meetings that may have a pari-mutuel system of betting.

A L B E R T A

AGRICULTURE AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGES ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.

See also 1967 supplement p. 124

1968 supplement p. 146.

This amendment makes some changes in the membership of the Board of Agricultural and Vocational Education. The Director of the Extension and Colleges Division of the Department of Agriculture replaces the Minister of Agriculture as chairman of the Board.

7. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

M A N I T O B A

COMPANIES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C160. Provincial Secretary or other Designated Member of the Executive Council.

"An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies and Other Corporations".

Part X of this Act deals with co-operative corporations. A corporation is a co-operative if no member has more than one vote; if no member, other than a corporation member, votes by proxy; and if the surplus funds arising from its business are distributed wholly or in part among its members in proportion to the volume of business they have done with or through the corporation. The Act sets forth the law regarding the formation of co-operatives; their capital and membership; powers and duties and apportionment of surplus. A Registrar of Co-operative Associations may be appointed to assist persons desirous of becoming incorporated, to prepare model forms of memoranda, by-laws, and contracts for the use of corporations, and to be an adviser and supervisor of co-operative corporations. He must approve the application for incorporation of all co-operative organizations.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 53. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

The Act provides for a director and registrar and for the incorporation and registration of credit unions. It covers the objects and powers of a credit union and deals with membership, organization, capital, loans, borrowings, liquidity, chequeing, disposal of earnings, supervision and auditing. Two corporations are established: The Credit Union Stabilization Fund and Le Fonds de Securite des Caisses Populaires. The object of each corporation is the provision of a stabilization fund to protect the members of a credit union against loss, in whole or in part, of deposits, savings and share capital. Twenty-five or more credit unions may apply to the registrar 1) for incorporation of a central credit union, or 2) for incorporation of a federation or league with or without share capital. Other parts of the Act cover amalgamation, winding-up and dissolution.

This Act may be referred to as Chapter C300 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

The Credit Unions Act, being chapter C300 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1970, is repealed.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W120. Co-operative Promotion Board.

"An Act respecting the Investment of the Surplus Moneys of the Canadian Wheat Board received by the Government of Manitoba, and the Use of the Income Therefrom".

The interest from the sum of \$128,800 received by the Government of Manitoba from the Government of Canada resulting from the operations of the 1916-1919 Canadian Wheat Board and held in trust by the Co-operative Promotion Board is to be used to develop and encourage co-operation amongst consumers, producers of natural products, and persons concerned in marketing natural products and in the organization and development of co-operative organizations, and to investigate laws relating to co-operative organizations. In the performance of its duties the Board may make grants out of the fund as prizes or scholarships, as gifts in aid of agricultural co-operative research carried on by the University of Manitoba, to promote education with respect to co-operation, and to agricultural organizations to promote the general agricultural welfare of the province, to lend money out of the fund to assist co-operative organizations in organizing and obtaining working capital and to guarantee the repayment of amounts borrowed by co-operative organizations.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.S. 1970, c. 11. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 98
1967 supplement pp. 125, 126
1968 supplement p. 146
1969 supplement p. 166.

Sundry changes are made in the Act with respect to interest rates on loans, the apportionment of surpluses to the reserve fund, the amalgamation of a federation of credit unions with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., and the annual assessment and levy paid by each credit union to the mutual aid board. That board is given power to set the limit of the amount of the Credit Union Mutual Aid Fund.

A L B E R T A

CREDIT UNION ACT, amendment, S.A. 1970, c. 25. Minister of Industry and Tourism.

See also 1966 bulletin p. 99
1968 supplement p. 147.

Provision is made for a Director of Credit Unions and for a Supervisor of Credit Unions who shall be the Deputy of the Director. The amendment strikes out the words "Savings and" which were a part of the name of every Savings and Credit Union, Limited. Other revisions strengthen and improve sections of the Act pertaining to capital and shares, objects and powers, organization, credit committee and loans, guaranteed reserve fund, and rebates.

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PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION
IN WESTERN CANADA: 1970 SUPPLEMENT

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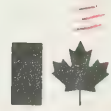
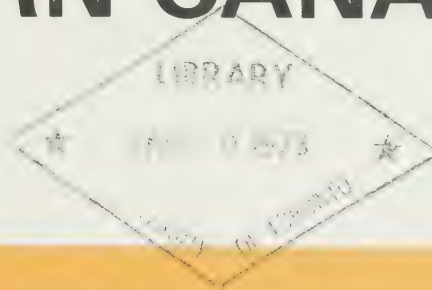
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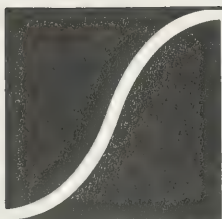
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LEGISLATION IN WESTERN CANADA, 1971

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Agriculture
Canada



PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL LEGISLATION IN WESTERN CANADA, 1971

T.F. JOYCE

Prairie Regional Office, Economics Branch,
Canada Department of Agriculture,
Torwest Tower, Regina, Saskatchewan.

ECONOMICS BRANCH PUBLICATION 72/8

FOREWORD

This publication replaces "Provincial Agricultural Legislation in Western Canada, 1966", and supplements of 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970. It contains summaries of agricultural legislation on the statute books of the four western provinces as of August 1971 with the exception of "An Act to Authorize the Payment of Special Emergency Grants to Farmers" passed in the Manitoba legislature in 1971. It was omitted because it had a proviso that no grants would be payable under the Act after March 31, 1972, and that date is now past. Included in this reference bulletin are acts other than those originating in departments of agriculture where there is an agricultural content or interest. The abstracts are only intended to give general information. For greater detail or exact legal interpretation the reader is referred to the statutes as enacted.

The Acts in each province are classified into eight broad categories as listed in the Table of Contents. They are arranged alphabetically within each category. The abbreviations used are as follows:

S.A.	Statutes of Alberta
R.S.A.	Revised Statutes of Alberta
S.B.C.	Statutes of British Columbia
R.S.B.C.	Revised Statutes of British Columbia
S.M.	Statutes of Manitoba
R.S.M.	Revised Statutes of Manitoba
S.S.	Statutes of Saskatchewan
R.S.S.	Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan
c.	chapter

The Economics Branch wishes to acknowledge the co-operation of provincial government officials who reviewed submitted summaries.

This bulletin was prepared by T.F. Joyce at the Prairie Economics Research Centre, Economics Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture, Torwest Tower, Regina, Saskatchewan.

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A L B E R T A

1. ADMINISTRATION

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE BOARD ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 7. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "municipality" means a municipal district, county, improvement district or special area. The council of a municipal district may constitute an advisory board to be known as "The Agricultural Service Board". The Minister of Municipal Affairs may constitute an agricultural service board for one or more improvement districts or special areas. In a county the agricultural committee of the county council is its agricultural service board. The duties of a board are 1) to act as an advisory body and to assist the council or the Minister of Municipal Affairs, as the case may be, and the Minister of Agriculture; 2) to advise on the organizing and directing of weed and soil and water control programs; 3) to assist in the control of livestock disease under The Livestock Diseases Act; 4) to advise with respect to and assist in proper land utilization with a view to improving the economic welfare of the farmer; and 5) to promote and develop agricultural policies to meet the needs of the district.

The council, or the Minister of Municipal Affairs, as the case may be, shall appoint a qualified person as agricultural fieldman for the municipality. Where a board finds that farm land in the municipality is impoverished or in the process of becoming impoverished through a) weed infestation; b) wind or water erosion; and c) any other cause that affects or may affect the productivity of the land and may become a menace to the community, the land may be made subject to supervision, rehabilitation or reclamation. Until the land is satisfactorily rehabilitated or reclaimed, the board may take control of the land if the owner fails to co-operate. Costs that are not paid by the owner may be charged against the land in the same manner as taxes.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 94. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act establishes a Department of Agriculture. Its Minister is authorized to engage consultants and to appoint advisory boards, committees and councils. He may collect pertinent information and statistics and he may disseminate information to promote the agricultural industry.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may take regulations for guarantees by the government of the principal amounts of loans made for the purpose of providing assistance for 1) the cost of breaking and clearing land; 2) the cost of sloping, levelling or preparing land; 3) the cost of improving or developing land; and 4) any other purpose prescribed in the regulations. The government may pay the interest on such loans and prescribe the conditions of repayment.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may also make regulations providing for guarantees by the government of the principal and interest or principal or interest in respect of loans made for the purpose of undertaking or developing projects directly beneficial to the agriculture industry.

With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Minister may purchase any estate or interest in land and any personal property in conjunction therewith 1) for the purpose of withdrawing land from agriculture; 2) for the purpose of assisting the owner of farm lands to withdraw from agriculture; 3) for the purpose of implementing or carrying out the provisions of any agreement or arrangement made with the government of Canada; and 4) for any purpose of any program or development project relating to the conservation, utilization or management of natural resources. Land acquired under this section of the Act is under the administration of the Minister of Lands and Forests unless otherwise specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Minister may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any land that is under his administration.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 101. Minister of Lands and Forests.

This Act provides for a Department of Lands and Forests. The Minister shall administer such Acts relating to lands, forests and other natural resources as may from time to time be assigned to him by an Act of the Legislature, or by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and administer and manage lands, forests and other natural resources vested in or belonging to the Crown in right of the Province and administered under any such Act of the Legislature. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint an Advisory Board to act in an advisory capacity to the Minister.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 246. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 74. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Municipal Councils may pass by-laws 1) controlling animal, insect or other pests likely to be destructive or dangerous to grain, livestock, poultry, vegetable or plant life as well as animal diseases that are communicable to human beings; 2) preventing or regulating the location, erection or continuance of slaughterhouses and livery, feed and sale stables; and providing for the control and regulation of slaughterhouses, dairies or other industries producing or keeping any food, drink or other materials intended for sale for human consumption, and including the inspection of meat slaughtered for sale within the municipality. A council may provide farmers with any formula, chemical preparation or commodity to destroy brush, noxious weeds, animals, insects or other pests.

Special provisions of the Act applicable to municipal districts provide for the assessment of drainage ditches, grants to encourage veterinarians to practice in municipal districts and counties, and the expenditure of municipal funds for the construction and operation of seed cleaning plants or other such approved programs as may be entered into under The Agricultural Service Board Act. A municipality may authorize the making of monetary advances to farmers to supply them with commodities necessary for the next ensuing spring seeding season, or for the sustenance of stock, or for any other good and

sufficient reason where farmers are unable to procure the commodities from their own resources because of adverse conditions. If necessary, councils may borrow money for the purpose of making commodity advances. From the recipient of a commodity advance, the municipal district or county shall take a lien in the prescribed form (a) for a lien upon all crops grown or to be grown (i) upon the land in respect of which the commodity is supplied, and (ii) upon any other land farmed by the recipient; and (b) for a charge (i) upon the interest of the recipient in the land in respect of which the commodity is supplied, and (ii) upon his interest in any other land. The Bills of Sale Act does not apply to an agreement for a lien taken pursuant to this Act. No commodity is to be supplied to a purchaser or lessee of land without the consent in writing of the registered owner of the land.

SPECIAL AREAS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 349. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

All public lands within a special area are under the administration of the Minister unless such lands are specifically placed under another Minister or a Crown corporation. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is authorized to appoint a Special Areas Board with administrative duties and powers assigned by the Minister. The Minister in any special area may provide for an advisory committee to confer with and advise the board on matters affecting that special area. Some powers of the Minister are 1) to direct that any of the public lands in a special area be dealt with in such a manner as he considers to be for the benefit of the residents, or to prohibit the dealing therein in any manner that he considers detrimental to the residents; 2) to lease public lands in a special area at such rentals as seem fair and equitable; 3) to set aside lands for community purposes such as grazing reserves, hay reserves, water reserves and irrigation, and to make such administrative provisions thereof as he considers advisable; 4) to order and require any owner or occupant of lands to adopt such methods of farming or grazing, or farming and grazing, that he considers necessary to prevent soil drifting, water erosion, over-grazing, or any hazard that might jeopardize the economic security of the residents of the area; 5) to promote approved farm cultural practices and efficient range management and such community effort and enterprise that might contribute to greater economic security of residents of the special area; and 6) to classify all lands within the special area for the purpose of utilizing them for the purpose of which they are considered by him to be most adaptable. Provision is made for the enforcement of orders made to owners and occupants of land in regard to farming methods to be followed. Along with other powers of the Minister for controlling and regulating community grazing areas, he may prescribe 1) the persons who may have animals thereon, and 2) the number, kind and description of animals that any person may place thereon.

II. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL AND VOCATIONAL COLLEGES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 9. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act covers the establishment of agricultural and vocational colleges in the province. Their purpose is to teach practical and scientific farming, household economy, domestic science and other subjects as prescribed by a constituted Board of Agricultural and Vocational Education. Provision is made for the appointment of a Director.

The duties of the Board are to prepare a scheme of practical and scientific work for students, to prescribe the courses of study and to act as an advisory body aiding in the co-ordination of agricultural and vocational education within the province. The Director is to supervise agricultural and vocational colleges, their staffs, courses of study, facilities and equipment and to make recommendations for changes to the Board. After considering the advice and recommendations of the Board, the Minister of Agriculture may make regulations and administrative directions for the organization, classification, government and conduct of all agricultural and vocational colleges.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 8. Minister of Agriculture.

For the purposes of this Act "Society" means an agricultural society organized or continued under this Act. The objectives of a society are to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, homemaking, manufactures and the useful arts.

A society may be formed by submitting an application form to the Minister of Agriculture signed by at least 50 people, all over 18 years of age, residents of the Province, and not members of any other agricultural society. Each person must contribute at least one dollar as part of his first annual subscription to the funds of the proposed society.

Societies are given permission to borrow money and to issue securities for it. Out of money appropriated by the Legislative Assembly, grants may be made to a society for approved purposes. Where money is borrowed for capital purposes by an exhibition association, the Province of Alberta may guarantee the payment of principal and interest.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 10. Alberta Institute of Agrologists.

This Act provides for the incorporation of the Alberta Institute of Agrologists. The Act outlines the organization, membership requirements, examination, registration and disciplinary powers of the Institute. No person may practice agrology or assume the title of agrologist unless he is registered under this Act.

VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 383. Minister of Agriculture.

The Alberta Veterinary Medical Association is incorporated under this Act. The membership of the association shall consist of those persons who hold a certificate of registration as veterinary surgeons. The Act outlines the organization, objects, powers and duties of the association and the qualifications required for registration as a member. No person may practice veterinary medicine or hold himself out to be a veterinary surgeon unless he is registered under this Act and not suspended from practice.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 395. The Alberta Women's Institutes.

All existing women's institutes and all women's institutes which may hereafter be incorporated are associated together as the Alberta Women's Institutes. Their object is the improvement of social conditions in rural and other communities. The Act outlines the organization, membership and meetings of institutes.

III. ASSISTANCE

1. Financial

ALBERTA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH TRUST ACT, S.A. 1970, c. 4. Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

The Alberta Agricultural Research Trust is incorporated. Its objects are to seek and receive property of every nature and description by gift, bequest, devise, transfer or otherwise and to hold, use and administer such property for the purpose of provincial expansion of applied and fundamental agricultural research. The Trust is empowered to apply its property or expend the income therefrom for such particular purposes that might not otherwise be readily met out of public funds. The Lieutenant Governor in Council is to appoint twelve trustees, including the Deputy Minister of Agriculture as chairman.

FARM HOME IMPROVEMENTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 135. Minister of Agriculture.

In the Act "home improvements" means improvements to the home of a farmer situated on a farm and includes 1) water systems, sewage systems, central heating systems, insulation, concrete basements, new floors, new roofs, new siding, painting, interior decorating and remodelling; and 2) additions to the home where the addition is a bathroom or provides for a bathroom, but does not include household furnishings, electrical appliances or other things not affixed to the home.

The Act provides for guarantees by the Government of Alberta to pay up to fifty per cent of the loss sustained by any bank that makes a home improvement loan to a farmer. No guarantee for any farmer is to exceed \$2,000 and the rate of interest charged by the bank on a loan may not exceed its prime lending rate at the time the loan is made. The loan must be repaid within a period of 10 years and in instalments of not less than \$100 each year.

FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 137. Minister of Agriculture.

The purpose of this Act is to provide means whereby low-cost, long-term credit may be made available to farmers for the purchase of farm lands. The Alberta Farm Purchase Board is established to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Provincial Treasurer shall establish the Farm Purchase Revolving Fund to which advances shall be made for purposes of this Act. Such advances to the Fund and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$21 million. A council may apply for the establishment of an Advisory Farm Purchase Committee within the area of the municipality. A committee shall consider and report to the Board on applications under this Act for assistance in the purchase of farm lands and upon problems that may arise in connection with loans made or to be made under this Act. A loan from the fund for any single purchase of farm lands may not exceed \$24,000 and may not be made for any period longer than 20 years. A purchaser must contribute at least 20 per cent of the purchase price. Unless he has prior approval from the Alberta Farm Purchase Board, a purchaser may not sell his agreement for sale.

FEDERAL PROVINCIAL FARM ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 140. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture of Alberta is empowered to enter into agreements with the appropriate Ministers of the Government of Canada to obtain for Alberta the benefits of any arrangements by the latter relating to farm or other land use and conservation, including irrigation and water development; farm credit; crop insurance; and rural development projects.

FEEDER ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 141. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "feeder association" means an association incorporated under a law of the Province and having for its object the assisting of its members to acquire livestock for fattening or finishing; and "livestock" means cattle, ewes, and lambs. On behalf of the Province the Provincial Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee payment of 25 per cent of the losses incurred by any person who lends money to a feeder association. A loan in respect of which a guarantee is given under this Act shall be repaid on the expiration of 12 months after the loan is made or such shorter time as may be agreed upon by the association and the lender. The total amount of borrowings under this Act at any one time shall not exceed an amount as prescribed by the Minister.

HAIL AND CROP INSURANCE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 164. Minister of Agriculture.

The Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation is created. Its objects are to carry on 1) the business of hail insurance in accordance with Part 2 of this Act and 2) to carry on the business of crop insurance in accordance with Part 3 of this Act.

Part 2 applies only to hail and fire insurance. It authorizes the corporation to provide the means (a) for insuring crops against damage by hail, and (b) for ensuring crops against damage by fire during the time they are insured against damage by hail. Not later than June 1 each year the corporation shall 1) designate the hail insurance areas and the insurable crops; 2) fix the maximum amount of loss payable in respect of loss of any designated crop; 3) fix the maximum amount payable to any one applicant; and 4) fix the rates to be paid to the corporation by applicants under this Act. For any unpaid premium and all amounts charged under this Part, the corporation has a lien upon all crops grown by the applicant, or in which he has an interest, in the year in which the application is made, and in each of the next ensuing three years. Subject only to the provisions of The Crop Liens Priorities Act, such a lien has priority over all other liens, encumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Part 3 of the Act applies to crop insurance. "Crop year" means the period from April 1 in a year until March 31 in the next succeeding year. "Insurable crop" means wheat, oats, barley, or any other agricultural crop declared by the regulations to be an insurable crop. The corporation may engage in the business of all risk crop insurance on insurable crops in the province and for that purpose may insure insurable crops; fix rates for premiums for insurance; conduct research, surveys and investigations relating to crop insurance and assemble data for the purpose of establishing sound actuarial bases for crop insurance; and re-insure the risk taken by it, or any portion thereof, with any other insurer.

All moneys received by the corporation shall be paid into the Crop Insurance Fund and all moneys required to be paid by the corporation, including the cost of administering this Part, shall be paid out of the Fund. From moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, the Provincial Treasurer on requisition of the Minister shall pay to the corporation (a) the corporation's administration expenses, and (b) the amount the Province agrees to pay as a share of the premiums paid in respect of contracts of insurance issued by the corporation. With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and on the Written requisition of the Minister, the Provincial Treasurer may advance to the corporation from time to time such sums as may be stated in the requisition to a total amount not exceeding \$1,000,000.

Crop insurance areas may be established where the corporation is satisfied 1) that at least 25 per cent of the insurable persons in the area, or 2) that a group of persons owning a minimum of 25 per cent of the aggregate insurable

acreage in the area are willing to enter into contracts with the corporation. A contract entered into by the corporation is a continuous one and, subject to payment of the prescribed premium, remains in force from year to year unless either party gives notice in writing to the other party before January 31 in any year.

HOMESTEAD LEASE LOAN ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 172. Minister of Lands and Forests.

For purposes of this Act, a "lessee" is a holder of a homestead lease granted under The Public Lands Act. The Homestead Lease Loan Fund is established to which the Provincial Treasurer shall advance from the general revenue of the Province sums not exceeding in the aggregate one million dollars and such other sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislative Assembly for purposes of this Act. Loans not exceeding \$2,000 may be granted to a lessee for the purpose of clearing and breaking lands held under lease. Any loan must be repaid in full within ten years from the date when an advance was first made to or on behalf of the lessee. The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint a Homestead Lease Loan Board to review applications for loans and to make recommendations. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations that include the manner of making payments from the fund, the information required on applications for loans, and the prescription for payment of interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum.

2. Relief and Aid

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF ADVANCES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 6. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

For purposes of this Act, a "necessitous farmer" means a farmer who by reason of circumstances beyond his control is unable out of his own resources to provide himself with any of the commodities that may be furnished to him pursuant to this Act.

Every municipality may make provision for supplying necessitous farmers who are resident in the municipality with seed grain, fodder, feed grain, fertilizer, fuel oil and lubricating oil. Municipalities may borrow the money required for the above purposes from the General Revenue Fund. The amount of seed grain which may be purchased and distributed to an applicant in any one year is limited and directly related to the number of acres of arable land in condition for seeding. An applicant for an advance for commodities under this Act must agree to follow approved crop management practices.

Upon receiving an advance under this Act, the recipient shall give the municipality a note for the price thereof and a written agreement for a lien

on all crops grown or to be grown on the land in respect of which the advance is made and on all crops grown or to be grown on any other land farmed by the recipient until all advances have been repaid.

The Bills of Sale Act does not apply to an agreement for a lien taken under this Act. A lien on crops created under this Act is not affected by an execution in the sheriff's hands at the time of creation of the lien or by an encumbrance whenever created except mortgages or encumbrances given under The Bills of Sale Act as security for the purchase price of necessities.

IV. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 67, Minister of Agriculture.

Part I of this Act provides for the incorporation of associations of ten or more persons for the purpose of conducting and carrying on a co-operative undertaking, business or industry. The Act deals with the objects and powers of associations, amalgamation, by-laws, shares, membership, auditor, directors, meetings, contracts, dissolution and liquidation. Six or more persons may form a co-operative for the purchase of farm machinery or for any other object that has the approval of the Director of Co-operative Activities who may be appointed to supervise the Act. Part 2 of the Act covers extra-provincial associations and Part 3 refers to marketing associations. The duties of the Director of Co-operative Activities are outlined in Part 4.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. 1970 c. 68.

Amendment: S.A.1971, c. 19. Minister of Agriculture.

By this Act the Provincial Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee the principal and interest on a loan by a co-operative association 1) where its object is to market agricultural products or fish on a non-profit basis and the purposes of the loan are to acquire land, factories, warehouses, machinery and equipment or any of them; 2) where its object is to supply natural gas, liquified petroleum gas or electrical energy or power to its members and the purposes of the loan are to acquire, construct, operate, maintain and administer pipe lines or necessary works; and 3) where its object is to purchase farm machinery for its members. For each of these three types of loan the Act specifies the total amount of liability that the Province as a guarantor will accept.

CREDIT UNION ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 74. Minister of Agriculture.

The Act sets forth the method of incorporating credit unions. It covers their objects and powers, elections, directors, membership, meetings, loans, dividends, inspection, guarantee reserve fund, membership in federations, amalgamation and dissolution. Provision is made for a Director of Credit Unions and for a Supervisor of Credit Unions who shall be the deputy of the Director. The duties of the Director are stated.

Credit unions may be members of regional, provincial, national or international associations or federations of credit unions or of credit unions and co-operatives. The Credit Union Federation of Alberta shall continue to administer the Credit Union Stabilization Fund by means of the Stabilization Committee appointed or continued as may be authorized or approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

NATIVE CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 256. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "association" means a co-operative association incorporated under The Co-operative Associations Act, a majority of the members of which are Indians, or Metis, or Indians and Metis. Where an association borrows money for a period not exceeding 20 years and proves to the Minister that the money is required for a productive purpose, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to guarantee the repayment of principal and interest. The total liability of the Province shall not exceed \$5,000,000 at any given time.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.A. 1955, c. 367. Minister of Agriculture.

A trust fund is established consisting of \$112,000 paid by the Government of Canada to the Government of Alberta as the result of the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board during the years 1916-1919. The Minister of Agriculture shall be a member of the Board of Trustees which is responsible for administering the above moneys. The sum may be invested in any securities in which the government is authorized to invest money under The Provincial Loans Act. The income of the trust is to be spent, principally, on the encouragement and development of co-operative markets, grants for prizes or scholarships and grants to co-operative societies. The total amount of grants and advances made and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed \$50,000.

V. LAND POLICY

1. Development, Drainage, Irrigation and Conservation

DRAINAGE DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 115. Minister of Agriculture.

Part I of the Act deals with such matters as the formation of drainage districts including the election of a board, constitution and general powers of a board, the appointment of a drainage council to advise the board, the issue of debentures and drainage rates. Other parts of this Act cover 1) elections; 2) assessment; 3) recovery of rates; 4) dissolution of district; 5) expropriation of lands; and 6) executions against districts.

GROUND WATER CONTROL ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 162. Minister of the Environment.

This Act applies to all sources of ground water and to all wells. Under the Act no person shall commence a well on lands which he does not own unless he holds a subsisting annual permit from the Director of Water Resources entitling him to do so. The Director is permitted to enter upon any land in the province and to have access to all wells, records, plants and equipment. Where the flow of water from a well is not controlled, the Director may conduct such operations as are necessary to control the flow and recover the cost from the persons responsible for the well. The owner of a well must take the necessary precautions for the prevention of damage caused by reason of the presence or escape of water to persons, livestock and other property. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the methods of boring wells and of determining and developing sources of ground water and other matters related to wells and ground water.

IRRIGATION ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 192. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 54. Minister of Agriculture.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, it applies to every existing district. An "existing district" means an irrigation district formed under The Irrigation District Act or its predecessors and also means the Eastern Irrigation District, the Western Irrigation District, the St. Mary Irrigation District and the Bow River Irrigation District. An Irrigation Council is established to advise and control irrigation districts. In carrying out its duties and functions, the Council has the assistance of an Irrigation Secretariat. The Act deals with the formation of new districts, the change in area or dissolution of a district and the amalgamation of districts. Other parts of the Act cover boards of directors, elections and voting on questions, assessment, irrigation rates, and water damage claims.

IRRIGATION LAND MANAGER ACT, S.A. 1969, c. 56. Amendment: S.A. 1970, c. 61. Minister of Agriculture.

The Act provides the authority for an Irrigation Land Manager to operate both the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development Area and the Bow River Development Area. Provision is made for an Assistant Irrigation Land Manager. The Irrigation Land Manager is responsible for the sale, lease and administration of land held in trust for the Crown in right of Alberta. He may develop or make improvements on any lands held by him. He is to collect water right payments by which part of the original construction costs are recovered.

PUBLIC LANDS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 297. Amendments: S.A. 1971, c. 88, and c. 96. Minister of Lands and Forests.

This Act applies to all public lands that are not specifically placed under another Minister or Crown corporation. It deals with the administration of public lands and the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council to authorize the responsible Minister to sell, exchange, transfer, and set aside or otherwise dispose of public lands. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make all necessary regulations authorizing and governing dispositions of public lands not expressly provided for by the Act. The Act covers the powers of the Minister, notifications, dispositions, the recovery of rent and the unauthorized use of public lands. It also gives the requirements for homestead sales including the eligibility of applicants, purchase price and cultivation duties, residence, assignments and application for title. Leases for lands of established grazing capacity may be issued for a term not exceeding twenty years and for an area that may not usually be more than sufficient to graze 600 head of cattle. Provision is made for grazing associations and for community grazing reserves operated by the province. Grazing leases may be assigned if permission is obtained. Assignments must be registered and the prescribed fee paid.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 348. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "council" means the council of a city, town, village, county or municipal district and in the case of an improvement district or special area, the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Every council is responsible for appointing such soil conservation officers as are required for the proper administration of this Act within its municipal boundaries. Every person who owns, occupies or controls land shall take measures to prevent soil deterioration upon the land by the action of wind or water or by any other cause. Procedures to be followed where land is impoverished or becoming impoverished, are outlined in the Act. The Act provides for authorizing remedial work to be done where action is not taken with respect to soil deterioration. Penalties are provided where a notice is not complied with or where a provision of a by-law or an order is contravened.

A council may also pass by-laws under this Act controlling or prohibiting the removal of topsoil from land or the burning of straw and stubble on land.

WATER RESOURCES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 388. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 113. Minister of the Environment.

The property in any water in Alberta is declared to be vested in the Province. Except under the authority of this Act, the regulations or a license, interim license or permit issued under this Act, no person may divert or use any water; or construct, operate or use any works to divert water; or make or do any thing that interferes with or is capable of interfering with the present or future development, conservation or management of water. A person owning or occupying land adjoining a river, stream, lake or other body of water upon provincial lands may, however, use such quantities of water as he requires for domestic purposes on the land. The Act sets forth provisions for the acquisition of rights, construction of works, expropriation of land, licenses and licensees, drainage works, amalgamation of companies, and expropriation of works. Part 2 of the Act relates to water-powers; Part 3 to powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and Part 4 to the construction of works and undertakings by the Minister.

2. Tenure

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES, R.S.A. 1970, c. 12. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 2. Minister of Telephones.

The Act establishes the Alberta Government Telephones Commission. The commission may at any time enter upon and take, or use any lands in whomsoever vested, and it has full power and authority to do on or in relation to any real or personal property all acts and things that it deems necessary, advisable or expedient to do in order to carry out any authority or power conferred upon it by this Act. The commission may expropriate, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land that it deems necessary, advisable or expedient to acquire in order to carry out any authority or power conferred upon it by this Act. For the purpose of expropriating land the commission has the same powers and may proceed in the same manner as the Minister of Public Works under The Expropriation Procedure Act.

COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 59. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In this Act "colony" means a number of persons who hold land or any interest therein as communal property, includes a number of persons who propose to acquire land to be held in such a manner, and includes Hutterites or Hutterian Brethern and Doukhobors. Sections of the Act deal with limitations on the extent of land holdings by colonies, the conditions

under which colonies may acquire land, the establishment of new colonies, and the sale of land to colonies. Provision is made for a Communal Property Control Board. For purposes of this Act the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations dividing the province into zones; classifying the zones according to soil, climate, precipitation and average land values; and designating the number of acres a colony established after May 1, 1951, may acquire in any zone or class of zones. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize a colony to acquire specified land in excess of its authorized holdings under other provisions of this Act.

CROWN CULTIVATION LEASES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 80. Minister of Lands and Forests.

In this Act "crop share cultivation lease" means a cultivation lease granted under The Public Lands Act for which the rent or other consideration is a share of the crop grown on the cultivated land; and "crop share homestead lease" means (1) a homestead lease, or (2) an accrued area lease, or (3) a cultivation permit, granted under The Public Lands Act for which the rent or other consideration is a share of the crop grown on the cultivated land. Both types of leases are exempt from assessment and taxation under The Municipal Taxation Act, The Alberta Hospitals Act and The School Act. It is provided in the Act that the Department of Lands and Forests may make specified payments from the proceeds of its share of the crop to the taxing authorities in whose area the leased land is situated.

DOWER ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 114. Attorney General.

Without the written consent of the spouse or an order from a judge dispensing with the consent of the spouse, no married person shall make a disposition to vest in any other person the interest in the "homestead" which, in rural areas, means a parcel of land on which the dwelling house occupied by the owner of the parcel as his residence is situated, and that consists of not more than one quarter section of land. Other parts of the Act cover 1) duration of homestead, 2) consents, 3) releases, 4) dispensing with consent, 5) remedy of spouse, 6) life estate to survivor, and 7) general.

EXPROPRIATION PROCEDURE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 130. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 49. Attorney General.

In this Act "expropriation" means the taking of land without the consent of the owner by expropriating authorities in the exercise of their statutory powers. Expropriating authorities are the Crown, municipalities, companies, and other authorized bodies empowered to acquire land by expropriation. An owner of expropriated land and an owner of land injuriously affected by the power of expropriation are entitled to due compensation. The act is divided into five parts: 1) Crown expropriation, 2) expropriation by municipalities, 3) expropriation by companies, 4) expropriation by other bodies, and 6) general.

LAND TITLES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 198. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 58.
Attorney General.

In general this Act makes provisions for the establishment of two registration districts, appointment of an Inspector of Land Titles Offices and other officials, registration of instruments, transfer of land titles, execution of mortgages and encumbrances for land titles, transmission of land titles upon the death of the owner, executions, caveats, and remedial proceedings.

LINE FENCE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 210. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act contains regulations governing (1) the construction of any line fence across a trail that has been in constant public use for three months prior to the erection of the fence, and (2) the sharing of the expenses of erection, maintenance and repair of a fence constructed between two adjoining parcels of land owned by different persons. The Act provides for the settlement of disputes arising between adjoining owners about fences.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 251. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 78.
Minister of Municipal Affairs.

"Farm buildings" and "farm land" are defined. The Act provides for assessment and taxation by municipalities. Farm buildings and growing crops are exempt from assessment but taxes are a special lien on all crops grown on the land in the year in which the taxes are levied and each year thereafter until the taxes are paid. Such lien has priority over all other claims, liens, privileges or encumbrances on the crops except as set out in The Crop Liens Priorities Act. Where a farmer has disposed of all or part of his crop without payment of taxes, he may receive a court summons for an examination on the disposition of his crop.

NAMES OF HOMES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 254. Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides that a person owning a home in the Province of Alberta and desirous of registering a name for it may do so. After registering such name and paying the required fee, the person is entitled to the exclusive use of the name selected as the name of his property.

SAND AND GRAVEL ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 328. Minister of Mines and Minerals.

The owner of the surface of the land is and shall be deemed at all times to have been the owner of and entitled to sand and gravel on the surface of that land, and all sand and gravel obtained by stripping off the overburden, excavating from the surface, or otherwise recovered by surface operations.

WILDLIFE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 391. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 115.
Minister of Lands and Forests.

No person shall hunt any wildlife upon or over occupied lands or enter upon such lands for the purpose of doing so, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof. A resident who (a) is the owner, homesteader or lessee of not less than 40 acres of land that is used for farming or ranching purposes, (b) resides on the land, and (c) carries on the business of farming and ranching, and any member of such resident's immediate family who actually resides upon the land may, without a license or permit, hunt game birds during the open season therefor upon such land but not elsewhere. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by regulation require the purchaser of a license or permit issued under this Act to purchase a wildlife certificate for the purpose of establishing a fund to operate a wildlife damage plan.

VI. LEGAL RESTRAINTS

1. General

EXEMPTIONS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 129. Attorney General.

This Act describes real and personal property of an execution debtor which is exempt from seizure under any writ of execution as well as goods and chattles which are not liable to seizure under distress by a landlord for rent. Provisions concerning the exemption from seizure of certain mortgaged chattels and the rights of the family of a deceased debtor are outlined.

2. Crops

BEET LIEN ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 27. Minister of Agriculture.

Any person who supplies a grower with beet seed or labor for sowing beet seed or advances money for the purchase of beet seed or for hiring labor to sow beet seed has a lien on all crops of beets grown by the beet-grower from the seed. The lien covers the value or cost of any of the above but the amount of the lien shall not exceed four dollars per acre of land upon which the seed is sown.

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 29. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 9.
Attorney General.

Under section 30 of this Act, no mortgage on a growing crop or crops to be grown in the future is valid unless executed as a security for the purchase price of seed grain, the purchase price of necessities (meat, groceries, flour, clothing or binder twine), or money borrowed for the

purchase of paying (a) for repairs to machinery or (b) the wages of laborers engaged in the sowing or harvesting of such crop. Securities given under this section for the purchase price of seed grain have priority over securities given for necessities under this section.

No assignment of the proceeds of a sale of a growing crop or crops to be grown in the future is valid except assignments to certain co-operative companies given while the grain was growing or was to be grown as security for or in payment of membership fees or dues.

CROP LIENS PRIORITIES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 76. Minister of Agriculture.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any statute or in the common law, the liens and charges on crops under the following Acts have, in the order hereinafter set out, priority over all other claims, liens, privileges or encumbrances on such crops: 1) The Threshers' Lien Act for threshing; 2) The Harvesting Liens Act for harvesting advances; 3) The Hail and Crop Insurance Act for such insurance; 4) The Bills of Sale Act for necessities; 5) The Municipal Taxation Act for taxes and The Irrigation Act for irrigation rates and other moneys recoverable in the same manner as irrigation rates; and 6) The Bills of Sale Act for seed, The Agricultural Relief Advances Act for liens and charges created by that Act, and sections 254 to 266 of The Municipal Government Act for or in respect of supplies, seed grain or other commodities.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 77. Minister of Agriculture.

Where payment of rent, purchase money or mortgage money is to be made by delivery of a share of the crops grown on the land, or of the proceeds of the sale of such share, then the lessor, vendor or mortgagee is deemed to be and to have been the owner of the share from the sowing of the crops until the payment is made, and no other person has a prior claim. Mortgagors are not required to deliver any portion of the crop exempt from seizure under The Exemptions Act. The Crop Payments Act does not operate where the share of the lessor, vendor or mortgagee exceeds one-third of the crops. A judge of the district court has authority to determine the share of the crop a farmer must deliver on account of any indebtedness under any agreement for the sale of land or any mortgage if it appears to the judge that delivery of the full share of the crop would leave the farmer without a reasonable return out of the crop and would render him unable to carry on his farming operations.

CROP PAYMENTS (IRRIGATED LAND SALES) ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 78. Minister of Agriculture.

Where provision is made in any crop share agreement for the payment in whole or in part of (a) the purchase money, or (b) the rent, or (c) the money payable under an agreement for extinguishing water right payments,

or (d) money payable as, for or on account of water right payments, by the delivery of a share of the crops grown on the land, or of the proceeds of the share, then the vendor or lessor shall be deemed to be the owner of the share from the sowing of the crops until the payment is made, and no other person has a prior claim. The Act does not operate where the share of the vendor exceeds one-eighth of all root crops or one-fourth of all other crops grown on the land. Provisions of the Act govern the seizure of a share of crop by the vendor or his agent and the disposition to be made of the proceeds of the sale of the share.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 161. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act "charge" means a charge, lien or encumbrance of any kind upon any cereal grain, whether created by contract, statute or otherwise. When delivery of any grain grown in the province is made by or on behalf of the grower of the grain to an elevator licensed under The Canada Grain Act or to a grain buyer licensed under The Grain Buyers Licensing Act, every charge upon the grain subsisting at the time of the delivery of the grain ceases and determines and is void. The above statement does not apply to charges to secure payment of money owing to the Provincial or Federal government, a municipal district or county, a school district or division, an irrigation or drainage district, the Alberta Hail and Crop Insurance Corporation, nor to charges under The Harvesting Liens Act of which notice has been filed before the delivery of the grain subject to the charge.

HARVESTING LIENS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 165. Minister of Agriculture.

Any person who makes harvesting advances in the form of labor, binder twine, fuel oil, repairs and rental of machinery to enable a farmer to cut, harvest or thresh his crop may obtain a crop mortgage note from the farmer to secure payment. This note becomes a lien and charge prior to all other charges, liens, mortgages and encumbrances on such grain crops except as set out in The Crop Liens Priorities Act. Every crop mortgage note ceases to have any effect after July 31 in the year following the year in which the note was given.

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 363. Minister of Agriculture.

A person who cuts and/or threshes grain for another person for a fixed price or rate of remuneration has, from the date of commencement of the assignment until sixty days after the completion of same, a lien upon such grain for the purpose of securing payment of the price or remuneration. This lien has priority over all writs of execution against the owner of the grain, over all rights to distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown, and over all chattel mortgages, bills of sale or conveyances made by the owner of the grain except those made under The Bills

of Sale Act as security for the purchase price of seed grain. A lien holder may, after written notice to the owner of the grain, take a sufficient quantity of the grain to secure payment of the price or remuneration.

3. Livestock

LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 214. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides that a livery, boarding or sales stable keeper has a lien for the value of any food, care, attendance, or accommodation furnished for, and may detain (1) any animal, vehicle, harness, furnishings or other gear appertaining thereto, and (2) personal effects of any person who is indebted to him for any of the above services. The right of detention by a livery, boarding or sales stable keeper of any such animal or thing has priority over and is not subject to any existing lien, chattel mortgage, bill of sale, or other charge or encumbrance of whatever nature or kind affecting that animal or thing. Every keeper of a stable must yearly in the months of April and October thoroughly cleanse all the stalls, mangers and feed boxes in the stable.

4. Machinery

FARM IMPLEMENT ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 136. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 33. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act applies to any implement or machine for farm use retailing for \$200 or more but does not include motor vehicles as defined under The Motor Vehicle Act. It does not apply to sales by farmers, executors or administrators or public officials acting under judicial process. It also does not apply to sales to vendors or dealers except as provided in sections 22 and 23 of the Act which respectively have reference to 1) repurchase by manufacturer and 2) information by manufacturer. Every sale agreement for a farm implement, whether new or used, must be in writing and, if the implement has a serial number, it must be shown.

A new implement shall be deemed to be warranted to be made of good material, properly constructed, in good working order, capable of performing the work for which it is intended and so designed and constructed as to ensure reasonable durability. Should a new implement not work in a satisfactory manner, the purchaser may give written notice within 10 days of first use by registered mail to the vendor, the dealer and the Minister. The vendor or dealer, if he does not make the implement perform satisfactorily within seven days, must provide the purchaser with a satisfactory substitute implement for the purchaser's use until his implement is made to perform in a satisfactory manner. If this is not possible, the dealer or vendor shall either replace the purchaser's implement with one that is acceptable or terminate the sale agreement and return to the purchaser his equity in the implement.

Vendors must keep adequate supplies of repair parts for implements available for a period of 10 years from the dates of arrangements for sale. Government inspectors may inspect stocks of repair parts and agreements for sale. Further provisions govern the return of defective parts, breaches of warranty and arbitration of disputes. Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include authorizing the Minister to require any vendor upon request to furnish lists of implements offered for sale and repair parts carried in stock, suggested retail prices for both implements and parts, copies of specific agreements for sale, and any other specified information.

The Act provides for the licensing and bonding of farm machinery dealers for the protection of the purchaser. Upon the termination of a vendor-dealer agreement, a farm equipment supplier must buy back 1) all new equipment at 100 per cent of the invoice price less any discounts allowed by the vendor plus transportation costs paid by the dealer; and 2) all unused parts at 85 per cent of the current net price.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 169. Minister of Highways and Transport.

Under this Act implements of husbandry as well as tractors are classed as motor vehicles and must observe the rules of the road. There are provisions that apply to such equipment as headlamps, tail lamps, rear view mirrors and brakes on tractors and self-propelled implements of husbandry operated on highways. No person under the age of 14 years shall drive a tractor or self-propelled implement of husbandry on a highway. Part 8 of the Act deals with domestic animals on highways and the duties of persons riding or driving animals.

VII. MARKETING

1. General

FROZEN FOOD ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 150. Minister of Agriculture.

Part I of this Act provides that no person shall operate (a) an animal food storage plant, or (b) a frozen food locker plant, or (c) a specialized processing plant unless he has a license issued pursuant to this Act. There is an exception for a person operating a specialized processing plant that obtains slaughtered animals and processes the carcasses for the use of the owners of home freezers. Such a person requires a license only if, in the opinion of the Minister, the operation of the plant constitutes a major portion of the business of the person. The Minister

may from time to time appoint an advisory board to advise him on any matter or thing relating to the administration of this Act or to the regulations made thereunder.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting such matters as 1) license fees and the issuing of licenses; 2) the inspection of plants and their slaughterhouses; 3) the location and size of plants; 4) sanitary standards; 5) refrigeration equipment; 6) the kind of food that may be stored; and 7) the sanitary standards of any vehicle used to transport meat from a slaughterhouse to the place of processing.

Part 2 of the Act deals with guarantees for co-operative associations operating frozen food locker plants. The Provincial Treasurer may be authorized to guarantee on behalf of the province any sum borrowed by a co-operative association for the purpose of acquiring lands, buildings, machinery or equipment for use in carrying on a frozen food locker plant business or specialized processing plant.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, R.S.A. 1970, c. 225. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "agricultural product" means any poultry, poultry products, hogs, cattle, sheep, wool, vegetables, potatoes, honey, cheese, commercial grass and legume seed and includes any product resulting from processing while the processed product is owned or controlled by the producer or a producer board. The Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council is established as a corporation. Its functions and duties include 1) advising the Minister on all matters relating to the establishment, operation and control of producer boards and marketing commissions; 2) reviewing proposed plans; 3) making regulations generally or (a) with respect to any regulated product and (b) with respect to any agricultural product in relation to which a marketing plan exists; 4) making regulations delegating powers to marketing boards and commissions; and 5) exercising control over the powers of marketing boards and commissions.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make orders for establishing, amending and revoking plans for marketing boards and commissions; for constituting producer boards; and for establishing marketing commissions. A plan for a producer board, however, does not become operative until the plan has by vote been approved by a majority of the eligible producers who have voluntarily registered with the Council for the purpose of voting and unless in the opinion of the Council (a) a sufficient number of eligible producers have registered in order to be entitled to vote, and (b) the eligible voters so registered were capable of producing or did market a sufficient portion of the agricultural product. The Council gives a producer board the powers considered necessary for the producer board effectively to promote, regulate and control the marketing of the regulated product within the province. A marketing commission 1) may establish quality standards and carry out advertising, educational and research programs, and 2) may determine, on behalf of the producers of the agricultural product, the

time and place at which and an agency through which the agricultural product, or any class or grade thereof, may be marketed by the producers on a voluntary basis.

With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council a producer board or a marketing commission may perform any function or duty or exercise any power conferred on it by The Agricultural Marketing Act (Canada) with reference to the marketing of a designated agricultural product.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 294. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 87.
Minister of Health.

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Provincial Board of Health is empowered to make and issue orders, rules and regulations in respect of the following matters: 1) the location, method of construction, furnishing, equipping, maintaining, cleansing, disinfecting, licensing and inspection of any premises where cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats or other livestock are kept, any premises where fur-bearing animals (as defined in The Wildlife Act) are kept, and any slaughterhouses or other places in which animals are killed and their flesh prepared for sale or for use as food; 2) the sanitation, inspection and quarantining of all creameries, cheese factories and dairies, and the cowsheds and stables connected therewith, and of market gardens; 3) the inspection licensing, method of construction, furnishing, operating, maintaining, cleansing and disinfecting of all dairies; 4) the testing of dairy herds for tuberculosis or any other communicable disease; 5) the methods of production, transportation, exposing for sale, inspection, condemnation and sale of any article intended as food for man; 6) the prevention and suppression amongst animals of contagious and infectious diseases communicable to man; and 7) the prevention of the use of noxious manures and of fertilizers dangerous to the public health.

2. Crops

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 54, Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act "coarse grain" means oats, barley, and any oat or barley product; and "producer" means a producer of grain, livestock or poultry. No producer shall sell coarse grain in the Province for delivery within the Province other than to the Canadian Wheat Board and no person shall purchase coarse grain except on behalf of the Board. Exceptions to this rule are (a) that a producer may sell or agree to sell coarse grain situated in the Province for delivery to a producer or to an owner of livestock or poultry within the Province; and (b) that a producer or owner of livestock or poultry may either for delivery within the Province or for his own use, purchase or agree to purchase coarse grain situated in the Province. Operators of feed mills, flour mills, country elevators grain commission merchants, feed merchants and the like may purchase,

store, or deal in coarse grain only as appointed agents of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Nothing in this Act applies to sales or purchases of coarse grain for delivery in another province or outside of Canada.

GRAIN BUYERS' LICENSING ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 160. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

In this Act, "grain buyer" means a person who carries on or transacts the business of buying grain, either as principal or agent, and either for cash or under any form of contract with respect to delivery or payment but does not include a person who buys grain for seed, feed or otherwise for his own personal use, or a person who holds a subsisting license for flour milling or feed milling and who buys grain that is to be milled, or used for manufacturing purposes, in the mill or mills of the licensee within the Province. All grain buyers are required to obtain a license under The Canada Grain Act as well as under this Act except that no license is required under this Act by a grain buyer in respect of a shipping point at which he is the manager or operator of a country elevator licensed under The Canada Grain Act. A person who ceases to carry on the business of grain buyer is required to give written notice and return his license.

SEED DEALERS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 336. Minister of Agriculture.

The purpose of this Act is to regulate buying and selling of seed that takes place wholly within the Province. In the Act "seed dealer" means any person, partnership, corporation, co-operative association or seed marketing or shipping organization dealing or offering to deal in seed in Alberta, whether directly or through agents, with producers but does not include a farmer, rancher or person buying seed for his own use or a producer selling seed produced by himself. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations requiring seed dealers to be licensed, and prescribing the conditions under which licenses may be granted or refused, and the fees payable in respect of such licenses. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to refuse any application for a license or the renewal of a license or to cancel any license unless the applicant or holder furnishes him with a satisfactory bond. Inspectors may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this Act.

VEGETABLE SALES (ALBERTA) ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 381. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act a "vegetable" means potatoes offered for sale in the Province and any other plant which may from time to time be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The latter may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for any vegetable; providing for the inspection, grading, packaging, packing, marking, shipping, advertising and selling of

vegetables within the Province; and requiring the registration and licensing of brokers, commission agents, dealers and packers and of persons assembling vegetables and vegetable products. The Minister may appoint inspectors to enforce the provisions of this Act. The powers of these inspectors are outlined.

3. Livestock

DAIRYMEN'S ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 83. Minister of Agriculture.

Dairy products consist of milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, malted milk, sherbet or any other article manufactured wholly or mainly from milk. A Dairy Commissioner and other necessary personnel may be appointed to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Act deals with the sanitation of dairy manufacturing plants and with the sampling, testing and purchasing of milk and cream. The Minister must approve the site, plans and specifications before a permit for a dairy manufacturing plant is issued. Any person operating a dairy manufacturing plant or acting as a grader and tester of milk and cream must obtain a license. Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include 1) establishing definitions, standards, grades and grade names for dairy products; 2) providing for the weighing, grading, sampling, testing and analyzing of dairy products; 3) prescribing for the packaging, branding and advertising of dairy products; and 4) prescribing methods of manufacturing, processing, dealing with, renovating or handling dairy products in a dairy manufacturing plant.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 215. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "livestock" means horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, live poultry and bees; and "livestock products" means meat, raw hides, raw furs, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey in any form. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the inspection, weighing, grading, packing and marking of livestock and the weighing, grading, sampling, testing and analyzing of livestock products. The Minister may be authorized to appoint inspectors for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may also make regulations providing for the bonding and licensing of livestock dealers and livestock dealers agents and for the classification and licensing of stockyards. A portion of fees paid for licenses shall be deposited in the Livestock Patron's Assurance Fund. A maximum of \$25,000 may be paid from this fund to a patron with respect to his claim against a livestock dealer.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 224. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "margarine" includes oleo, oleo margarine, butterine, or any butter substitute manufactured wholly or in part from a fat or oil other than that of milk. A person may sell within the province any margarine that is wrapped or packaged in a container approved by the Minister of Agriculture which has "margarine" stamped clearly on the main **panel**; bears the name and address of the manufacturer; gives the net weight of the product contained therein, and shows each kind of refined oil forming an ingredient in the margarine and the percentage each is of the total refined oil. Margarine must not contain more than 16 per cent moisture or less than 80 per cent fat and must not be colored the natural color of butter or a shade of yellow that might cause it to be mistaken for butter. If margarine is served in a public eating place the menu or, if none exists, a placard posted in a conspicuous place in the dining room must read "margarine served here". The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations defining grade descriptions and grade standards of margarine and the procedure to be followed by a person taking samples of margarine under the authority of the Minister.

MILK CONTROL ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 234. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 69.
Minister of Agriculture.

The Alberta Milk Control Board is created to control and regulate the sale of milk. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, it may make such orders and regulations as it considers necessary in the public interest governing and controlling the production, processing, supplying, transportation, distribution or sale within Alberta of milk. The Public Utilities Board, however, has responsibility for setting the minimum prices for milk that are to be paid to producers by processors or distributors and that are to be charged by distributors, processors or sellers thereof. The powers of inspectors are outlined.

Subject to approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and to a favorable vote by the majority of the eligible producers, the Milk Board may 1) make regulations for the establishment and operation of a plan for regulating the market locally within Alberta of milk; and 2) become a party to a comprehensive milk marketing plan to which the Canadian Dairy Commission is also a party.

VIII. PRODUCTION

1. General

AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 5. Minister of Agriculture.

Provision is made for the Minister of Agriculture to declare any animal, insect or disease to be a pest for purposes of this Act if he considers that animal, insect or disease is likely to be destructive of, or dangerous to any crop or livestock.

Every person who owns, occupies or controls any land shall take active measures to destroy all pests upon the land; to destroy any crop, vegetation, vegetable and other matter which may contribute to the spread of any pest and to prevent the establishment of all pests upon the land.

Every municipality shall take active measures to destroy all pests within its boundaries and shall appoint an officer to assist in the control of pests within the municipality.

For the purposes of destroying grasshoppers upon his land, a person may make application to obtain insecticides at the office of the municipality in which his land is situated. The costs of such insecticides are to be fixed by the Minister. The latter may purchase sufficient quantities of insecticide, poison or other ingredients for the preparation of bait, spray or dust.

To control and eradicate bacterial ringrot the Minister may acquire stocks of suitable seed potatoes and distribute them for planting in areas where bacterial ringrot prevails at a fixed price. He may purchase essential pesticides and properly disinfect storage facilities, supplies and equipment and fix a reasonable charge for this service.

A person may, upon the land that he farms or has under his control, set out poison for the destruction of any pest, but only as provided for in the Act and regulations relating to the setting out of poison.

2. Crops

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 4. Minister of the Environment.

Persons who handle and store agricultural chemicals must ensure that such chemicals do not contact or contaminate human or animal food or in any way imperil human, plant or animal life. All chemicals sold in bulk must be accompanied by a statement giving the purchaser the information that would have been required on the label if the chemical had been packaged.

The Minister may prohibit or restrict the sale, handling, use or distribution of any crop, food, feed, animal, plant, water, produce or other matter that he considers to be contaminated or he may order it destroyed or rendered harmless. Every municipality is to appoint inspectors who may enter upon and inspect any land, vehicle, equipment, record, document or other property. They may take samples of any soil, water, food, feed, crop, animal, agricultural chemical or other substance and subject it to laboratory analysis or other examination.

An Agricultural Chemicals Advisory Committee is appointed to advise the Minister and to make recommendations to him with respect to grievance appeals.

Regulations under the Act include directions, restrictions and prohibitions to control the use and handling of agricultural chemicals.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 262. Minister of Agriculture.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint an Advisory Board to advise the Minister on any matter or thing relating to the administration of this Act and the problem of weed eradication. A Field Crops Commissioner may also be appointed to be responsible to the Minister for the administration of the Act. The Minister may appoint weed supervisors, define weed inspection districts and appoint weed inspectors. The duties and powers of inspectors include the right of entry to inspect land, buildings, vehicles, farm machinery and other equipment and to order the destruction of weeds and weed seeds. A municipal district or county may by by-law undertake responsibilities under this Act for the prevention and destruction of weeds. A permit is required for the operation of a seed cleaner. The Act has provisions for noxious weed seed control that apply to threshing machines and equipment, combine harvesters, and vehicles and machines on roadways. Other sections of the Act are concerned with the control and disposition of screenings by farmers and operators of grain elevators, mills and warehouses. Both "Class A noxious weeds" and "Class B noxious weeds" are defined.

SEED-CONTROL AREAS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 335. Minister of Agriculture.

If not less than 60 per cent of the occupiers of land within a proposed seed-control area submit a signed petition, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute a seed-control area, prescribe any kind or variety of seed or crop that may be grown in the control area and prohibit the growing of any designated kind or variety of seed or crop. The above mentioned petition must bear the names of three persons whom the petitioners desire to have appointed as members of the committee for the area. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint these persons together with one other person nominated by the Minister of Agriculture to be the committee of that seed-control area. The committee may carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder for the purpose of controlling, facilitating and protecting the growth of seed within the seed-control area.

SEED GRAIN PURCHASE ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 337. Minister of Agriculture.

In order to retain within the province a supply of grain suitable for seed purposes, the Minister may, subject to the provisions of this Act, purchase such quantities of grain as he considers necessary for the purpose of supplying seed grain to farmers in areas of the province where such supplies are required. Such grain, which includes the seed of any cereal, legume, grass or fibre, shall be sold for cash at a price fixed by the Minister. The Minister may make arrangements for purchase, delivery and

distribution of grain. For the above purpose the Provincial Treasurer may, upon the requisition of the Minister, advance out of the General Revenue Fund sums of money not to exceed \$100,000 in any one year.

3. Livestock

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 23.
Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture may appoint an artificial insemination advisory committee to advise him on matters relating to this subject. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting such matters as 1) designating different types and classes of business and prescribing the licenses required; 2) prescribing the qualifications of technicians; 3) prescribing standards of sanitation; 4) requiring the keeping of records; and 5) prohibiting persons engaged in the business of artificial insemination from publishing or advertising deceitfully and from misrepresenting their qualifications. Where artificial breeding is entirely a private operation, the exemption from this Act applies to both single and plural ownership of a flock or herd that is a single breeding unit.

BEE DISEASES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 26. Minister of Agriculture.

Every beekeeper within the province must register annually with the Minister of Agriculture. Inspectors are authorized to enter premises where bees, bee products, or supplies or appliances used in apiaries are kept, and where disease exists they shall order destruction by fire of the colony and the hive occupied by it, the contents of the hive, and all appurtenances of the hive that cannot be disinfected.

Provisions of the Act govern the quarantine of bees, bringing bees into the province, permits for removal of bee equipment, transportation of supers of honey comb, and the disposal of used equipment.

BRAND ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 33. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act deals with the branding of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry or any fur-bearing animal within the meaning of The Wildlife Act. Among other things the Act covers vent brands, the allotment of brands, the use of brands, the transfer of brands, and possession of branded stock.

The branding of stock is not mandatory. It is illegal to brand stock with a brand that is not registered.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS (MUNICIPALITIES) ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 112. Amendment: S.A. 1971, c. 63. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "domestic animal" means a horse, mule, ass, head of cattle, sheep, pig, goat or goose; "entire animal" means 1) a stallion over the age of 15 months, or 2) a bull or jack over the age of nine months, or 3) a ram, he-goat or boar over the age of five months; and "mischievous animal" means 1) any cross, dangerous, notoriously breachy or notoriously mischievous animal, 2) any sheep that is shown to have trespassed on lands enclosed by a fence, whether a lawful fence or not, and 3) any hog.

At the owner's risk all domestic animals may run at large in a municipality except as otherwise provided by this Act. Entire animals may not run at large unless permitted to do so by a municipal by-law. No mischievous animal may run at large in a municipality. The occupier of lands surrounded by a lawful fence is entitled to impound an animal that is found trespassing thereon, and claim damages.

The Act deals with 1) fences, 2) pound districts, 3) by-laws in municipalities, 4) pounds and poundkeepers, 5) mischievous animals, 6) protection of animals from dogs, and 7) driving or trailing of sheep.

FUR FARMS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 154. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture may appoint a Supervisor of Fur Farms to administer this Act. In the Act "fur-bearing animal" means any animal that is wild by nature and whose pelt or skin is commonly used for commercial purposes; and "fur farm" means a place where two or more fur-bearing animals are kept in captivity.

The Act contains provisions governing the licensing of fur farms; the sanitary conditions of premises; the health restrictions of imported animals; the quarantine of a fur farm when an animal is suspected of having contracted a contagious or infectious disease; the export of skins and pelts; and the destruction of dogs found bothering fur-bearing animals on a fur farm.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 173. Minister of Agriculture.

"Cattle with horns" means cattle weighing over 250 pounds and that are not polled or have not been dehorned and does not apply to pedigreed cattle unless they are sold without prior advertisement at a commercial cattle market on a day when non-pedigreed cattle are being sold.

A dealer who purchases cattle with horns shall pay the current market price for cattle that are polled or have been dehorned less a sum per head prescribed by the Minister but not exceeding \$5. This amount shall

be forwarded to the Minister for deposit by the Provincial Treasurer in a special trust fund. The fund is available to the Minister for the improvement of livestock in the Province and for the administration of this Act.

IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS STRAY ANIMALS ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 181. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "animal" means any horse, mule, ass, cattle, sheep, pig, goat, goose or turkey; "entire animal" means 1) a stallion over the age of one year, or 2) a bull over the age of nine months, or 3) a ram, he-goat or boar over the age of five months; and "mischievous animal" means 1) a cross, dangerous, notoriously breachy or notoriously mischievous animal, or 2) any sheep or hog or goat.

The running at large of entire or mischievous animals in an improvement district is prohibited. The Act provides both for the formation of pound districts and for the disposal of estrays where there is no pound district. A person may kill a dog that he finds in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying an animal elsewhere than on the land occupied by the owner or possessor of the dog.

LIVESTOCK BRAND INSPECTION ACT, S.A. 1971, c. 63. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "livestock" means cattle and horses or either. A livestock manifest, or a permit issued by an inspector, must accompany all livestock being transported except where they are being moved less than 10 miles to a point other than a market, community pasture, forest reserve or feedlot. Stock can be moved over 10 miles without a manifest to a veterinary clinic or between two properties fully controlled by the owner of the livestock.

Market operators shall receive two copies of a completed livestock manifest, one copy to be given to the inspector, and they must have facilities suitable for inspection services. The only stock permitted to leave Alberta without a manifest and inspection is stock delivered directly to the market at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan, or Dawson Creek, British Columbia. Where any person offers for sale, slaughter, shipment out of Alberta or for entry into a feedlot for custom feeding, livestock that carries a brand other than that registered to him, or his own brand if applied in the previous 30 days, the shipper must ensure that the last brand on which a transaction was made is clearly visible to an inspector before delivery is made to the sale, abattoir shipping location or feedlot. Livestock delivered to a custom feedlot must have their brands inspected upon their arrival at the feedlot.

Every person who buys, sells or offers livestock for shipment in other than his own name is guilty of an offence. Any person who slaughters livestock must have a building in which to do the slaughtering before

he is eligible for a license. Any one who has stray livestock on his premises must notify the brand owner, or the local brand inspector, or impound the animals within a seven day period.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES ACT, 1971, S.A. 1971, c. 64. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "livestock" means wild animals whether captive or not and domestic animals and birds. Upon receiving a petition for the control of a communicable livestock disease signed by at least two-thirds of the producers in a district or upon being satisfied that a communicable disease exists in an area, the Minister may recommend that the Lieutenant Governor in Council make a control order. Where it is made, a control order may concern any or all of the following: name of the disease, description of the control area, tests for identifying the disease, isolation and segregation of livestock, destruction and disposal of affected livestock, cleansing and disinfecting premises, and the treatment or immunization of livestock. The Director of Veterinary Services is to administer control areas. With the prior consent of the Minister, he may establish a quarantine area within the control area and impose restrictions on the movement of livestock, vehicles, persons or any thing likely to spread the disease.

Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include 1) control of the sale of medicine; 2) the inspection of livestock; 3) the inspection of premises; 4) the construction and sanitation of premises; 5) the keeping, transportation and handling of livestock; 6) livestock health programs; 7) the humane slaughter of livestock for food; 8) the disposal of affected livestock; and 9) the control and eradication of communicable diseases of livestock generally.

The Minister shall make a list designating certain communicable diseases and all cases of such diseases must be reported to the Director of Veterinary Services. No person may sell an animal for breeding purposes which he knows to have a listed communicable disease unless he first advises the proposed purchaser or his agent that the animal is so infected.

LIVESTOCK INJURY ACT, R.S.A. 1970, c. 217. Minister of Agriculture.

Where livestock is killed or injured by a railway train, the person in charge of the train shall notify the nearest station agent of the railroad company on whose line the accident occurred. This agent, if he knows the owner, will notify him of the date and place of the accident or, where the owner is not known to the agent, he shall post in a public place in the station a notice containing all pertinent details. Such notice will remain posted for three months unless the owner becomes known in the meantime.

B R I T I S H C O L U M B I A

1. Administration

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 100. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act establishes the Department of Agriculture which shall have control of the administration of laws relating to agriculture and horticulture in all their branches, the pastoral industries of the province, and allied subjects and generally shall have the administration of the laws that were before May 31, 1916, administered by the Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture shall also have the supervision of all model and experimental farms, and all agricultural, horticultural, livestock, poultry and dairying associations and institutes receiving government aid. The officers of the above mentioned societies, all government agents or other public officers of the province shall provide the Department of Agriculture with all such information as it may request.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, FORESTS, AND WATER RESOURCES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 106. Amendments: S.B.C. 1962, c. 22; 1964, c. 17; and 1965, c. 50. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

Under the Act a Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources is established. This department has charge of public lands, forests and water rights, and all matters concerned therewith, except those matters connected with parks, of which the Department of Recreation and Conservation has charge under The Park Act.

MUNICIPAL ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 255. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 43 and c. 59; 1962, c. 41; 1963, c. 42; 1964, c. 33; 1965, c. 28; 1966, c. 31; 1967, c. 28; 1968, c. 33; 1969, c. 21; 1970, c. 29; and 1971, c. 38. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

The municipal assessor under this Act may classify land of five or more acres in area as farm land after taking into consideration the proportion of the land used for agriculture and related purposes, the time devoted to its cultivation or use by the owner or his agent, and the relationship between the value of products of such land and the area of land so cultivated or used. An area of more than two acres but less than five acres may be classified as farm land where the operator derives the greater part of his income from that land. Land classified as farm land shall be assessed at the value for that purpose without regard for its value for other purposes.

This Act states that all charges in respect of the carriage and delivery of water for irrigation of lands from the municipality's irrigation-works are a charge upon the lands irrigated and are deemed to be taxes levied under the Act.

The municipal council in any municipality may by by-law provide, subject to The Milk Industry Act, for the regulation of the delivery of milk and milk products to consumers; for the fixing and imposition of market fees; for the regulation or prohibition of the location, construction and use of stables, slaughter-houses, abattoirs, fertilizer-products plants, animal pens or enclosures and livery stables; for the regulation and compulsory measurement or weighing of butter, potatoes, milk and other articles of food; for regulating or prohibiting the keeping of animals, birds and bees throughout the municipality or within any defined area or areas thereof; and for the impounding of animals.

II. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 6. British Columbia Institute of Agrologists.

The British Columbia Institute of Agrologists is established under this Act. The Act specifies who is eligible for membership and makes provisions respecting examinations, discipline and administration of the institute. No person except a member of this institute may use the title of Agrologist.

FARMERS' AND WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 139. Amendment: S.B.C. 1961, c. 18. Minister of Agriculture.

An institute may be incorporated under this Act to improve conditions of rural life; to promote the theory and practice of agriculture; to arrange on behalf of its members for the purchase, distribution, or sale of commodities, supplies or products; and to promote home economics, public health and child welfare, education and better schools. Grants may be made by the provincial government to farmers' and women's institutes and to associations carrying on work similar to that of an institute. Provision is made for the appointment of a Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, for the election of an Advisory Board to the Minister, and for the establishment of a Provincial Women's Institute.

VETERINARY MEDICAL ACT, S.B.C. 1967, c. 55. Amendment: S.B.C. 1970, c. 49. British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association.

The Veterinary Association of British Columbia becomes the British Columbia Veterinary Medical Association, a body corporate, governed by the Council of the Association. In order to carry out its objects the Association may pass by-laws which include the admission and registration of members,

the discipline of members and the suspension or forfeiture of membership. No person not registered under this Act or who is under suspension may practice veterinary medicine in the province.

III. ASSISTANCE

1. Financial

BRITISH COLUMBIA CROP INSURANCE ACT, S.B.C. 1966, c. 4. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia may enter into, execute, and carry out agreements respecting crop insurance in the Province with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations with respect to the establishment and administration of a scheme of crop insurance including the following: establishing the organization of a corporate body; prescribing its powers and duties with respect to management, administration, the provision of crop insurance and the making of arrangements, contracts and agreements; providing for the establishment of a Crop Insurance Fund; and prescribing measures for the recovery of unpaid premiums under the crop insurance scheme.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FEED-GRAIN ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 36. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "grain" means wheat, oats, barley, No. 1 feed screenings, No. 2 feed screenings, wheat-bran, wheat-shorts, or wheat middlings. The Minister may pay the whole or any part of the railway freight charges incurred by any person for the transportation of grain from the Peace River area to the railway destination of the grain if the grain is used exclusively, within the Province, for the purpose of feed for livestock and poultry.

CROP INSURANCE STABILIZATION FUND ACT, S.B.C. 1967, c. 16. Minister of Finance.

The Crop Insurance Stabilization Fund is established in the amount of \$5,000,000. From it the Minister of Finance may make such payments as he deems necessary or advisable in order to give financial stability to any plan or scheme under the British Columbia Crop Insurance Act.

FARMERS' LAND-CLEARING ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 140. Amendment: S.B.C. 1966, c. 15. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may borrow or raise sums of money not exceeding in the net amount \$500,000 at any one time. This money shall be used to purchase, house, maintain, repair and renew

machinery and equipment suitable for the clearing and developing of land for agricultural purposes. The Minister may enter into a contract with any person who is the owner or occupier of land suitable for farming whereby that land in whole or in part may be cleared and developed.

2. Relief and Aid

DISTRESS AREA ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 116. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister may declare a "distress area" where abnormal conditions of drought, flood or frost cause losses of crops or endanger livestock thereby jeopardizing the livelihood of a number of farmers. Where a "distress area" has been designated, the Minister may be authorized to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada to share equally in a guarantee to a bank against loss from loans made to farmers in such an area under The Farm Improvement Loans Act of Canada for the purpose of replanting lost crops or purchasing feed for livestock. Where the above is not possible, the Minister may guarantee a bank against loss in respect of loans made to farmers. The total of the guarantees made by the Province under this Act at any one time shall not exceed two million dollars. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the intent of this Act.

IV. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA POTATO-WAREHOUSE CONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 41. Minister of Agriculture.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Agriculture of the province to enter into, execute and carry out agreements with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada and any co-operative association respecting the construction of potato-warehouses in the Province.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 77. Amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 10; and 1965, c. 50. Attorney General.

Any five or more persons may form an association under this Act for the purpose of carrying on any lawful industry, trade, or business on a co-operative basis, except the construction and operation of railways or the business of banking or insurance, or of a trust company. The Act outlines the formation, administration, powers, duties and obligations of associations. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a Supervisor of Co-operatives and prescribe his powers and duties.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, 1961, S.B.C. 1961, c. 14. Amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 12; 1964, c. 15; 1965, c. 8; 1967, c. 49; 1968, c. 13; 1969, c. 6; and 1971, c. 13. Attorney General.

Any ten or more persons may form a credit union. The objects of a credit union shall be 1) the raising of a fund by subscription of the members and by such other means as this Act provides; and 2) making loans there-out to the members in accordance with this Act. It may provide such other services to or for the benefit of its members as may be authorized by extraordinary resolution and approved by the registrar. The Act deals with the incorporation of credit unions, their power, administration, liquidity and reserves, minutes and books of account, and inspection. Provision is made for the appointment of an Inspector of Credit Unions. Part II of the Act provides for the Provincial Credit Union Share and Deposit Guarantee Fund which guarantees the moneys invested in shares of, or deposits with, any credit union. The Credit Union Reserve Board is empowered to supervise credit unions. It is authorized to accept all powers, privileges and immunities which may be conferred upon it by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.

V. LAND POLICY

1. Development, Drainage, Irrigation and Conservation

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, S.B.C. 1962, c. 2. Amendment: S.B.C. 1969, c. 1. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia may enter into and carry out agreements with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act providing for projects for alternative uses of land, for rural development projects, and for soil and water-conservation projects. For any project undertaken, expenditure incurred by the Province shall not exceed the expenditure by Canada.

Where an agreement has been made with the Minister of Agriculture of Canada, the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to enter into an agreement or agreements with any corporation respecting approved projects under this Act, and such corporation is thereby authorized and empowered to carry out the agreement or agreements.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make appropriate regulations and orders for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DYKING AUTHORITY ACT, S.B.C. 1965, c. 1. British Columbia Dyking Authority.

This Act establishes the British Columbia Dyking Authority consisting of not less than three and not more than five persons who shall be appointed as directors. The Authority has power to finance the capital expenditures of a municipality or improvement district for dyking, drainage, or flood-control purposes; and to design, construct, and reconstruct works for dyking, drainage, or flood-control purposes.

DITCHES AND WATERCOURSES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 117. Amendment: S.B.C. 1962, c. 23. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

The provisions of this Act apply only to ditches the construction cost of which will not exceed \$3,000 unless special authority is granted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The Act describes how the cost of the ditch will be apportioned and the procedure to be followed in having the project examined by an engineer and the ditch constructed and maintained.

DYKES MAINTENANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 123. Amendment: S.B.C. 1965, c. 11. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

There shall be an official of the Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources to be known as the Inspector of Dykes. This officer may enter upon any land and upon a dyke at any time; require a dyking authority to repair, replace, renew, alter, add to, improve or remove a dyke, or a part of a dyke, etc. Every dyking authority shall create and maintain an adequate renewal fund for the renewal of perishable structures, the purchase of major equipment and the reconstruction or extension of the works under its control.

FOREST ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 153. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 20; 1962, c. 24; 1963, c. 33; 1964, c. 21; 1965, c. 13; 1966, c. 18; 1967, c. 19; 1968, c. 17; 1969, c. 35; 1970, c. 12; and 1971, c. 18. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

A bona fide farmer in the province who does not own any forest land or whose forest land is not capable of producing 10,000 cubic feet of wood per year may receive a license from the Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources authorizing him to cut Crown timber. The Minister may also grant free-use permits to settlers who are occupiers of agricultural land, settlers who for a period of six months made bona fide use of lands for which payments to the Crown have been completed, persons cutting cord wood for fuel for personal use, and pre-emptors who are complying with the provisions of The Land Act under which their records were issued, cutting cord wood, pulpwood or fence posts upon the said lands for sale. Such permits entitle the holder to cut Crown timber without payment of stumpage or royalty.

LAND ACT, S.B.C. 1970, c. 17. Amendment: S.B.C. 1971. c. 29.
Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

Applications for a disposition on unreserved and unencumbered Crown lands are accepted from persons nineteen years of age or over or from a corporation registered in the Province of British Columbia or under the laws of Canada. No person who is not a Canadian citizen within the meaning of The Canadian Citizenship Act (Canada) shall be entitled to a Crown Grant.

Subject to compliance with the provisions of this Act and regulations, the Minister may dispose of Crown lands by selling, leasing, granting a right-of-way or easement, or granting a license of occupation. He may impose such terms, covenants, conditions, stipulations and reservations as he considers advisable including a requirement that the applicant occupy and reside on Crown lands for a fixed period and that permanent improvements be made as specified. Except as otherwise provided, no Crown lands exceeding twelve hundred and eighty acres shall be granted to any applicant at one time. Unless the Lieutenant Governor in Council approves, no lease shall be for a term greater than twenty years; and no license of occupation shall be for a term greater than ten years. A lease may include the right of option to purchase.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may, for any purpose that he considers advisable in the public interest, reserve Crown land from disposition and may amend or cancel such reserve. The Minister may, in the public interest, designate the most desirable use of an area, including agricultural use, and may withdraw such lands from disposition under this Act for any purpose other than the use so designated.

MUNICIPAL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT,
R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 201. Amendment: S.B.C. 1964, c. 25. Minister of
Municipal Affairs.

The purpose of this Act is to provide means whereby irrigation systems may be rehabilitated. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations providing for the imposition of a charge or charges on each and every parcel of land situated within the area to be rehabilitated. The charge, which is to be imposed on a per-acre basis, shall be a deferred diminishing charge and collectable only upon sale of the land, or at the end of a period of years.

OKANAGAN FLOOD-CONTROL ACT, S.B.C. 1949, c. 47. Amendments: S.B.C. 1951, c. 99; 1955, c. 103; and 1964, c. 67. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

This Act enables the province to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada in order that the latter may share in the costs incurred after April 1, 1949, for constructing, reconstructing, and repairing flood-control works in the Okanagan Valley. It also permits the province, alone or in conjunction with the Canadian Government and the municipalities to carry out such measures as are considered necessary for the control of flood conditions in the Okanagan.

RIVER-BANK PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 342. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

In this Act "protection-works" and "works" include dykes, dams, breakwaters, and other protection to prevent the encroachment of rivers upon their banks, and include works for the diversion in whole or in part of any river and the removal of obstructions from the bed of any river. The Act outlines the procedure to be followed in securing the construction of protection works. Provision is made for a portion of the costs of such works to be assessed against owners of lands to be benefited.

SOIL CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960. c. 365. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act, "soil" includes the entire mantle of earth above bedrock, except commercial minerals as defined in The Mineral Act and The Placermining Act; and "soil conservation" means the preservation of the soil as a natural resource for the use of future generations, and for present use the efficient management of soil, water, vegetation, and any other factor directly concerned with maximum soil production. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations as are necessary to prevent and control soil erosion and soil debilitation, reclaim agricultural land, and maintain soil-fertility by drainage and other means.

SOLDIERS' LAND ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 366. Amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 41; 1964, c. 52; and 1971, c. 56. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may reserve from sale or other disposition, except for purposes of this Act, any area of Crown lands; may purchase and improve lands for the purposes of this Act; and may authorize payment therefor. The aggregate of such payments shall not exceed one million dollars without further sanction of the legislature. The Minister may lease or grant parcels of the above mentioned land to any soldier

or person other than a soldier or to any community or persons composed wholly or in part of soldiers. With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Minister may dispose of any land, undertakings, equipment, or works, acquired under this Act. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, alter, amend or repeal and remake rules and regulations.

VETERANS' LAND SETTLEMENT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 399. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

This Act authorizes the Government of British Columbia to enter into an agreement with the Government of Canada for the settlement of war veterans on provincial lands. The provincial government may convey to the Director of The Veterans' Land Act of Canada, 1942, any tract of land not exceeding 160 acres. Every tract of land so conveyed shall be used for the settlement of a veteran.

WATER ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 405. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 65; 1962, c. 68; 1965, c. 57; 1966, c. 54; 1968, c. 53; and 1971, c. 68. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

The property in and the right to the use and flow of all the water at any time in any stream (natural watercourse or source of water supply, whether usually containing water or not, ground-water, and any lake, river, creek, spring, ravine, swamp and gulch) in the province are for all purposes vested in the Crown in right of the province. Licenses may be granted by the Comptroller of Water Rights which entitle the holders to divert and use beneficially during or within such time stipulated the quantity of water specified in the licence; store water; construct; maintain and operate such works as are authorized under the licence; alter or improve any stream or channel for any purpose; and construct fences, screens, and fish or game guards across streams for the purpose of conserving fish or wildlife.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may incorporate any tract of land and the owners thereof into an improvement district. Where it appears that any improvement district will undertake the functions of an existing development district, another improvement district, or a water-users' community, the Lieutenant Governor in Council has power to transfer to the improvement district any or all of the assets, rights, claims, charges and liabilities of the development district, the other improvement district, or the water-users' community and dissolve the development district, other improvement district or water-users' community, as the case may be.

2. Tenure

HOMESTEAD ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 175. Attorney General.

After a homestead has been registered, it shall be free from forced seizure or sale by any process for or on account of any debt or liability incurred after its registration except if the value of the homestead exceeds \$2,500. Where this occurs the amount of the value in excess of \$2,500 is liable to seizure or sale. If a person holding a homestead dies intestate leaving a widow and no children, the widow is entitled to the homestead absolutely; leaving only children and no widow, the children share equally in the homestead which is divisible when the youngest reaches 21 years of age; and leaving a widow and children, the homestead passes wholly to the widow during the minority of the children or while the widow remains unmarried.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 207. Amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 21; 1970, c. 18; and 1971, c. 58. Attorney General.

This Act provides for remedial action on the part of the landlord against a tenant for recovery of rent in arrears and against a tenant holding over land after the expiration of his lease. The methods of recovering arrears of rent, procedure where a tenant refuses to quit possession, removal of chattels taken in execution, and rights of a landlord upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of a tenant are dealt with in this Act.

LAND REGISTRY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 208. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 33; 1963, c. 22; 1965, c. 22; 1966, c. 24; 1967, c. 23; 1968, c. 22; 1969, c. 35; 1970, c. 19; and 1971, c. 30. Attorney General.

This Act provides for the establishment of seven land registration districts in the province, describes the rules and forms of conveyancing, prescribes the method of describing lands for registration purposes, describes the registration of charges against property and their cancellation, and related matters.

LANDS CLAUSES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 209. Attorney General.

This Act describes how lands may be acquired for any public undertaking whether purchased by agreement or otherwise than by agreement. The Act deals with payment of compensation, settlement of disputes by arbitration, conveyances, entry upon lands by the promoters of the undertaking, taking lands subject to mortgage, rent charges, sale of superfluous land and related matters.

RURAL TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 343. Minister of Public Works.

For the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating its telephone system, a telephone company may enter upon, take, use, or acquire any land or property in whomsoever vested. In this Act company includes every subsisting company incorporated under The Rural Telephone Act, Chapter 44 of the Statutes of 1912.

TRESPASS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 387. Amendments: S.B.C. 1962, c. 64; 1967, c. 54; and 1971, c. 66. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act defines lawful fences and sets out provisions respecting trespasses and prosecution, entrance of land surveyors, trespass of cattle and adjudication of disputes.

WIFE'S PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 407. Attorney General.

In this Act "homestead" means land or any interest therein entitling the owner to possession thereof which is registered in the records of the Land Registry Office in the name of the husband and on which there is a dwelling occupied by the husband and wife as their residence, or that has been so occupied within the period of one year immediately preceding the date of the making of the application to be registered under this Act. The disposition of the interest of a married man in a homestead shall be null and void unless made with the written consent of his wife. When at the time of death of the husband, the wife is living apart from him under circumstances disentitling her to alimony, no life estate shall vest in the wife nor shall she take any benefit under this Act.

The provisions of the Act do not apply if the marriage between the woman with respect to which the entry is made under the Act and the man in whose name the homestead is registered, has been dissolved or nullified.

WILDLIFE ACT, S.B.C. 1966, c. 55. Amendments: S.B.C. 1968, c. 58; and 1971, c. 69. Minister of Recreation and Conservation.

The purpose of this Act is to provide for the conservation of wildlife. Provisions of the Act cover hunting and trapping, licenses and permits, trappers, guides, captive wildlife, taxidermists and fur-traders. Of particular importance to agriculture are the sections of the Act that refer 1) to agricultural and cleared land, and 2) to enclosed land. Section 14 provides that no person shall hunt over or trap in or on, or allow or cause his dog to enter, (a) any growing or standing grain without the consent of the owner of the grain; or (b) any cleared or cultivated land without the consent of the occupier of the land. Section 15 provides that no person shall, without the consent of the owner or occupant or lessee, hunt over or trap in or on (a) land enclosed (i) by a fence other than a fence erected

on Crown lands as a drift fence or for a similar purpose; (ii) by water or other natural boundary along which are posted, not more than three hundred feet apart, notices prohibiting trespassing, hunting, or shooting; (iii) by a dyke or ditch along which notices that the dyke or ditch is a boundary are posted not more than three hundred feet apart; or (iv) by any combination of the kinds of boundary mentioned in paragraphs (i), (ii), and (iii); or (b) land being used for agricultural, pastoral, or horticultural purposes, at the corners and at the gates and points of access of which are posted notices that (i) trespassing is prohibited, or (ii) hunting is prohibited, or (iii) shooting is prohibited.

VI. LEGAL RESTRAINTS

1. Crops

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 379. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "thresher" means any person who owns or operates a threshing machine and "threshing machine" includes a combined harvesting and threshing machine. Every thresher who threshes or cuts and threshes grain for another person at or for a fixed price shall have from the time of the commencement of the threshing or cutting a lien upon the grain to the extent of his price for threshing or cutting of the grain. For the enforcement of his lien the thresher may remove a sufficient quantity of grain to pay his claim. The lien of the thresher under this Act has priority over all writs of execution against the owner of the grain threshed or cut and threshed and over all chattel mortgages, bills of sale, or conveyances made by him, and over all rights of distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown.

2. Livestock

CATTLE LIEN ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 44. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "cattle" includes any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep, or goat as well as any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species. Every keeper of a livery, boarding or sales stable, and every agistor of cattle, shall have a lien on any cattle and any effects left therewith by the owner of the cattle for the value or price of any food, care, attendance, or accommodation furnished for any such cattle. The keeper or agistor may detain in his custody and possession any cattle, vehicle, harness, furnishings or other gear appertaining thereto, and he is responsible for such cattle and effects for the full period of detention (three months) unless they are sooner released. The person detaining may sell them by public auction after three months, reimburse himself and remit the remainder of the proceeds to the Registrar of the County Court within the territorial limits of which the sales took place.

3. Machinery

MOTOR-VEHICLE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 253. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 42; 1961 (2nd Sess.), c. 3; 1962, c. 40; 1963, c. 27 and c. 33; 1964, c. 32; 1965, c. 27 and c. 46; 1966, c. 30; 1967, c. 27; 1968, c. 32; 1969, c. 20; 1970, c. 28; and 1971, c. 58. Attorney General.

In this Act "implement of husbandry" means a vehicle used exclusively in the conduct of agricultural operations, but does not include a vehicle used primarily for the transportation of persons or property on a highway. The provisions of this Act respecting the registration and licensing of motor-vehicles and trailers and the licensing of chauffeurs and drivers of motor-vehicles do not apply to prohibit the temporary driving, propelling, drawing or moving of any implement of husbandry on a highway by or on behalf of a bona fide farmer unless it is used to carry passengers or goods other than farm goods or to tow a trailer that is used to carry passengers or goods other than farm goods. A special license is required for tractors used to haul farm produce and supplies. No person under the age of fifteen shall operate or drive an implement of husbandry on a highway.

VII. MARKETING

1. General

COMMODITIES MINIMUM LOSS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 64. Attorney General.

No retailer shall offer for sale, sell, or keep for sale in the Province any grocery product at a price less than five per cent above the cost of same to him. "Grocery product" means a commodity that is included in the stock of goods of a person carrying on business as a grocer, but does not include a commodity in respect of which a retail price has been fixed pursuant to an Act of the Province or of Canada. No retail meat-dealer shall offer for sale, sell or keep for sale in the Province any fresh, frozen, or cured butcher meat at a price less than five per cent above the cost of same to him.

Where a commodity in a retailer's stock of goods becomes immediately perishable, he may sell same at any price approved by an inspector appointed under this Act. If he is not in an area where an inspector is located, he may sell such commodity at any price he thinks proper.

HEALTH ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 170. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 25; 1962, c. 25; 1965, c. 16; 1966, c. 20; 1967, c. 21; and 1971, c. 23. Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make and issue such general rules, orders, and regulations as he deems necessary to provide for and to regulate a) the inspection, licensing, method of constructing, furnishing, equipping, and maintaining, cleansing, and disinfecting of all slaughter-houses and other places in which animals are killed and their flesh prepared for sale or to be used for food; b) the prevention of the use of noxious manures and fertilizers, and of manures and fertilizers dangerous to the public health; c) the regulation of the situation, equipment and equipment, management, and maintenance of all creameries, dairies and market gardens; and d) the prohibition of the use or sale of milk from cows suffering from tuberculosis, and of the use, sale, or exposing for sale of the flesh of animals affected by that disease. Other sections of the Act deal with the inspection of slaughter-houses, the regulation of vegetable-supplies, the examination of food-supplies exposed for sale and the destruction of unsound food-supplies.

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 263. Amendment: S.B.C. 1967, c. 49. British Columbia Marketing Board.

The purpose and intent of this Act are to provide for the promotion, control, and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage, and marketing of natural products within the Province. For the purposes of this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute the British Columbia Marketing Board; establish, amend and revoke schemes promoting, controlling, and regulating within the province transportation, packing, storage and marketing of any natural products; and may constitute marketing boards to administer these schemes. Any scheme may relate to the whole Province or to any area within the Province, and may relate to one or more natural products or to any grade or class thereof.

Every provincial board may co-operate and act conjointly with the Federal Board to regulate the marketing of any natural product of the province and, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may perform any function or duty and exercise any power imposed or conferred upon it by or pursuant to the Federal Act with reference to the marketing of the natural product. The Federal Board may, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, exercise any of its powers with reference to the marketing of a natural product in any manner and under any circumstances within the provincial jurisdiction, to the like extent and with the like effect as those powers exercisable by it pursuant to the federal Act with reference to the marketing of that natural product.

All powers vested in the Lieutenant Governor in Council or in any board or person by or under this Act may be exercised to their fullest extent, notwithstanding the fact that the federal Act may or may not be existing or operative or that the Federal Board may or may not be existing or operative.

SYNTHETIC FOOD PRODUCTS ACT, S.B.C. 1971, c. 61. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "synthetic food product" means any substance of whatever origin, source or composition that is (i) in the semblance of a natural food product; and (ii) manufactured for human consumption; and (iii) manufactured from a substance other than a natural food product; or (iv) manufactured from a natural food product other than the natural food product it purports to be; or (v) designated as a synthetic food product by the regulations. No person shall manufacture, process, sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession for sale a synthetic food product, unless the synthetic food product is exempted from this prohibition by the regulations. No person shall advertise, or describe any synthetic food product for human consumption using words, designations, descriptions, or illustrations that are the same or similar to, or imitative of, a natural food product, or that are used in combination with words, designations, descriptions, or illustrations used in connection with natural food products, or that are likely to be construed as referring to natural food products.

The Minister may appoint such inspectors as may be required to administer and enforce this Act. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act according to their intent, the Lieutenant Governor may make such regulations and orders as are ancillary thereto and not inconsistent therewith.

Note: As of April 5, 1972, this Act had not been proclaimed and therefore was not in force.

2. Crops

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND HONEY GRADES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 157. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister may make regulations establishing grades for any fruit, vegetable or honey; and providing for the inspection, grading, packaging and packing, marking, handling, shipping, transporting, or advertising of fruit, vegetables and honey within the province. To carry out the provisions of this Act, inspectors have powers of entry and inspection and may require the production of records.

3. Livestock

BEEF GRADING ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 26. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 5; and 1964, c. 4. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "beef carcass" means a carcass or a portion of the carcass of an animal of the cattle species, other than a veal carcass, and "veal carcass" means a carcass or a portion of the carcass of a young animal of the cattle species. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in

Council, the Minister may make regulations establishing grades for carcasses; providing for the inspection, grading, marking and advertising of carcasses; and prescribing fees payable for carcass inspection, etc. The Minister may appoint inspectors to carry out the provisions of this Act. The powers of inspectors and the penalties for offenders are outlined.

DAIRY INDUSTRY (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 93. Minister of Agriculture.

The federal Dairy Industry Act is given the force of law in the Province of British Columbia insofar as it is within the legislative competence of the Province and outside that of Canada.

HOG GRADING ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 174. Minister of Agriculture.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to make regulations establishing grades for hog carcasses; requiring any establishment to grade hog carcasses; providing for the inspection, grading and marking of hog carcasses; and prescribing the fee payable for inspection. The Minister may appoint inspectors whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of this Act. Every inspector has power to enter any premises where hogs are killed or where hog carcasses are cut, handled or otherwise disposed of, and to inspect any hog carcass found there; to stop any conveyance which he believes to contain any hog carcass and to inspect both the conveyance and any hog carcass; and to require the production of records relating to hog carcasses.

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 222. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act gives the force of law within the Province to "The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act" being chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and the amendments made thereto, insofar as any provisions of that Act are within the legislative authority of the province and outside that of federal jurisdiction.

LIVE-STOCK PUBLIC SALES ACT, S.B.C. 1962, c. 33. Amendments: S.B.C. 1964, c. 28; 1965, c. 23; and 1969, c. 35. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "operator" means a person, group of persons, or organization engaged in the business of operating public sales. No person shall act or hold himself out as an operator, a live-stock dealer or an auctioneer unless he is the holder of a valid and subsisting license. No person shall maintain or operate a public sale yard unless he holds a valid and subsisting license.

The Minister may appoint inspectors to carry out the provisions of the Act. An inspector may at any time inspect livestock offered or to be offered for sale at a public sale and may gather together, detain, or isolate animals for testing or retesting.

Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make include the following: 1) establishing classes of public sales and public sale yards; 2) providing for standards in relation to locations, design, materials of construction, forms of construction, sanitation facilities and systems, and disease-control for public sale yards; 3) providing for the issue, renewal, refusal to grant or renew, suspension, and cancellation of licenses; 4) respecting the conditions under which live stock shall be admitted to, assembled, offered for sale, segregated, or disposed of at public sales; and 5) providing for the inspection of any live stock, animal, poultry, bird, or household pet, and for the exclusion thereof from a public sale.

MEAT INSPECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 237. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 37; and 1963, c. 25. Minister of Agriculture.

In areas established for the control of slaughtering of animals, no person shall slaughter any animal unless he is a farmer slaughtering his own animals on his own premises; or he is licensed under this Act or registered under The Meat Inspection Act of Canada or any other meat inspection service approved by the Minister. The Minister may appoint inspectors who are authorized, for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this Act or the regulations, to enter any establishment and inspect the plant machinery and sanitation, and any carcass, portion, or product found therein; to stop and detain, if necessary, any conveyance containing any carcass, portion of product, and inspect the conveyance and carcass, etc. All animals intended for slaughter in any establishment where inspection services is provided, shall be inspected as provided by the regulations, and no animal shall be allowed to enter the parts of an establishment where slaughtering is carried on unless it has undergone inspection. Every carcass, portion or product prepared for food in any establishment, and packed in cans, packages, or similar receptacles, is subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing.

Included in the regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, are those for the classification of establishments (abattoir, slaughter-house, packing-house, etc.); for standards of construction and equipment of such establishments; for the procedures to be followed for slaughtering and the inspection of animals and carcasses and for supervision of sanitation; for standards for containers, packages and labels, and tags; and for the control and supervision of feed-lots, yards, and holding-pens adjacent to an establishment under inspection, and for the care and disposition of animals in these feed-lots, yards, and holding-pens.

MILK INDUSTRY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 243. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961 (2nd Sess.), c. 2; 1962, c. 38; 1963, c. 26; 1964, c. 30; 1966, c. 28; and 1969, c. 28. Minister of Agriculture.

Part I of this Act sets out provisions as to milk production. A dairy-farm may be classified as (a) an approved raw-milk dairy-farm; (b) an approved fluid-milk dairy-farm; or (c) an approved manufacturing milk dairy-farm. A dairy-farm operator must have a certificate that his farm is approved in the class and for the sale of milk for the purpose stated in the certificate. Inspectors have powers and duties to enforce the provisions of the Act and regulations made thereunder.

Part II prescribes provisions for the pasteurizing, processing, and manufacturing of dairy products. The Minister may issue licenses (a) to persons for the operation of dairy plants and (b) to dairy-plant personnel according to standards and qualifications established by the regulations. No person shall sell, offer for sale, or have in possession for sale any imitation milk product other than (a) oleomargarine, or (b) classes of products such as toppings and spreads which the Minister may exempt from classification as an imitation milk product.

In Part III the provisions as to marketing are stated. A Board to be known as the "Milk Board" is constituted. The Board has powers to make orders for the purpose of controlling and regulating the marketing of milk produced in the province. Specific powers of the Board are listed in the Act.

Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make include 1) establishing and prescribing standards for different classes of approved dairy-farms; 2) providing for the examination of all cattle for disease; 3) prescribing methods to be followed and equipment to be used in the testing, grading, processing, manufacturing and pasteurizing of dairy products; 4) establishing definitions, standards of quality and composition, grades, and grade-names for dairy products; 5) providing for the weighing, measuring, testing, grading and sampling of any or all lots, deliveries, or shipments of dairy products; 6) providing for the manner in which milk and manufactured milk products thereof may be branded or marked as to the contents thereof, and the standards and grades of such contents; and 7) providing for a system of ensuring payment to producers or to other dairy plants by dairy-plant licensees for qualifying milk or cream supplied by producers or by other dairy plants to the dairy-plant licensee.

Provision is made for a plebiscite among holders of fluid-milk dairy-farm certificates within an area for the establishment of a fund to promote the consumption of fluid milk.

OLEOMARGARINE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 271. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "oleomargarine" means any food substance other than butter, of whatever origin, source, or composition, that is prepared for the same uses as butter, but does not include any substance that is specified by regulations made by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Every keeper of a public eating place where oleomargarine is served, must display on the menu or, where a menu is not used, on a placard in each room the words "oleomargarine is served here as a substitute for butter". No person shall mix oleomargarine with butter for purposes of sale or use in any public eating place. Every package containing oleomargarine shall have legibly marked the word "oleomargarine" or the trade name of the contents, the words "a substitute for butter" and the contents of the package by percentages. All manufacturers or wholesalers of oleomargarine must be licensed. Inspectors may enter and search premises where oleomargarine is manufactured or stored and vehicles used in transporting oleomargarine and take samples for testing.

POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 291. Amendments: S.B.C. 1963, c. 32; and 1967, c. 35. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "poultry" means domestic fowl, guinea fowl, and pigeons and "poultry product" includes eggs, dressed poultry, and live poultry. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing standards of quality and grades; regulating inspection, grading, packing, labelling, branding and marking; and regulating shipment, transportation, purchase and sale and related matters. Every person engaged in the shipment, transportation, purchase, or sale of any poultry product shall make all poultry products in his possession or under his control available for inspection and grading as required by the regulations. Poultry products may be seized for contravention of any provision of this Act.

WOOL GRADES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 412. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister may make regulations establishing grades for wool; providing for the inspection, grading, packages and packing, marking, handling, shipping, transporting, or advertising of wool within the province and prescribing the powers and duties of inspectors. The Minister may appoint inspectors who shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this Act. They are authorized to enter any premises, vessel, boat, car, truck, or other conveyance used for the grading, storage or carriage of any wool and inspect any wool found therein and, for the same purpose, to stop any conveyance which they believe contains wool. Inspectors may require the production or furnishing of copies of, or extracts from, any books, shipping bills, bills of lading or other records relating to wool.

VIII. PRODUCTION

1. General

PHARMACY ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 282. Amendments: S.B.C. 1964, c. 38; 1965, c. 34; and 1966, c. 45. The Minister of Agriculture has responsibility for Sections 45 to 45F as summarized below unless the context otherwise requires.

No person other than a licensed pharmaceutical chemist or registered veterinarian shall (a) supply, sell, offer for sale, or distribute any agricultural pesticide, medicated feed, or veterinary drug; or (b) directly or indirectly, purchase any agricultural pesticide or veterinary drug for the purpose of supplying, selling, or distributing them to any other person or persons except as licensed by a valid and subsisting license issued to him under section 45B. Section 45B provides that the Minister in accordance with the regulations may issue a license to an applicant to supply, sell, offer for sale or distribute agricultural pesticides, medicated feeds, or veterinary drugs. The Minister may also issue (a) an applicator's license to advertise, offer for sale, sell, or provide services involving the use or application of an agricultural pesticide, and (b) a permit to provide services involving the use or application of an agricultural pesticide in the immediate vicinity of land occupied by the applicant for the accommodation of neighboring holders of land. Provision is made for inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Act with respect to agricultural pesticides and veterinary drugs.

The Minister may order the destruction of any horticultural or agricultural crop or product, animal, animal product, or animal-feed supply subjected to analysis and found to be injuriously contaminated with an agricultural pesticide or veterinary drug; or the Minister may prohibit the sale, supply, distribution, or use of the crop, product, or supply for such length of time as he deems necessary. If it is deemed to be necessary, the Minister may prohibit the use in the province of any agricultural pesticide, veterinary drug, or formulation containing any agricultural pesticide or veterinary drug. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make any orders and regulations deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the spirit, intent, and meaning of sections 45 to 45F of this Act. It lists a number of specific matters for which regulations may be made.

2. Crops

CERTIFIED-SEED POTATO ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 48. Minister of Agriculture.

Any five owners of land may by public notice call a meeting with respect to a proposal to constitute a seed-potato control area. Upon receiving a petition signed by not less than 80 percent of the owners of land in the proposed seed-potato control area, the Lieutenant Governor in Council

may constitute the lands described in the petition a seed-potato control area and may appoint the three persons nominated in the petition together with one other person nominated by the Minister, to be the Seed-control Committee of that control area. For the purpose of controlling, facilitating, and protecting the growing of seed within the seed-potato control area, the committee has authority to carry out and enforce the provisions of this Act and its regulations. No person shall grow or permit to grow on any land of which he is the owner or occupier within a seed-potato control area, or within any part thereof, any seed of a variety other than that described or authorized under this Act.

GRASSHOPPER-CONTROL ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 167. Minister of Agriculture.

Provision is made for the formation of grasshopper-control areas, each with an appointed committee. This committee may determine what measures will be adopted and what work shall be done for the purpose of exterminating grasshoppers or controlling and abating the grasshopper pest within the control-area. The committee has power to employ workers and pay their salaries and wages, purchase poisons, and set them out in the area. From time to time the Lieutenant Governor in Council shall advance moneys to the committee of any control area to carry out its work but at no time shall the committee undertake any expenditure or incur any liability in excess of the moneys advanced. All advances shall be repaid from the proceeds of taxes levied under this Act.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 267. Minister of Agriculture.

Every occupant and owner of land shall destroy all noxious weeds and weed seeds on the land. A weed inspector may order an occupier or owner of land to destroy noxious weeds and weed seeds. If the owner or occupier fails to do so, the inspector may undertake the work. The cost of this work shall be charged to the owner or occupant of the land and shall be recoverable in the same way as taxes. Special provisions deal with cleaning threshing machines of weed seeds, feeding of screenings to livestock, sale of fodder containing weed seeds, and other measures for preventing the dispersal of noxious weed seeds. Weed control areas may be formed and a weed control committee elected to adopt educational measures to point out the dangers arising from noxious weeds and weed seeds and to bring to the attention of inspectors conditions within the area which should be corrected. The Act contains a list of weeds designated as noxious.

PLANT PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 287. Amendments: S.B.C. 1962, c. 48; and 1969, c. 35. Minister of Agriculture.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make such regulations as are considered expedient to prevent the spreading within the province of any insect, pest, or disease destructive to vegetation. The Minister may appoint

inspectors to carry out provisions of this Act and regulations made thereunder. No person shall sell nursery stock within the province unless he has been issued a license under section 6 of the Act for each place of business in which he sells nursery stock.

SEED-GROWERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 349. Minister of Agriculture.

Provision is made for the establishment of seed-control areas and the appointment of a seed-control committee for each whose duty it is to carry out the provisions of the Act and regulations made thereunder. No person shall grow or permit to grow on any land of which he is the owner or occupier within a seed-control area any seed or a variety other than that prescribed or authorized under this Act to be grown within the seed-control area.

3. Livestock

ANIMALS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 10. Amendments: S.B.C. 1962, c. 3; and 1971, c. 4. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "domestic animal" includes a horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep or goat, a turkey, goose, duck, barn-door fowl, or other poultry; any neat cattle or animal of the bovine species and a fur-bearing animal as defined in the Fur-farm Act. No person shall allow a swine, a stallion over one year old, a bull over six months old, and turkeys to run at large except as provided by this Act.

A bull-control area may be designated where a petition requesting same is signed by sixty per cent of the people running cattle at large in the area concerned. The committee in charge of a bull-control area may make regulations respecting the running at large of bulls, their age, type, breed, breeding, quality, and fees for bull services.

Within unorganized territory a person may kill a dog in the act of attacking or savagely pursuing a person or pursuing, worrying, wounding or destroying a domestic animal. Where the dog is on land owned or occupied by a person who owns or harbours the dog or who consents to the dog being on his land, the dog may be killed only if there is reason to believe that death or injury to the person or domestic animal is likely to occur.

Provision is made for impounding certain animals found at large and for licensing of persons to shoot unbranded horses. No person may operate an artificial-insemination centre unless he is the holder of a valid and subsisting license.

APIARIES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 12. Amendment: S.B.C. 1963, c. 2.
Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister is authorized to appoint inspectors and beemasters to carry out the provisions of this Act. Diseased bees and equipment must be burned. Every person who suspects the existence of disease in his apiary is required to report his suspicion to the Department of Agriculture. The Minister may order any bees into quarantine and/or bee equipment to be disinfected or destroyed at the point of entry into the province. It is provided that no person shall sell or move from his premises any used bee equipment and that no person shall operate an apiary which is not registered under this Act.

BEEF CATTLE PRODUCERS' ASSISTANCE ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 25. Amendment: S.B.C. 1963, c. 5. Minister of Agriculture.

Every packer, dealer or commission firm (person or co-operative) who buys or sells bulls, cows, heifers, steers, calves or oxen for slaughter or for shipment outside the province shall deduct thirty cents from the purchase price of each bovine and remit this to the Minister. These moneys shall be paid into a trust fund used to cover the cost of administering this Act and to promote work for the benefit of the beef cattle industry. This Act does not apply to registered purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 73. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "animal" means any horse, mule, ass, swine, sheep, or goat, any farm-bred fur-bearing animal, and any turkey, goose, duck, barn-door fowl, or other poultry, and any animal of the bovine species. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act. The Minister is authorized to appoint inspectors to enforce the regulations.

Every person having in his possession or under his charge an animal that appears to be diseased shall immediately notify an inspector or the Minister, shall not dispose of such animal, and shall keep it separate from other animals. An animal which has been subjected to a test for tuberculosis or brucellosis and has been designated by an inspector for retest, must be isolated and the milk may not be sold for human consumption unless pasteurized according to The Milk Industry Act. No person is to buy or sell any animal unless it has passed such tests for disease and has been subjected to such vaccination or other treatment for immunity as may be prescribed by the regulations of the Act.

FUR-FARM ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 159. Amendments: S.B.C. 1965, c. 14; and 1971, c. 19. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "fur-bearing animal" means all animals whose pelts are commonly used for commercial purposes and that are wild by nature but are kept in captivity, and "fur-farm" means a place in which two or more fur-bearing animals are kept in captivity. Every fur-farm operator must be licensed under the Act, must maintain clean and sanitary premises, and must notify the Provincial Veterinarian if any of his fur-bearing animals contacts a contagious or infectious disease. The Provincial Veterinarian may order that a fur-farm be put into quarantine if he suspects or knows of the existence of disease. Inspectors appointed under this Act may, between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. on any day except Sunday, enter any fur-farm and any buildings for the purpose of inspecting them, the fur-bearing animals, and the records and books kept by the licensee.

GOAT-BREEDERS' PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 165. Minister of Agriculture.

No person shall keep, stand, or offer for public service a buck unless it is purebred, and is enrolled in the Department of Agriculture under this Act. Enrolment of a purebred buck may be obtained by applying to the Minister. Owners of bucks are to keep a record of all does bred, showing the registered name and number of the doe, the name of its owner and the date on which it was bred.

GRAZING ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 168. Amendment: S.B.C. 1961, c. 59. Minister of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute any part of the province a grazing district and may define, redefine, reduce, or extend the limits of any grazing district or abolish any grazing district. The Minister has the control and management of all Crown ranges within any grazing district. In the granting of grazing permits priority shall be given to the requirements of resident stock-owners. Free or partially free grazing permits may be issued to settlers for the depasture of milch cows and work animals used in the development of their homes; and to prospectors, campers and travellers for the depasturing of stock and work animals in actual use by them for any lawful purpose within any grazing district. No permit authorizes the depasturing of more than ten head of stock or animals. The running at large of unbranded bulls is prohibited on Crown range or on unfenced lands of a private owner.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 176. Amendment: 1963, c. 16. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act "inspector" means any person appointed by the Minister to inspect cattle for the purposes of this Act, and includes any inspector within the meaning of The Stock-Brands Act and "dealer" means a person who in the province is the owner or operator of any abattoir and any person licensed as a stock-dealer under The Stock-Brands Act. Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns shall purchase them at the current market price for cattle that are polled or that have been dehorned, and shall pay the vendor that price, less the sum of two dollars per head for each head of cattle with horns so purchased. These deductions are to be forwarded monthly to the Minister. Every person, including every co-operative association, shall pay to the inspector at the point of shipment two dollars for each head of cattle with horns shipped by him for slaughter to a place within the province. Money collected under this Act shall be used for paying the expense of administering this Act and paying expenses for the improvement of livestock. This Act does not apply to registered purebred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

POUND DISTRICT ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 292. Amendments: S.B.C. 1962, c. 49; and 1967, c. 36. Minister of Agriculture.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may constitute as a pound district any part of the Province not within the limits of a municipality, and may regulate the time in each year that this Act may not be enforced within the district. No animal shall be permitted to run at large within any pound district, and any animal running at large in any pound district shall be liable to be impounded. In any pound district, the Minister may appoint one or more pound-keepers who shall be responsible for keeping a pound book; caring for the pound and the impounded animals and notifying the owners of impounded animals. This Act also deals with the sale of impounded animals and disposal of the proceeds thereof.

SHEEP PROTECTION ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 354. Amendments: S.B.C. 1965, c. 47; and 1967, c. 46. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "dog" means any dog apparently over the age of four months. No person shall keep a dog in unorganized territory unless he is the holder of a subsisting license issued under this Act or pursuant to a municipal by-law. It is lawful for any person to kill any dog in the act of pursuing and worrying or destroying any sheep, goat, poultry, or domestic rabbit elsewhere than on the land belonging to the owner of the dog. Provision is made for the owner of any sheep, goat, poultry, or domestic rabbit killed or injured by any dog to recover the damages occasioned thereby from the owner of that dog. If damages cannot be collected from the owner of the dog, a claim may be made against the Provincial Dog Tax Fund.

STOCK BRANDS ACT, R.S.B.C. 1960, c. 371. Amendments: S.B.C. 1961, c. 59; 1963, c. 43; 1964, c. 53; 1967, c. 50; and 1969, c. 36. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act deals with the registration of brands for cattle and horses; evidence of sale of stock; notice to be given and inspection required for the movement of stock on the hoof; the licensing of slaughter-houses, dealers in hides, and stock-dealers; and the inspection and shipment of stock, hides, and beef by road or rail vehicle. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a Recorder of Brands to have charge of the administration of this Act subject to the direction of the Minister. The Minister may appoint a Board of Brand Commissioners.

M A N I T O B A

I. ADMINISTRATION

CROWN LANDS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C340. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management or Other Designated Member of the Executive Council.

This Act establishes the Lands Branch of the Department of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management to manage and administer Crown lands turned over to the province in the transfer of natural resources in 1930. It outlines the powers of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and the powers of the Minister to lease Crown lands and to issue permits of occupation or use of Crown lands. The Act states the statutory reservations to the Crown that must be made when disposing of Crown lands, e.g., water rights and mineral rights. It deals with methods of collecting arrears of rents and fees, and the repossession of lands adversely held. The provisions and the regulations of The Dominion Lands Act apply to all contracts made under that Act as of July 15, 1930, except insofar as they are inconsistent with this Act or any other Act of the province.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A40. Minister of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is established by this Act. The Minister is to control, manage and direct that part of the administration of the Government of Manitoba relating to agriculture. This includes matters dealt with under the Acts listed in this Act or regulations made thereunder. The Minister may collect and disseminate agricultural statistics and other information, conduct extension and joint programs, make grants, acquire lands for agricultural purposes and enter into agreements with the governments of Canada, other provinces, municipalities, or public bodies.

MUNICIPAL ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 100. Amendments: S.M. 1971, c. 27, c. 81 and c. 82. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Four Parts of this Act are of particular interest to agriculture. In Part V, Municipal Services, Division II refers to land drainage and Subdivisions III and VII of Division IV refer to zoning and to open wells, excavations, vacant land, and topsoil. Division V has Subdivisions in regard to by-laws of agricultural reference that a municipality may pass with respect to food, milk, and sanitation. Division VI sets out by-laws that may be passed with respect to animals, birds and plants, including the keeping of animals and birds, municipal veterinarian, animal diseases, dogs, and insect and plant pests.

Division IV of Part VIII, Finances of Municipalities, pertains entirely to agriculture under the general heading of "Seed Grain, Fodder and Motive Fuel Advances". Subdivisions cover 1) borrowing for seed grain, fodder, and motive fuel, 2) provincial loans to municipalities, 3) debentures, 4) advances to farmers, 5) incidence of seed grain, fodder, or motive fuel notes, 6) proceedings on promissory notes, and 7) accounts.

Part XIII, Licensing and Control of Trades and Occupations, has Divisions outlining the authority of a municipality to pass by-laws relating to agriculture that apply to weights and measures, to liverys, and to fairs, public markets, stockyards, and sale in public places.

Taxes are the subject of Part XVI. Division I provides for the collection of taxes. Subdivisions V and VI of this Division deal with the priority of taxes and the remedies of a municipality to enforce payment of taxes and other debts.

This Act may be referred to as chapter M225 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

II. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.S.M. 1970, c. A30. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 61. Minister of Agriculture.

The objects of agricultural societies shall, among other things, be the promoting of improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, manufactures, home economics, and the useful arts. Each society is a body corporate. A superintendent of agricultural societies may be appointed for the general direction and supervision of all societies organized or existing under the Act. He may be assisted by an advisory board. Legislative grants shall be paid to societies under conditions to be determined by the Minister, maximum amounts to be determined by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. For the purpose of legislative grants societies are classed as "A", "B", and "C". Provision is also made for building grants, grants for horse racing related to rebate of tax in pari-mutuel betting, and building grants to the Manitoba Agricultural Museum.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A50. Manitoba Institute of Agrologists.

The organization and powers of the Manitoba Institute of Agrologists are outlined. An agrologist is any person qualified to teach, practise or conduct scientific experiments and research in agriculture. Membership in the institute is confined to 1) graduates in agriculture of the University of Manitoba or of a university or college recognized by the senate of that university, and 2) residents of Manitoba who pass the examinations set or otherwise satisfy the council of the institute that they have the necessary qualifications. No person may use the title of agrologist unless he is a member in good standing of the institute.

BEE-KEEPERS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. B20. Amendment: S.M. 1970, c. 96. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act incorporates the Manitoba Bee-Keepers Association which seeks to promote the best methods of bee-keeping through the preparation and circulation of suitable literature, and by exhibitions, field days and similar activities. It establishes the rules for the operation of the association.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. H110. Amendment: S.M. 1970, c. 96. Minister of Agriculture.

The objects of a horticultural society are to encourage improvements in horticulture by holding meetings and field days for discussion and lectures, holding garden shows and competitions, and circulating horticultural literature. Provisions of the Act cover organization and incorporation of societies, membership, officers, meetings, supervision, grants from the province, and exhibitions. The Act provides for a federation of societies to be known as the Manitoba Horticultural Association.

The directors of a society must consist of a president, vice-president, and not fewer than 10 but not more than 15 other members. A society may receive a membership grant of 50 cents per member to a maximum of 400 members, and a grant in the amount of 65 per cent of the cash prizes actually paid by it in connection with its horticultural exhibitions and competitions.

VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. V30. Minister of Agriculture.

The Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association, composed of qualified and registered veterinary surgeons, is established by this Act. Registration, meetings, objects and powers, and fees are treated in detail. Only persons registered under this Act may be titled "Veterinarian", "Veterinary Surgeon" or "Veterinary" and be entitled to practise as such. A veterinarian employed by the Crown is not required to be a registered member of the association; however, a veterinarian employed under any other circumstances may only

work for a period not exceeding twelve months before he must become a registered member of the association.

VETERINARY SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. V40. Amendment: S.M. S.M. 1970, c. 51. Minister of Agriculture.

The Veterinary Science Scholarship Fund Account is established to provide scholarships for, and otherwise to assist, suitable and deserving persons beginning, or engaged in, the study of veterinary science. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations respecting the persons to receive payments, the amount and time of payments, and other conditions. Repayment of all or part of the scholarship moneys may be required but the Minister has power to cancel the obligation to repay in whole or in part. The maximum amount that one person may receive from the fund is \$750.00 per year for each of four years at university.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W180. Minister of Agriculture.

The objects of a Women's Institute are to stimulate an interest in the improvement of individual homes in country and town, and to advance the interest of the community along all lines which lead to better living. The Act prescribes how an institute shall be organized and deals with the funds, membership, officers and directors, meetings, real property and by-laws of institutes. The Director of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is to have general supervision of all institutes and is to be assisted by an Advisory Board whose membership and duties are prescribed by the Act.

III. ASSISTANCE

1. Financial

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A10. Amendment: S.M. 1971, c. 82. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act introduces the concept of "package line of credit" financing. The object of the corporation is to provide credit facilities for farmers, to assist farmers in obtaining credit and to assist in the development of farms in the province. The corporation is empowered to guarantee or underwrite approved loans made by a bank or an approved lending institution. A complete line of credit to a maximum or minimum set by the regulations may be provided.

Under Part III of the Act, the corporation may make loans to corporations or co-operative corporations for the establishment and operation of feedlots. A feedlot is defined as an operation for the buying, feeding, and

marketing of cattle. At least 90 per cent in number and value of the shares in such corporations or co-operatives must be held by individuals whose principal occupation is farming. There is no maximum loan under this part.

Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the corporation may acquire real property for its purposes; for the purpose of assisting in the relocation of farming operations or for the purpose of assembling land to assist in the development of economic units; it may develop acquired property and erect buildings and structures thereon; and it may lease or otherwise dispose of acquired real property.

COMMUNITY SEED CLEANING PLANT LOANS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. S70. Minister of Agriculture.

On written request from the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Finance shall make loans from the Consolidated Fund to a corporation to assist in the establishment, construction and equipping of community seed cleaning plants. The amount paid out may be up to one-half of the total cost with a maximum of \$30,000 per plant. Loans must be repaid within twelve years. Interest charged will depend on the rate at which the government can borrow on its debentures at the time.

All applications for loans must be approved by the Minister on the basis of plans and specifications of the proposed plant, need for a plant in the area, security and other factors, before any money is loaned. Responsibilities of the recipient of the loan until the loan is repaid, are set out in the Act, including insurance of plant and contents, proper use of the plant, maintenance of cleaning standards, provision for inspection, and cleaning and repairs to the plant and equipment. Failure to comply with any provision of the Act will place a recipient of a loan in default under any security offered and the Minister may demand immediate repayment of moneys outstanding. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations consistent with any provisions of the Act.

CROP INSURANCE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C310. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 30; and 1971, c. 43. Minister of Agriculture.

An agency called The Manitoba Crop Insurance Corporation is established. It consists of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The manager is to be likewise appointed. The Act provides for a Crop Insurance Fund to be credited with provincial advances for working capital not to exceed two million dollars, provincial payment of half the administration costs, amounts received from the Government of Canada for purposes of this Act, 25% of all premiums received, and 50% of the administration costs. Reinsurance is provided by the Federal and Provincial Governments under the terms of the Crop Insurance Agreement.

Insurable crops that may be designated by the regulations are wheat, oats, barley, flax, sugar beets, rapeseed, mustard, peas, fall rye, potatoes, sunflowers, grain corn and buckwheat. The designated perils are hail, drought, excessive rainfall, excessive moisture, flood, frost, wind including tornado, disease, including rust, and pests. The corporation may enter into contracts for unseeded acreage insurance. If low yield or poor quality result from negligence, neglect, misconduct or poor farming practices, the insurance is void. The insurance is also void in respect to that portion of the acreage in regard to which the inability to seed was due to the negligence, neglect, misconduct or poor farming practices of the insured person. Test areas may be set up for the purpose of testing innovations to the crop insurance programs.

Part II of the Act makes provision for the agency to provide hail or fire insurance, or both, to persons who hold an all-risk contract under Part I of this Act, and the crops insured shall be only those crops that are insured under such a contract.

2. Relief and Aid

SEED AND FODDER RELIEF ACT, R.S.M. 1970. c. S80. Minister of Agriculture.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to purchase seed and fodder and sell same to farmers in local government districts who apply for it subject to the provisions of the Act. Purchasers are required to give promissory notes bearing interest not exceeding five per cent per annum in favor of the Crown in exchange for it. A note becomes a first lien and charge upon the farmer's interest in the land. The money for this purpose must be authorized by the legislature and charged for relief expenditure. The amount of an owner farmer's promissory note may be added to his taxes and collected as taxes in arrears. The Minister is permitted to refuse to sell seed or fodder to a farmer if the resident administrator of the local government district recommends that he should not be supplied because of the condition of his land, the lateness of the season, his credit record, or any other reason. Fodder includes motive fuel for an internal combustion engine in agricultural use and oil and grease for lubricating such an engine or agricultural machinery.

IV. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

COMPANIES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C160. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 10 and c. 96; and 1971, c. 64 and c. 82. Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services.

Part X of this Act deals with co-operative corporations. A corporation is a co-operative if no member has more than one vote; if no member, other than a corporation member, votes by proxy; and if the surplus funds arising from its business are distributed wholly or in part among its members in proportion to the volume of business they have done with or

through the corporation. The Act sets forth the law regarding the formation of co-operatives, capital, membership, powers, duties and apportionment of surplus. A Registrar of Co-operative Associations may be appointed to assist persons desirous of becoming incorporated, to prepare model forms of memoranda, by-laws, and contracts for the use of corporations, and to be an adviser and supervisor of co-operative corporations. He must approve the application for incorporation of all co-operative organizations.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS LOANS AND LOANS GUARANTEE ACT, S.M. 1971, c. 50. Minister of Co-operative Development.

The Co-operative Loans and Loans Guarantee Board is established. Where a co-operative association borrows money for a period not exceeding ten years and the association proves to the satisfaction of the board that the money is required to assist the association in carrying out its aims and objects and for productive purposes, the board may guarantee the repayment of the whole or part of the money borrowed by the association and interest thereon. The board may also authorize the making of a loan to a co-operative association subject to such terms and conditions as the board may see fit to impose.

This Act may be referred to as chapter C220 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

CREDIT UNIONS ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 53. Minister of Co-operative Development.

The Act provides for a director and registrar and for the incorporation and registration of credit unions. It covers the objects and powers of a credit union and deals with membership, organization, capital, loans, borrowings, liquidity, chequeing, disposal of earnings, supervision and auditing. Two corporations are established: The Credit Union Stabilization Fund and Le Fonds de Securite des Caisses Populaires. The object of each corporation is the provision of a stabilization fund to protect the members of a credit union against loss, in whole or in part, of deposits, savings and share capital. Twenty-five or more credit unions may apply to the registrar 1) for incorporation of a central credit union, or 2) for incorporation of a federation or league with or without share capital. Other parts of the Act cover amalgamation, winding-up and dissolution.

This Act may be referred to as chapter C300 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

WHEAT BOARD MONEY TRUST ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W120. Amendment: S.M. 1971, c. 49. Minister of Co-operative Development.

The interest from the sum of \$128,800 received by the Government of Manitoba from the Government of Canada resulting from the operations of the 1916-1919 Canadian Wheat Board and held in trust by the Co-operative Promotion Board is to be used to develop and encourage co-operation amongst consumers, producers of natural products, and persons concerned in marketing natural products and in the organization and development of co-operative organizations, and to investigate laws relating to co-operative organizations. In the performance of its duties the Board may make grants out of the fund as prizes or scholarships, as gifts in aid of agricultural co-operative research carried on by the University of Manitoba, to promote education with respect to co-operation, and to co-operative and agricultural organizations to promote the general welfare of rural residents of the province.

V. LAND POLICY

1. Development, Drainage, Irrigation and Conservation

FIRES PREVENTION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. F80. Amendment: S.M. 1971, c. 61. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

Part I of this Act states the precautions that must be taken when setting out fires in rural areas. It deals with fireguards, fire protection, the powers of fire guardians and forest officers, burning permits, travel permit areas, fire hazards and fire suppression. It lists the penalties for contravening the regulations. During the "closed season", April 1 to November 15, unless varied by the regulations, special precautions must be observed.

LAND REHABILITATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L50. Minister of Agriculture.

Part I of this Act authorizes activities under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) and similar legislation by permitting a municipality or the Lieutenant Governor in Council to do any act or thing contemplated or required to be done under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or the regulations thereunder or under any order of the Governor General in Council to secure the rehabilitation or development of any agricultural area. Part II gives municipalities power to regulate tillage practices including the required adoption of strip farming, the growing of cover crops, the providing of trash cover or the spreading of straw or other refuse on cultivated lands, prohibiting the burning of stubble, prohibiting the cutting or requiring the planting of trees, and controlling tillage operations and the growing of crops in specified areas.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 54. Amendment: S.M. 1971, c. 82. Minister of Agriculture.

Each district shall consist of the entire area of a municipality but two or more municipalities may form a district. Aims and objects of the board in a district are to promote and control the use of land and in relation to land use includes water whether used for agriculture, recreation, wildlife, forest production, or any other beneficial use. General powers of a board include 1) developing systems of farm practice, tree culture, and land utilization; 2) developing local farm or local water supplied; 3) retiring land to permanent or temporary forage cover; and 4) adopting practices to prevent soil deterioration. A Resources Conservation Commission is established.

This Act may be referred to as chapter R135 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

WATERSHED CONSERVATION DISTRICT ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W40. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

This Act provides for the establishment of watershed conservation districts with an authority in each district to promote water conservation. Provision is also made for the establishment of a Watershed Conservation Commission. Provisions respecting term of office, conduct of meetings and membership of the district board and the commission are included in the Act.

WATER COMMISSION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W50. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

The Manitoba Water Commission is established. The commission has the power to study projects, problems and schemes relating in any way to water that may be referred to it by the Minister, and may report and make recommendations to the Minister on these matters designed to secure the maximum benefits to the province from the use, allocation and conservation of water.

WATER RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W60. Amendment: S.M. 1970, c. 28. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

This Act provides for the establishment of the Water Resources Branch. The Minister through the Branch shall manage and administer all those matters that relate to the conservation or operation of water control works, and, in particular, those matters dealt with under the Acts listed in this Act or regulations made thereunder.

WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W80. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

The property in and the right to use all the water in any river, stream, lake, swamp, marsh, etc., is deemed to be vested in the Crown and no person may direct or use any water or construct any dam to impound it otherwise than under this Act. Nothing in the Act, however, is intended to interfere with the right of any person owning or occupying land which adjoins any body of water to use such quantity of its water as he may require for domestic purposes on the land but he shall not be entitled to the right of impounding or directing any water he may require unless authority to do so has been obtained under the provisions of this Act. The Act sets forth the regulations regarding licensing of persons and companies who wish to impound, direct or use water, methods of acquiring rights to water and authorization for the construction of works, expropriation of land, and amalgamation of water using companies.

2. Tenure

BOUNDARY LINES AND LINE FENCES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. B70. Attorney General.

This Act establishes regulations respecting boundary surveys, liability of adjoining owners in erecting line fences and the settlement of disputes over boundary lines.

DOWER ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. D100. Attorney General.

A homestead in a rural area means the dwelling occupied by the owner and his wife as their home and the lands and premises appurtenant thereto, consisting of not more than 320 acres of land of which 160 acres is the site of the dwelling. Any disposition of any interest in the homestead by a married man during his lifetime is invalid unless the wife consents to it in writing or she has released her rights in the homestead to her husband. On the death of her husband a wife shall have a life estate in the homestead in addition to her customary dower rights in the remainder of the estate. If, however, the wife was the owner of the homestead, upon her death her husband is entitled to a life estate in the homestead as well as his customary dower rights.

EXPROPRIATION ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 78. Amendment: S.M. 1971, c. 79. Attorney General.

An "authority" for the acquisition of title to land without the consent of the owner thereof means any person, including the Crown in right of Manitoba, who under an Act of the Legislature has power to acquire land by expropriation. Provisions of the Act cover procedures, compensation, possession and the adjudication of claims.

This Act may be referred to as chapter E190 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L70. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 106; and 1971, c. 35. Attorney General.

Sections 33, 34, 36, 37 and 80 are of particular interest to farmers. Sections 33 and 34 outline the rights of persons having rent due and in arrears to distrain grain, cattle and standing crops, and to dispose of them. The chattels exempted from seizure under a landlord's warrant of distress are listed in section 36. Section 37 forbids a landlord to distrain for rent on goods and chattels that, although they are found on the premises, are not the property of the tenant or person liable for the rent. There are, however, a number of exceptions to this general rule. By section 80 of the 1970 amendment to this Act, the distraint of farm property is abolished. This section provides that, notwithstanding anything contained in this or any other Act of the Legislature, any provision in any contract or any principle of common law, no landlord shall distrain for default in payment of rent by a tenant of farm property.

MANITOBA TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. T40. Amendment: S.M. 1971, c. 82. Designated Member of the Executive Council.

On behalf of the Manitoba Telephone Commission the Minister may, without the consent of the owner, enter upon, take, use, and expropriate any land or interest therein. The commission, its agents, servants, or employees may enter upon any land for the purpose of removing trees, branches or other obstructions that interfere with the proper operation of lines or works of the commission. All compensation is payable under provisions of The Expropriation Act. The duly authorized agents or employees of the commission may also enter on the land or into the building of any subscriber or other person to inspect, repair, or remove, any telephone or telephone appliance or equipment or any property of the commission, on the land or in the building.

WILDLIFE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. W140. Amendment: S.M. 1970, c. 89. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

On land which he occupies as part of his farm, a farmer may hunt and kill any game bird without a license if he otherwise complies with the provisions of the Act and regulations made thereunder. Compensation may be paid to owners for livestock killed in hunting accidents. Hunting is forbidden on posted lands without the consent of the owner or lawful occupant.

VI. LEGAL RESTRAINTS

1. General

EXECUTIONS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. E160. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 35; and 1971, c. 56. Attorney General.

In section 30 of this Act the following personal estate is declared free from seizure by virtue of all writs of execution: necessary food for the judgment debtor and his family during eleven months; four horses, six cows, one bull, ten sheep, ten pigs and 100 fowl, in addition to animals the debtor may have chosen to keep for food purposes, and food for those animals during eleven months; one tractor, one combine, and one motor vehicle that has been used by the debtor for not less than one year; tools and agricultural implements used by the debtor in his occupation to the value of \$2,500; all the seeds or roots necessary for the seeding and cultivation of 160 acres besides the grain and vegetables the debtor may have chosen to use for food purposes. The above items are in addition to household furnishings not exceeding the value of \$1,500, and clothing and other articles that are also exempt from seizure. The sale of any farm or garden crops shall not take place until after they have been harvested.

2. Crops

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. B40. Attorney General.

Under provisions of this Act, mortgages on growing crops or crops to be grown in the future are only valid when executed as a security for the purchase price of seed grain. A registered bill of sale evidencing a seed grain mortgage is not affected by any bill of sale previously given by the grantor, any landlord's claim for rent in respect of the land upon which the seed grain has been used for sowing the crop during the year in which it is supplied, or any claim of a mortgagee of that land arising under any term or covenant or condition contained in any mortgage upon the land.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C320. Minister of Agriculture.

A landlord, vendor or mortgagee who has made a bona fide lease, tenancy or agreement of sale on a crop share basis has a prior claim to a share of the crop above all other claims except that given to seed grain mortgages by The Bills of Sale Act, or the preferential lien upon crops given to a municipality for amounts advanced for the purchase of seed grain, or to the provincial government for amounts advanced for the purchase of seed grain.

MORTGAGE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. M200. Attorney General.

Section 13 of this Act deals with seed grain advances. A holder of a mortgage may make advances to the owner of land for the purchase of seed grain and these advances may be added to the principal sum of the mortgage. The mortgagee may also take a chattel mortgage upon growing crops or crops to be grown on an owner's land to provide the owner with money to purchase seed grain and this mortgage has the same priority and effect as a seed grain mortgage. The section also deals with the rights of vendors who lend money to purchasers of land to buy seed for sowing the land or sell seed to purchasers. It outlines the method by which the mortgagee or vendor may take possession of crops or grain when default occurs and states the penalties for misapplying funds advances for the purchase of seed grain.

THRESHERS' LIENS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. T60. Attorney General.

Any person who threshes grain for a farmer for a fixed price or rate of consideration may retain a portion of seed grain to secure payment. This Act contains provisions regarding the quantity of grain that may be retained, when retention is to be ended, and the sale of retained grain. The right of retention prevails against the owner of the grain and against any and all liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances, and claims, including any mortgage or encumbrance charged upon the grain to secure the purchase price of the seed for which it was grown. When threshed grain is delivered by the owner to any person who advances money upon security thereof, all advances made by the person before receiving notice of the thresher's right of retention shall take priority over any claim by the thresher.

3. Livestock

CLEAN ENVIRONMENT ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C130. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 62; and 1971, c. 82. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

Unless specifically excepted by provisions of this Act, no person, either directly or indirectly, shall leave, deposit, or throw, or permit or cause to be left, deposited, or thrown upon the soil, or cause, suffer, or permit the discharge of emission into or upon the soil of any contaminant or waste, unless he has a valid and subsisting license. No person may contaminate air or water without a license unless excepted by the provisions of the Act.

With particular reference to agriculture, regulations under this Act apply to pollution from feedlots, manure and fertilizers.

STABLE KEEPERS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. S200. Attorney General.

Every stable keeper has a lien on animals and effects for the value of food, care, attendance, or accommodation provided to any animal. For such indebtedness, he may retain any animal, vehicle, harness, furnishings, or other gear appertaining thereto as well as any personal effects of the owner. The right of detention has priority over, and is not subject to, any existing lien, chattel mortgage, bill of sale, or any other encumbrance affecting the animal. A detained animal may be sold by the stable keeper after one month.

4. Machinery

FARM MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT ACT, S.M. 1971, c. 83. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "farm machinery and equipment" means any farm machine or farm equipment 1) the retail selling price of which is \$200 or more, and 2) that is used or intended for use in any type of farming operations but does not include a passenger automobile, a farm truck, jeep, snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle. The Act does not apply to sales by farmers nor to sales by executors, administrators or public officials acting under judicial process. It also does not apply to sales to a dealer except as provided in sections 32 to 34.

The Farm Machinery and Equipment Board is established. At the request of the Board, every vendor of farm machinery and equipment in Manitoba must file with the Board all retail price lists with respect to farm machinery and equipment or repair parts. Dealers and vendors of new machinery or equipment must ensure that repair parts are available for a period of ten years after date of purchase. Within that period they must ensure that repair parts are available to the farmer within fourteen days of the date of the order unless the delay is due to strikes or other conditions beyond the control of the dealer or the vendor.

In sections 32 to 34 of this Act it is provided that, where an agreement expires or is terminated, a vendor must take back unused machinery and equipment and unused parts from a dealer. The dealer is entitled to receive 100 per cent of the invoice price of each unused machine and equipment plus the original transportation costs and 85 per cent of the current net price of the unused parts. Within 90 days of the expiry or termination of an agreement, a dealer must serve a written or printed notice requesting the vendor to purchase unused machinery and equipment and unused parts or both. If the dealer does not comply with this stipulation of the Act, the vendor is not required to purchase unused farm machinery and equipment or unused parts from the dealer. Upon the request of the Minister, a vendor must furnish particulars of any franchise or other agreement with any dealer.

In addition to other powers the Farm Machinery and Equipment Board is to receive, investigate and arbitrate the repossession of farm machinery and

equipment. Within seven clear days of a decision of the Board, the purchaser or lienholder, as the case may be, may appeal the decision to a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Sections 8 to 22 and 26 of the Act are not covered by this summary as they had not been proclaimed as of April 26, 1972.

This Act may be referred to as chapter F40 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. H60. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 12 and c. 70; and 1971, c. 24 and c. 71. Minister of Highways.

"Farmer", "implement of husbandry", "farm tractor", "farm trailer" and "farm truck" are defined for purposes of this Act. A section of the Act covers the registration, authorized use, and limitations on use of farm trucks. No person under the age of sixteen years shall drive upon a provincial highway a farm tractor, self-propelled implement of husbandry or a special mobile machine. Trucks transporting livestock must have participations adequate to separate different species, kinds, classes, types and sizes of livestock. Livestock trucks must be cleaned. Cattle on highways are prohibited. Lights are required on tractors and trailers on a highway at night or if visibility is poor. Implements of husbandry or any vehicle travelling on a highway at a speed less than twenty miles per hour must display on the back thereof an approved reflectorized warning device or be equipped with a flashing amber lamp with the light visible from the rear.

VII. MARKETING

1. General

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. N20. Amendments: S.M. 1971, c. 67 and c. 82. Minister of Agriculture.

Natural product means 1) agricultural produce grown or harvested within the province and livestock (cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, fur bearing animals and bees) raised, kept, prepared for slaughter, slaughtered or skinned within the province; 2) fish caught within the province; 3) forest products grown or harvested within the province; and includes any product of a natural product or of the processing of that product or of a natural product. The Manitoba Marketing Board is continued as a body politic and corporate. Among other things the Board supervises the operation of producer boards and marketing commissions. It may amend or revoke regulations, orders and directives of boards and commissions if such are not considered to be in the public interest. A producer board or a marketing commission may 1) fix the price of any regulated product under its jurisdiction; 2) determine the time and place of marketing and the agency

through which the product is marketed; 3) determine the quantity, quality, variety, class or grade of the product to be marketed by the producer; and 4) require a producer or any person marketing a regulated product to report information. The powers of inspectors to enforce the Act and its regulations are the responsibility of the Manitoba Board. The Manitoba Board, producer boards and marketing commissions are given authority to act under any powers conferred by federal legislation.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P210. Minister of Health and Social Development.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations respecting 1) the inspection and regulation of the production, processing, distribution, and sale of milk and milk products and respecting the health of persons employed in premises where milk or milk products are processed and the sampling, testing, and certification of milk and milk products; 2) the testing of livestock and poultry for diseases communicable to man; and 3) the inspection, and regulating the location, construction, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, cleaning, washing, scrubbing, painting, and disinfecting of premises where animals are slaughtered for human food, and of premises in which food or food products are prepared, cured, preserved, or packed for sale for human consumption.

2. Crops

COARSE GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. C140. Minister of Agriculture.

Coarse grain consists of oats, barley, and any oat product or barley product. Producer means a producer of grain, livestock, or poultry. According to this Act no producer may sell coarse grain situated in Manitoba to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board, and no person may purchase coarse grain for delivery within the province unless purchased for the Board. A coarse grain producer may, however, sell his grain to another producer or to an owner of livestock or poultry within the province.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SALES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. F180. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act "produce" comprises the following fruits and vegetables: strawberries, raspberries, apples, crabapples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums or prunes, blueberries, cantaloupes, cherries, cranberries, grapes, field and green house tomatoes, potatoes, onions, carrots, rutabagas, beets, parsnips, celery, cauliflower, head lettuce, cabbage, field and green house cucumbers, corn, asparagus, brussels sprouts, and field and forced rhubarb. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations classifying and establishing grades for all produce, providing for the inspection, grading,

packaging, packing, marking, shipping, advertising, and selling of produce within the province of Manitoba, and requiring the registration and licensing of dealers and packers. Inspectors may be appointed with powers to enforce this Act.

3. Livestock

DAIRY ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. D10. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act, "dairy manufacturing plant" means a dairy, a cheese factory, a creamery, a cream receiving station, a milk condensery, an ice cream plant, a process cheese plant, or a skimming station, or any combination of them. All dairy manufacturing plants require permits and all operators must be licensed to perform or supervise the testing of milk, the grading and testing of cream, or the manufacture of cheese and butter.

The director of the Animal Industry Branch and appointed inspectors shall have access and admission to dairy manufacturing plants at all reasonable hours. They may examine anything therein, take samples of dairy products and imitation dairy products, and examine related records. The Act specifies what milk may be sold and what milk products may not be sold. Containers of cream, skimmed milk, or modified partly skimmed milk for human consumption must clearly show the percentage of butterfat contained therein. Regulations that may be made, include 1) the requirements for the construction, conduct, operation and maintenance of dairy manufacturing plants; 2) the issuing of permits and licenses; 3) methods of manufacturing and sanitary management; 4) the fixing of grades, standards, definitions and descriptions of dairy products and imitation dairy products; 5) packaging and branding; and 6) handling, storage and transportation. Although provisions of the Act generally prohibit the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products, regulations may be made exempting any class or variety thereof or the manufacturer or seller thereof.

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. L170. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "livestock" means horses, cattle, sheep, swine, live poultry and bees; and "livestock products" means meat, raw hides, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey. Regulations that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include 1) fixing and defining the grade standards of livestock and livestock products; 2) requiring and prescribing the manner and conditions of grading, inspecting, packaging, and marking of livestock and livestock products; 3) prescribing the manner in, and the conditions under which livestock and livestock products may be transported, delivered, shipped, advertised, purchased, sold or offered for sale; 4) packaging

and branding of livestock products; 5) prescribing how purchasers of livestock and livestock products shall record receipts, classifications, weights and purchase prices; and 6) prescribing how dealers shall be licensed and bonded. Inspectors may be appointed with powers of entry and search. They may also stop and inspect motor trucks and trailers.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. M30. Minister of Agriculture.

"Margarine" means any butter substitute manufactured wholly or in part from any fat or oil other than that of milk. It may not be offered for sale within the province, sold or possessed for sale, unless the package has the word "margarine" on the main panel in conspicuous letters as well as a list of the ingredients and the name of the manufacturer. Public eating places where margarine is served, must indicate the fact on the menu and prominently display a sign to that effect. The sale of margarine in Manitoba is permissible only if the product meets the specifications regarding the content of water and fat and the degree of coloring. Butter and margarine are not to be mixed for sale or for use in a public eating place. Licenses are required to manufacture margarine or to sell it wholesale.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. M130. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 71; and 1971, c. 78. Minister of Agriculture.

The Act establishes the Milk Control Board of Manitoba. Duties and powers of the Board include 1) the issuing of licenses to persons in the business of producing, supplying, distributing, processing, or selling of milk or dairy products; 2) the fixing of producer quotas; 3) the investigation and study of other systems of distribution of milk and dairy products; 4) the arbitration of disputes between producers, processors, distributors and consumers; 5) and the fixing and enforcement of minimum prices paid to producers as well as maximum prices paid by consumers. The price of milk sold by a producer insofar as it is computed in relation to the butterfat or any other compositional or quality tests of the milk is to be computed on the basis of the particular test established by the Board. With the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Board may make such regulations as it considers necessary with respect to the production, supply, distribution and sale of milk, dairy products and imitation dairy products. By the repeal of section 24, the Act now applies to milk purchased and used solely for the purpose of manufacture into butter and cheese.

VIII. PRODUCTION

1. General

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY COUNCIL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A20. Minister of Agriculture.

The council is comprised of twelve members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. To further the development of the agricultural industry of Manitoba is the main objective of the council but its specific objectives include the following: 1) the definition of agricultural goals and objectives and the means of realizing them; 2) the consideration of agricultural obstacles and the means of overcoming them, and 3) the examination of costs of production and the competitive ability of the agricultural industry of Manitoba. The council is an advisory agent of the government and as such it has no executive powers.

PESTICIDES CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P40. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act a pesticide is any product used, or represented as a means, for preventing, destroying, mitigating or controlling, directly or indirectly, any insect, fungus, bacterial organism, virus, weed, rodent, or other plant or animal pest, sold to, used or likely to be used by farmers on field crops or livestock. Before any person may supply, sell or distribute to a farmer any pesticide for use on field crops or livestock, he must obtain a license from the Minister. The Minister may appoint inspectors to enforce the Act and its regulations. If any field crops, livestock, or livestock feed supply is found to be contaminated with pesticide or to contain a residue of pesticide to a degree considered to be harmful to a person or livestock, the Minister may have such destroyed. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may ban or prohibit the use of any pesticide in Manitoba.

2. Crops

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. N110. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister may appoint a Weed Control Advisory Board to advise him on all matters relating to the control and destruction of noxious weeds. A municipality by itself or by agreement with another municipality or municipalities may establish a Weed Control District and provide for the appointment of a Weed Control Board. A noxious weed inspector by written notice may require the responsible person to destroy or control noxious weeds or noxious weed seeds in grain, seed, forage, hay or root crops. In the performance of his duties he has the right to enter upon land and to inspect crops, machinery and equipment. If weeds are not destroyed by occupants pursuant to notice, inspectors may have the work done, the expense to be collected by the municipality in the same manner as taxes. Where a

municipality designates any land as a weed infested area, an agreement for eradication may be made with the owner or, failing an agreement, the municipality may take possession and occupation of the premises in order to destroy weeds and to operate the land, retaining all crop proceeds sufficient to cover expenses and taxes. Under the Act the rental of weed-infested land may be forbidden. Harvesting machines and equipment must be cleaned before leaving the land on which work is done.

PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P90. Minister of Agriculture.

The Act provides for the control of plant pests and plant diseases. Every nursery in the province and every agent and salesman of a nursery situated outside the province must be registered with the Minister. An inspector may enter any farm, nursery, vehicle, building or other place where he suspects that there are diseased or infected plants or seeds; and he may inspect, examine and issue orders for the disposition, treatment or destruction of such plants or seeds. He may inspect all plants and seeds grown in or brought into the province for sale or export.

3. Livestock

ANIMAL DISEASES ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 50. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "animal" means any animal of husbandry or domestic use and any domesticated bird or fowl. Custodians of apparently diseased animals must notify either a veterinary surgeon or an inspector who must inform the director of veterinary services concerning all diseased animals. The director may make orders in regard to the examination, quarantine and treatment of diseased or suspected animals, and he may order animals to be destroyed. He may declare any place to be an infected place and prescribe its geographical limits.

Inspectors may 1) enter and search places or premises having or suspected of having a diseased animal; 2) inspect any animal having or suspected of having a disease; 3) take specimens for examination or evidence; 4) inspect books and records relating to animals; 5) stop and search vehicles if suspected of conveying diseased animals; 6) make prohibitions against the removal of any animal or thing pertaining to animals from an infected place, and 7) order the return of an animal or thing that was removed from an infected place.

A livestock buyer must obtain a permit from the director and comply with the humane practices and sanitary disease control standards prescribed in the regulations. Only a registered pharmacist or a veterinary surgeon may handle any medicine, drug or vaccine for animal diseases without a permit from the director. The Minister may make grants to programs for the

prevention and control of animal diseases and for the provision of veterinary services. A municipal council may make grants to similar programs within the municipality.

This Act may be referred to as chapter A85 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. A90. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 49, c. 50, and c. 96; and 1971, c. 89. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act deals with the following matters: 1) stray animals (restrictions on animals running at large and permission for municipalities and local government districts to pass by-laws for impounding); 2) protection of animals, especially sheep and turkeys, against mischievous dogs; 3) branding of horses and cattle, including registration of brands, and transfer of branded animals; 4) ill-treated, injured, and abandoned animals; 5) establishment of improved sire areas; 6) government purchase and sale of livestock to increase and improve the livestock of the province; and 7) artificial insemination of livestock.

BEE ACT, S.M. 1970, c. 49. Minister of Agriculture.

All persons in the possession of bees or beekeeping equipment must register with the extension apiarist designated by the Minister for the purpose of administering this Act. No bees or beekeeping equipment may be brought into the province unless the extension apiarist is provided with a satisfactory certificate issued by the place of origin. Information on sales of bees and beekeeping equipment must be reported within thirty days of a request from the extension apiarist.

Inspectors appointed by the Minister may 1) enter places and premises in which bees and beekeeping equipment are kept; 2) inspect books and records relating to bees and beekeeping equipment; 3) inspect bees and beekeeping equipment; 4) take samples of bees or beekeeping equipment, and 5) stop and search vehicles if it is believed that bees or beekeeping equipment are being conveyed.

Where an inspector determines that a disease exists among bees or in beekeeping equipment, the beekeeper without written permission may not 1) sell bees or beekeeping equipment; 2) move bees or beekeeping equipment, and 3) leave honey exposed to bees. An inspector may order that diseased bees and beekeeping equipment be destroyed or that necessary steps be taken to eradicate the disease.

This Act may be referred to as chapter B15 in the continuing consolidation of the Statutes of Manitoba.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. H80. Minister of Agriculture.

Dealers who purchase cattle with horns must pay to the vendors the same price that would be paid for polled or dehorned cattle less the sum of two dollars per animal. This amount must be forwarded to the Minister and the money so accumulated is to be spent on the administration of this Act and on the improvement of the cattle industry in the province. The Act does not apply to registered pure bred cattle sold for breeding purposes.

Until the suspension is lifted by an order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council or an Act of the Legislature, there is in effect a suspension of the provisions of this Act that require deductions by dealers upon the purchase of cattle with horns.

PREDATOR CONTROL ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. P110. Amendment: S.M. 1970, c. 15. Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management.

The Act provides for the payment of bounties by municipalities for killing predator or nuisance animals during certain times of the year and in designated control areas. A "nuisance animal" means an animal or bird not protected under The Wildlife Act and its regulations, The Migratory Birds Convention Act (Canada) or any other Act of the Legislature or Parliament, and that is not a predator. "Predator" means any animal of a species or type of animals designated as predators in the regulations.

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.M. 1970, c. V50. Amendments: S.M. 1970, c. 52; and 1971, c. 54. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "animal" means any animal or bird of husbandry or domestic use. The Veterinary Services Commission is established. With its approval the council of a municipality may establish a veterinary services district or make an agreement with other municipalities to establish a joint veterinary services district. The objects of a district veterinary services board are 1) to render financial and other assistance to enable and encourage veterinarians to practice in the district at uniform fees; 2) to enable veterinarians to confer for the interchange of veterinary information; and 3) to impart information and instruction for preventing the spread of animal diseases. To each board the province may make a grant equal to the municipal amount provided that the grant does not exceed \$5,000. In addition the province may make a grant to establish clinical facilities. With respect to clinics, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations 1) prescribing rules with regard to the use and administration of clinics; 2) setting out the terms under which clinic privileges may be granted; and 3) prescribing humane practices and sanitary and disease control standards to be observed in the establishment and operation of clinics.

S A S K A T C H E W A N

I. ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 23. Amendments: S.S. 1969, c. 13; and 1971, c. 6. Minister of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture is established by this Act. Its specific duties are to administer acts concerning agriculture; to promote the agricultural interests of the province; to encourage the production and facilitate the marketing of crops, livestock and livestock products; to promote co-operation among agriculturists; to collect facts and statistics relating to agriculture; and to publish reports, statistics and circulars. The province may make advances, the net amount of which shall not at any one time exceed \$1.75 million, to the department to purchase agricultural supplies for distribution and sale to farmers, rural municipalities and organizations for use in agricultural operations.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 32. Amendments: S.S. 1969, c. 16; and 1971, c. 9. Minister of Natural Resources.

A Department of Natural Resources is established. It is charged with the administration of The Provincial Lands Acts; The Forest Act; The Fisheries Act; The Land Surveys Act; The Fur Act; The Game Act; The Regional Parks Act; The Northern Administration Act; The Wolf and Coyote Bounty Act; The Provincial Parks, Protected Areas, Recreation Sites and Antiquities Act; The Prairie and Forest Fires Act and other provincial Acts related to natural resources. The Minister of Natural Resources is authorized to do such things as he deems necessary to conserve, develop, manage and utilize the resources of the province in fish, fur, game, forests, lands, water and water powers that are the property of the Crown.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 151. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 48; 1967, c. 27; 1968, c. 45; 1969, c. 32; and 1971, c. 27. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

The Minister is empowered to organize local improvement districts, to make temporary loans on behalf of any district, and to direct the expenditure of district funds. Provision is made for assessment and taxation including the hearing of appeals. Taxes are a special lien on all land and on all crops grown on the land each year. Any person whose name appears on the elevator list is required to file with the agent of the Minister a statutory declaration setting out his cultivated acreage, the acreage seeded to the various kinds of crops and a description of all the lands farmed by him that year before his crop may be exempted from a tax lien to an amount not exceeding \$3 per cultivated acre.

The Minister may provide for the purchase and sale of seed grain and supplies to needy farmers provided that the cost does not exceed \$300 in respect of any one quarter section. A farmer who receives assistance must give the Minister a promissory note for its value and sign a written agreement for a lien in favor of the Provincial Treasurer upon all crops grown on his land.

PROVINCIAL LANDS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 48. Amendment: S.S. 1971, c. 39. Minister of Agriculture.

Provincial lands lying outside provincial forests, parks and protected areas are to be administered by the Department of Agriculture. The Act describes the methods whereby these lands may be sold or leased and the reservations to the Crown of such matters as road rights, water rights, mineral rights and timber rights. It also describes the methods by which rents and royalties may be recovered and lands repossessed by the province.

RURAL MUNICIPALITY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 150. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 47; 1967, c. 26; 1968, c. 60; 1969, c. 48; 1970, c. 55; and 1971, c. 44. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

This Act empowers municipal councils to pass by-laws dealing with such things as the extermination of insects harmful to agriculture, the inspection and testing of cattle, advances for seed grain and supplies, and the control of noxious weeds.

Provision is made for municipal assessment and taxation. Taxes are a special lien on all land and on all crops grown on the land each year. Any person whose name appears on the elevator list must sign a statutory declaration at the municipal office before obtaining an exemption from a tax lien on the sale of his crop to an amount not exceeding \$3.00 per cultivated acre.

II. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND EDUCATION

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 218. Amendments: S.S. 1969, c. 4; and 1970, c. 67. Minister of Agriculture.

The Public Service Commission may appoint a Director of Agricultural Extension and such number of agricultural representatives and assistant agricultural representatives as may be required to perform such duties as may be designated by the Department of Agriculture. All such appointed persons must be graduates of recognized colleges of agriculture. Each representative shall be responsible for and in charge of the administration, supervision and direction of the agricultural improvement program for the district to which he is assigned. This Act also provides for the formation

of Agricultural Extension Districts consisting of municipalities and/or local improvement districts and for the appointment of a board in each district. Each agricultural representative shall be a member of the board in his district and of each committee of the board. The board shall act in an advisory capacity to the Minister of Agriculture and shall encourage the study of problems affecting agriculture, make recommendations to the councils of municipalities within the district with a view to solving such problems, and give direction to educational projects that will benefit the district.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, 1966, S.S. 1966, c. 24. Amendment: S.S. 1970, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.

The objectives of an agricultural society are to encourage improvement in agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, homemaking, manufactures and the useful arts and to promote educational activities and programs of physical fitness and recreation in the district.

The Act covers the organization and operation of agricultural societies. They may receive provincial grants in aid. Exhibitions may be held. Agricultural societies and associations are given powers to hold horse race-meetings that may have a pari-mutuel system of betting.

AGROLOGISTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 328. Amendment: S.S. 1968, c. 3. Minister of Agriculture.

The Saskatchewan Institute of Agrologists is incorporated by this Act. Its objectives are stated and the organization, membership requirements, examinations, registration, and disciplinary powers of the Institute are outlined.

No person may practise agrology or assume the title of agrologist unless he is registered under this Act.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 220. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act outlines the methods by which horticultural societies may be organized, their membership, offices, meetings and supervision. The objects of a society are to encourage improvement in horticulture by holding meetings for discussion and lectures on subjects connected with the theory and practice of horticulture; holding exhibitions; distributing seeds, plants, bulbs, trees and shrubs; circulating horticultural periodicals; and promoting outdoor art and public beauty. A society may receive grants from the province.

SASKATCHEWAN 4-H FOUNDATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 225. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan 4-H Foundation. For purposes of this Act "4-H program" means a program designed for the education and training of farm boys and girls through local 4-H clubs. The foundation will be governed and managed by its trustees: the Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan; the Deputy Minister of Agriculture; and the president, vice-president and treasurer of the Saskatchewan 4-H Council. The objectives of the foundation shall be to solicit, receive and hold by gift, devise or transfer or otherwise, property for any object or purpose of the council; to invest and reinvest any funds of the foundation; and to apply any property of the foundation or the income therefrom to the making of such payments or grants to the council or other persons or organizations as a majority of trustees believe to be in the interests of the 4-H program in Saskatchewan. The property vested in the foundation shall be exempt from every description of taxation.

VETERINARIANS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 327. Amendments: S.S. 1970, c. 8; and 1971, c. 64. Minister of Agriculture.

The Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association is established as a body corporate. As a body it may purchase, acquire or take by gift, devise, bequest or donate any real or personal property for the purpose of the association.

The council shall consist of seven elected members each of whom is a member of the association resident in Saskatchewan and whose fees are fully paid up. The council may pass by-laws respecting the admission and registration of members, fixing the annual registration fee and the penalty for default, etc.

Provisions respecting registration, examination to obtain membership and the discipline of members are outlined.

III. ASSISTANCE

1. Financial

AGRICULTURAL AIDS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 207. Provincial Treasurer.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to raise by way of a loan upon the credit of the province such sum or sums of money, not to exceed in the whole at any one time two million dollars, as may be appropriated by the Legislature for the following purposes: to carry out the provisions of the "Livestock Purchase and Sale Act"; to assist agricultural enterprises; and to reimburse the consolidated fund for money expended under legislative appropriations.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND ADJUSTMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 222.
Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 26; and 1969, c. 2. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides assistance to projects for the purpose of providing income and training opportunities and of improving the utilization of agricultural resources. Provision is made for the establishment of rural development areas. Low income farmers in such areas may apply for loans to increase their incomes through land improvement, the acquisition of livestock, the erection or improvement of buildings, the purchase of machinery and equipment, the acquisition of working capital and through other approved purposes but not the purchase of land. The aggregate amount that a farmer may borrow is \$8,000 in any two-year period and the total of all loans to him may not exceed \$20,000. Where a farmer between 21 and 60 years of age realizes less than \$15,000 from the sale of his agricultural land, he may apply for educational assistance.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 219. Minister of Agriculture.

The sum of \$284,200 being surplus funds from the operations of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919 paid to the Province by the Government of Canada, is placed in the hands of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Research Foundation in trust and with the interest to be used for the following purposes: scientific research by the University of Saskatchewan with special reference to problems in plant and animal diseases, soil problems, crop pests, land utilization and farm finance surveys; special research in connection with the marketing of agricultural products; and in providing scholarships from Saskatchewan schools at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, and to graduates of this college. Not over \$3,000 per annum is to be expended on scholarships.

FAMILY FARM CREDIT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 223. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

The purpose of this Act is to make long-term credit available to farmers. The Co-operative Trust Company is designated as the agency that may make loans to farmers for the purposes of purchasing land, constructing and repairing buildings, soil conservation, purchasing farm equipment and livestock and paying off mortgages.

Not more than \$25,000 shall be lent to any one borrower; moneys lent may be available to the borrower in a lump sum or in instalments; no loan shall be made unless it is expected that an economic farm unit will be established as a result; maximum repayment period is 30 years; the loan shall not exceed 80 per cent of the appraised value of the securities; and the Company may grant a postponement of principal payment in the event of a low-income year.

FAMILY FARM IMPROVEMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 224. Amendment: S.S. 1969, c. 20. Minister of Agriculture.

The purposes of this Act are to advance the rural economy and raise rural living standards by providing technical, construction and installation services and financial assistance for the development, improvement and modernization of farmsteads and rural building sites and for the re-location of farm buildings. The Family Farm Improvement Branch of the Department of Agriculture administers this Act. Upon the requisition of the Minister of Agriculture, the Provincial Treasury may make advances to the Branch for purposes of administering this Act. The total net amount of such advances shall not at any one time exceed \$3 million.

FARM LOANS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 230. Provincial Treasurer.

The Provincial Treasurer may acquire and hold farm lands and sell or lease or operate them, undertake the financing of purchasers and lessees of land from either the Saskatchewan Farm Loan Board or himself, take mortgages and such additional security as he may deem advisable. The Act outlines the powers of the Provincial Treasurer in these matters.

LIVE STOCK LOANS GUARANTEE ACT, 1970, S.S. 1970, c. 40. Amendment: S.S. 1971, c. 24. Minister of Agriculture.

Under the terms of this Act the government will guarantee loans made from November 1, 1969, to August 31, 1972, by chartered banks and credit unions to farmers for the purchase of female cattle, female sheep or such other animals as may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Loans are to be repayable in seven years with the option of repayment at any time without notice or bonus. The maximum loan is \$6,000 to an individual; \$12,000 to a two-member partnership, corporation or co-operative; \$18,000 to a partnership, corporation or co-operative with three or more members; and \$18,000 to the council of a band of Indians. There must be a down payment of at least ten per cent, but the first payment of principal is due not sooner than two years after the loan was made. The government may make grants to a lender to reduce the interest rate paid by the borrower to seven per cent for each of the first three years of the loan.

LIVE STOCK PURCHASE AND SALE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 211. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 42; 1969, c. 31; and 1971, c. 25. Minister of Agriculture.

In this Act "live stock" means horses, cattle, sheep or swine. For the purpose of aiding the development of the live stock industry in the province, the Minister may annually expend sums not exceeding \$500,000 in purchasing or raising suitable live stock to be sold to persons or organizations. In the purchase and sale of livestock, the Minister may 1) purchase or raise live stock and sell the live stock to bona fide farmers actually residing upon farms in the province, and 2) pay premiums to farmers, for the purchase or sale of live stock by them, based on a standard of quality specified by the Minister for live stock. Live stock sales may be either for cash or cash and credit. The credit given may not be for more than three years or for more than seventy-five per cent of the value of any animal.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 51. Provincial Secretary.

Under this Act there continues to be a Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association. It is comprised of one representative appointed by each municipal council. Specified crops are insured against loss by hail or damage by fire. Provision is made for any landowner by written notice to withdraw his land from the operation of this Act prior to the first day of April in any year. Every person liable to assessment must by June 10th each year report his actual or intended crop acreages to the secretary-treasurer of his municipality. Assessed rates are collected in the same manner as taxes. Provision is made for inspectors to investigate claims and make reports to the Association for the adjudication of claims.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP INSURANCE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 229. Amendment: S.S. 1967, c. 92. Minister of Agriculture.

The Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Board is established for the purpose of administering the Act and providing "all-risk insurance" or "crop insurance" of wheat, oats, barley and any other agricultural crop declared by the regulations to be insurable for purposes of this Act. "All-risk insurance" or "crop insurance" means insurance against loss caused by drought, flood, hail, wind, frost, lightning, excessive rain, snow, hurricane, tornado, wild life (ducks, geese, sandhill cranes, deer, elk, antelope and bears), insect infestation, plant disease or any other peril designated by the regulations. The Board, consisting of not less than four and not more than six members, will insure insurable persons (operators only - whether owners or tenants); fix rates of premiums for insurance; enter into contracts for insurance; and conduct research, surveys and investigations relating to crop insurance. The Board may declare a voluntary all-risk insurance plan to be in operation in an area where at least 25 per cent of the qualified persons (operators

or tenants of farms situated in an area to which a crop insurance plan applies or may apply) are willing to enter into contracts with the Board; where at least 25 per cent of the aggregate insurable acreage (acreage seeded or to be seeded for harvest to any insurable crop) is to be insured; and where the premiums to be charged to establish an actuarially self-liquidating plan will not exceed 15 per cent of the coverage provided by the plan. In some circumstances, the Board, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, may designate a crop insurance area where not all of the above conditions are fulfilled. The Board may terminate the contracts for insurance in an area where participation falls below the required minimum.

This Act provides for the establishment of the Saskatchewan Crop Insurance Fund into which the Provincial Treasurer may deposit each fiscal year a sum equivalent to one-third of the total amount of all premiums paid in that fiscal year; \$200,000 for use as reserve capital and in any subsequent fiscal year an amount sufficient to restore the reserve capital to \$200,000. A Crop Insurance Disaster Reserve Fund is also established to which the Provincial Treasurer may pay a sum equivalent to one-third of the premiums paid in each fiscal year, except if the fund exceeds a maximum that may be established, no payment is made.

SASKATCHEWAN LOANS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 58. Provincial Treasurer.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer to raise loans for capital expenditure on certain objects which include construction and extension of telephone systems; purchase of drainage district debentures and advances for the execution of work under The Drainage Act; agricultural and other enterprise undertakings operated on behalf of the Crown; and works and undertakings required in the protection and development of the natural resources, the purchase of equipment for these purposes and advances to settlers under any land settlement scheme.

2. Relief and Aid

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS RELIEF ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 179. Amendment: S.S. 1969, c. 61. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

In local improvement districts the Minister of Municipal Affairs may make advances of food, fuel, clothing, feed and fodder to farmers who may be unable to purchase the same without assistance because of crop failure or other adverse conditions. Lien notes will be taken from those to whom advances are made. The Minister may make to settlers resident in local improvement districts or in rural municipalities advances of food, fuel, clothing, bedding, building material, work stock, feed, veterinary services, live stock medicine, live stock, poultry, fodder seed, petroleum

products, implements, fencing and other equipment, cost of cutting crops and discing land and freight on settlers' effects. Advances may also be made for the movement and re-establishment on land of rural settlers who are on relief or are about to become public charges.

MUNICIPALITIES RELIEF AND AGRICULTURAL AID ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 178.
Minister of Agriculture.

Every municipality has the power to furnish direct relief in the form of food, fuel and clothing to farmers who, owing to failure of crops or other adverse conditions, may need it. The province may pay to any municipality a portion of these relief expenditures. A municipality may enter into agreements with the provincial government concerning the winter maintenance of livestock and the marketing or disposal of surplus livestock. The municipality may take a lien agreement for repayment of an advance of direct relief.

MUNICIPALITIES SEED GRAIN AND SUPPLY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 168.
Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 92; and 1969, c. 61. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

A municipality may borrow money to purchase and distribute seed grains (wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, corn, alfalfa and grass) and supplies (petroleum products, feed grain, fodder, repairs to implements and parts, repairs to harness, formaldehyde and other smut control compounds and gopher poison and such other commodities and services as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may approve) to farmers who are unable to purchase the same without assistance by reason of crop failure or other adverse conditions. The maximum advance may not exceed \$300 per year on each quarter section. The municipality takes promissory notes for these advances.

Where in any year a person receives an advance of seed grain or supplies, or both, under this Act, the amount of the advance shall be a special lien on charge on all crops grown in the year in which the advance is made upon the land described in the agreement for lien, and such lien shall have priority over all other liens, privileges and encumbrances on the crops, except the thresher's lien under The Threshers' Lien Act and the right, if any, of the municipality to distrain for advances made or guaranteed by it for binder twine, repairs to implements and parts for use in cutting the said crops to the extent of 30 cents for each acre cut and threshed, and liens and charges created by section 19 of The Bills of Sale Act in respect of seed grain or necessities.

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 412. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 55; and 1969, c. 39. Minister of Natural Resources.

In the northerly portion of the province administered under this Act, the Minister of Natural Resources may provide for the purchase, sale and distribution of seed grain and supplies consisting of petroleum, feed grain, fodder, binder twine, repairs to implements and parts, formaldehyde, gopher poison and other necessary commodities among farmers and settlers in the district who are unable to procure these commodities owing to lack of resources because of crop failure or other adverse conditions. The cost shall not exceed \$200 for any quarter section in any year. The Minister shall take promissory notes for advances which shall be liens upon the crops of the borrowers.

IV. CO-OPERATIVES AND CREDIT UNIONS

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 246. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 28; 1967, c. 50; and 1969, c. 9. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

This Act specifies the method of incorporation of co-operatives, their powers, by-laws, membership and share certificates, management and administration, and directors and meetings. The Act applies to all associations, with specific provisions outlined for consumers' associations, community service associations and housing associations. Provision is made for federations of associations to become incorporated and for registration under this Act of co-operatives incorporated under other legislation. The last part of the Act deals with miscellaneous matters such as amalgamations, dissolutions, and the duties of the Registrar of Co-operative Associations for Saskatchewan who is the Deputy Minister of the Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

CO-OPERATIVE GUARANTEE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 250. Amendment: S.S. 1967, c. 52. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the Provincial Treasurer on behalf of the Province to guarantee loans made by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Credit Society Limited to co-operative associations and credit unions and by the Co-operative Trust Company Limited to its shareholders or members. Restrictions are placed on the amounts of guarantees and the purposes for which the loans are granted. Requests for guarantees must originate with the above mentioned society or company and are considered by a Co-operative Guarantee Board appointed under the Act. The Board in turn makes recommendations to the government.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 247. Amendment: S.S. 1969, c. 10. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

Any five or more persons or any two or more co-operative associations may incorporate for the purpose of marketing products on a non-profit co-operative basis. This Act sets forth the method of incorporation, powers of the association, provisions regarding by-laws, contracts, membership, directors, records, accounts and returns, amalgamations and dissolution, and registration of marketing co-operatives incorporated under other legislation.

CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS ACT, 1967, S.S. 1967, c. 53. Amendment: S.S. 1969, c. 11. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

This Act provides for the incorporation of the following co-operative associations: machinery associations; farm associations; livestock associations; grazing and fodder associations; land improvement associations; lake, forest and fur associations; manufacturing associations and production service associations as well as those production associations which are referred to in The Co-operative Associations Act. The Co-operative Production Associations Act, 1967, also outlines the powers of an association and deals with by-laws, membership, directors and officers, meetings, management and administration as well as amalgamations, dissolution and duties of the registrar.

CREDIT UNION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 248. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 29; 1967, c. 51; 1968, c. 15; 1969, c. 12; and 1970, c. 11. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

Any ten or more persons resident in Saskatchewan may form a credit union to receive savings of its members and make loans to them. This Act provides for the incorporation of credit unions and outlines their capital structure; borrowing, insurance and lending powers, organization, membership; duties of directors; accounting and auditing procedures; and amalgamation and dissolution. A Credit Union Mutual Aid Board is set up which in turn is to establish a Fund to protect and assist credit unions in financial difficulty. The Mutual Aid Board may accept all powers, privileges and immunities bestowed by The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act and act as an agent of the Corporation established by that statute.

DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 25. Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development.

The Department named above is established to encourage, generally, co-operation and co-operative development in the Province. It is responsible for inspecting and examining co-operative organizations; and for collecting, systematizing and disseminating information and statistics on them. The Department is to establish a research service for inquiry generally into the operation of co-operative enterprises and for making investigations and analyzing problems. In relation to agriculture, the service will study and report on questions associated with agricultural production and the processing and marketing of agricultural products. The Department administers The Co-operative Associations Act, The Co-operative Marketing Associations Act, The Credit Union Act, and such other Acts as may be designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

V. LAND POLICY

1. Development, Drainage, Irrigation and Conservation

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 221. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 46; and 1970, c. 10. Minister of Agriculture.

Provision is made for the establishment of conservation and development areas. Works in these areas may be authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, to be undertaken either by the province alone, or by arrangement between the province and the Government of Canada, or by a person or corporation. An elected area authority shall be the governing body of an area and shall operate according to the terms of this Act. Benefited lands may be assessed to defray the cost, administration and operation and maintenance of works.

DRAINAGE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 349. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides for the organization and financing of drainage districts. Before a drainage district can be organized, the resident owners of at least two-thirds of the land area to be drained must sign a petition and submit it to the Minister of Agriculture. Upon the organization of a drainage district, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may before, during or after the execution of a drainage work therein order the issue and negotiation of debentures of the district for the estimated or actual cost of the work, including the estimated or actual cost of the issue and sale of debentures.

EXPROPRIATION (REHABILITATION PROJECTS) ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 226.
Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture may take possession of any land required for any project undertaken under The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act (Canada) including the establishment of community pastures and grazing reserves and the construction of works for irrigation or water supply. Compensation will be provided from moneys made available by the Government of Canada for the purpose.

GROUND WATER CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 362. Amendment: S.S. 1968, c. 28. Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission.

The purposes of this Act are to obtain information on formations and materials encountered during drilling operations in order to assist in ground water and geological studies; to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of ground water resources; and to prevent pollution and contamination of ground water. The Act provides for the licensing of well drillers and the regulation of drilling methods.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 351. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act describes how an irrigation district is to be organized and established and how trustees for the district are to be elected. It gives the powers of the board of trustees, including expropriation and construction of works, and tells how costs shall be assessed against property owners in the district.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 364. Amendment: S.S. 1968, c. 55. Minister of Natural Resources.

The Minister may take the necessary action to provide personnel and equipment for the prevention, detection and suppression of fires. The powers and duties of the personnel are outlined as well as the penalties for failing to enforce the provisions of the Act. This Act does not apply to any city, town or village.

PRIVATE DITCHES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 350. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act concerns the construction of ditches in municipalities where the cost of one ditch does not exceed \$5,000. It outlines the allocation of costs and the procedure to be followed when an owner constructs a ditch which must pass through property owned by other persons.

SOIL DRIFTING CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 237. Minister of Agriculture.

The council of a rural municipality may, and shall upon receipt of a petition signed by forty resident ratepayers requesting the council to do so, pass a by-law providing for the regulation and control of tillage practices which, in the opinion of the council, are liable to cause rapid soil deterioration by wind erosion. A by-law may contain provisions requiring adoption of the practice of strip farming; the growing of cover crops; the providing of trash cover or the spreading of straw or other refuse on cultivated lands; prohibiting the burning of stubble; prohibiting the cutting or requiring the planting of trees; requiring, prohibiting or governing the use of specified kinds of machinery; governing tillage operations; and regulating or prohibiting the growing of crops in specified areas. A by-law is not effective until approved by the Minister of Agriculture and submitted to a vote of electors, three-fifths of whom must approve. If an order made under the by-law is not complied with, the council may order the work done, the cost being charged to the owner of the land and collected as part of the taxes on the land. In local improvement districts the Minister of Municipal Affairs administers this Act.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN RIVER IRRIGATION ACT, 1966, S.S. 1966, c. 79.
Amendment: S.S. 1967, c. 49. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides for the establishment of an irrigation district or districts for the use of water in the South Saskatchewan River Project. The powers of the Minister are stated. They include with respect to any district the planning, constructing, operating and maintaining of an irrigation system as well as the altering, improving and extending of the irrigation system. The Minister may make grants for the operation and maintenance of a project and for assisting farmers in land development. He may grant loans to farmers in districts with a limitation of \$50,000 to any one borrower within a budget limitation of \$5,000,000 and provision is also made for the province to guarantee loans made by recognized lending institutions to a limit of \$5,000,000.

A board of five trustees is constituted to manage district affairs. Procedures for the election of trustees are given. A board has power to enter into any agreement and shall do all things necessary or incidental to the construction, maintenance, operation and management of the irrigation system and works and all alternations, improvements, extensions and additions from time to time thereto. It may make regulations and by-laws. The board is to set the water rates for each year and also to prepare and keep a water rates record.

WATER POWER ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 52. Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission.

If land is required by the Crown for creating, protecting or developing any water power, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may direct to have the title to such land acquired by expropriation. A person who is authorized to carry out a water power project may enter, use, occupy, take and acquire any lands other than provincial lands and all the provisions of The Expropriation Act that are applicable to the taking and acquisition of land will apply as if they were included in this Act. Nothing in this Act will affect any provision of The Water Rights Act.

WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 361. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 80; 1967, c. 18; 1968, c. 72; 1969, c. 76; and 1971, c. 66. Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission.

This Act is to be administered by the Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission. In respect to planning, conservation, development, management, and use of water and related land resources of Saskatchewan, the Commission is to advise the Lieutenant Governor in Council; consult with and advise all departments, boards, corporations, and other agencies of the government; and undertake and co-ordinate research and investigations. The Commission is also to administer the water resources of Saskatchewan and generally supervise all matters concerning the pollution of water. The Saskatchewan Water Supply Board is established. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may transfer to the board such powers and duties of the commission as are necessary for the board to design, construct, operate, maintain or protect water control works for the supply of water to any persons.

WATER RIGHTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 51. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 17; 1968, c. 72 and c. 87; and 1970, c. 82. Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission.

The ownership of and right to use surface water (water above the surface of land and being in a river, stream, watercourse, lake, creek, spring, ravine, coulee, canyon, lagoon, swamp, marsh or other body of water) and ground water (water beneath the surface of land) is deemed to be vested in the Crown and, unless authorized by or under this Act, no person may divert or impound it. Nothing in this Act restricts the right of a person owning or occupying land that adjoins a body of surface water to use such quantity of its water as he may require for domestic purposes on the land.

The Act describes methods of securing permission to construct dams and other works for domestic, irrigation and other purposes. Rules governing inspection of such works and means of settling disputes which may arise, are outlined.

WATER USERS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 139. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides for the establishment and extension or reduction of water users' districts which may consist of a portion of a rural municipality or local improvement district, one or more of either or a combination of the two.

Those who petition for the establishment of a water users' district and such other persons as are eligible, become the water users' association in the district. The powers and duties of this association are outlined.

2. Tenure

AGRICULTURAL LEASEHOLDS ACT, 1969, S.S. 1969, c. 3. Attorney General.

A farm tenant whose lease has expired, is given the right of re-entry for harvesting purposes or for the removal of a threshed crop.

EXPROPRIATION PROCEDURE ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 21. Attorney General.

The expropriating authority must make a reasonable endeavor to acquire land by purchase from the registered owner. The Public and Private Rights Board is established. Upon receiving a written application from an owner of land, the board may investigate the complaint. It may also review offers of compensation and endeavor to arrange a settlement. A landowner may require the expropriating authority to furnish him with an evaluation report respecting his land. He may commence an action for the determination of the amount of compensation which action shall be brought in the nearest district court. The Act stipulates that an expropriating authority shall make due compensation to the owner of the expropriated land.

FARMING COMMUNITIES LAND ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 117. Attorney General.

This Act describes the method whereby land jointly registered in the names of two or more persons may be subdivided.

GAME ACT, 1967, S.S. 1967, c. 78. Amendments: S.S. 1968, c. 26; and 1970, c. 24. Minister of Natural Resources.

This Act sets forth provisions governing the hunting of game animals and birds. No hunting is permitted on enclosed and occupied lands. The onus is placed on the person charged to prove that he had obtained the consent of the owner or occupant to hunt on his land or that the land was not posted with signs as specified in the Act. The Minister may enter

into a contract of insurance with an insurance company for the purpose of insuring persons against loss resulting from damage to crops caused by game. Compensation may be paid where any live stock is killed or wounded by a person hunting game.

HOMESTEADS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 118. Attorney General.

A homestead consists of not more than 160 acres and the house or buildings occupied by the owner. Every transfer, agreement of sale or lease on a homestead and every mortgage on a homestead must be signed by the owner and his wife, if he has a wife, and the latter must appear before the appropriate legal officer and acknowledge that she understands her rights in the homestead and that she signs the instrument of her own free will and without compulsion on the part of her husband. Every other transfer, lease, agreement of sale or mortgage must be accompanied by an affidavit, of the maker that the land described has not been a homestead at any time or that he has no wife or that his wife does not reside and has not resided in Saskatchewan since the marriage.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 348. Attorney General.

This Act provides that a person having rent due and in arrears may seize grain on the land charged with the rent; cattle or other livestock feeding or pasturing on a highway, or upon any way belonging to the demised premises; and standing crops on the land charged with the rent. Section 40 of this Act deals with the liability regarding growing crops seized and sold under execution for accruing rent.

LAND TITLES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 115. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 86 and c. 96; 1967, c. 92; 1968, c. 37; 1970, c. 8 and c. 67; and 1971, c. 50. Attorney General.

Under this Act eight registration districts are established in the Province of Saskatchewan with provision that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish others as land settlement and the exigencies of the public service require. There is to be a land titles office in each district. Any person owning land may apply for registration under this Act. It outlines provisions concerning certificate of title, instruments that may be registered, involuntary transfer of title as well as court and other proceedings.

LINE FENCE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 353. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act deals with the liability of owners or occupiers of adjoining parcels of land who desire to erect a line fence, the division of costs and the method of arbitration in the event of dispute.

NAMES OF HOMES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 119. Amendment: S.S. 1970, c. 8.
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act, "home" means a lot, farm, ranch or other land, except land within a summer resort, upon which is situated a dwelling house. A person owning a home in Saskatchewan and desiring to register a name for it may make application to do so and retain the right of exclusive use of the name registered under this Act.

RECOVERY OF POSSESSION OF LAND ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 122. Attorney General.

This Act provides that, when a person refuses or fails to cease using or occupying land which he is wrongfully or without lawful authority using or occupying, the person entitled to possession may apply to the judge of the district court for an order to have the occupier removed. Details of how the order is to be obtained and served, are given. This Act does not apply to overholding tenants.

RURAL TELEPHONE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 161. Amendment: S.S. 1969, c. 49.
Minister of Telephones.

A telephone company is empowered to acquire and enter upon land but must make proper compensation for any resultant damage.

SAND AND GRAVEL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 414. Attorney General.

The owner of the surface of any land is and shall be deemed to have always been the owner of, and entitled to all sand and gravel on the surface of the land and all sand and gravel obtainable by stripping off the overburden, excavating from the surface, or other surface operation. He is entitled to all ceramic clays, and all other clays that have an industrial use except any clay required for the construction of an earthen dam or road grade, and all volcanic ash, marl and bentonite, within, upon or under the land in respect of which he owns the mines and minerals.

SASKATCHEWAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 42. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 7; 1968, c. 62; 1969, c. 52; and 1971, c. 46. Minister of Highways and Transportation.

Under this Act a corporation to be called Saskatchewan Telecommunications is established and its organization and powers are outlined.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize the corporation, without the consent of the owner, to enter upon, take possession of, expropriate and use any land, buildings, plant, machinery, apparatus or equipment, that are necessary for the purposes of the corporation.

The corporation may acquire such lands as it deems advisable or necessary for the purposes of constructing, maintaining and operating telecommunication lines and the corporation may for such purposes acquire leases of lands or easements on land. For any such purposes the corporation may, without the consent of the owner, enter upon, take possession of, expropriate and use such lands and such rights in or in respect to lands as it deems necessary or advisable. In all cases where land is required by the corporation, provision is made to compensate the owner of, or any person with an interest in, such land.

SURFACE RIGHTS ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 73.
Attorney General.

The purposes of this Act are a) to provide for a comprehensive procedure for acquiring surface rights; b) to provide for the payment of just and equitable compensation for the acquisition of surface rights; and c) to provide for the maintenance and reclamation of the surface of land obtained in connection with surface rights acquired under this Act.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any grant, conveyance, lease, license, permit or other instrument or document pertaining to the acquisition of an interest in a mineral, an operator does not thereby obtain the right of entry upon the surface of any land or the right to use, occupy or take the surface of any land or interest therein. The Act provides that an operator cannot enter into or acquire any surface right for a well site, roadway purpose, etc., except by an agreement with the owner or by an order of the Board of Arbitration. If the owner and the operator are unable to agree upon the compensation to be paid, the Board is given power to determine the amount of the compensation payment. The Act covers 1) acquisition of surface rights for well sites, roadways, battery sites and power lines; 2) acquisition of surface rights for flow lines and service lines; and 3) abandonment, surrender and restoration of rights.

VI. LEGAL RESTRAINTS

1. General

CANADIAN FARM LOAN PRIORITY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 231. Minister of Agriculture.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners may direct that any mortgage or lien given to the Canadian Farm Loan Board will rank prior to any lien executed in favor of the province, the Saskatchewan Relief Commissioner or rural municipalities to secure repayment of advances for seed grain, food, fuel or farm supplies.

EXEMPTIONS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 96. Amendment: S.S. 1970, c. 19.
Attorney General.

The following property is exempt from seizure under a writ of execution: grain, flour, vegetables and meat (prepared or on foot) sufficient when converted into cash to provide food and fuel for heating purposes for the execution debtor and his family until the next ensuing harvest; all animals, harness, farm machinery, dairy utensils and farm equipment, including one automobile or one motor truck, necessary to conduct agricultural operations for the next twelve months; seed grain sufficient to sow all his land under cultivation at the rate of two bushels per acre and 14 bushels of potatoes for planting; his crop to such extent as is sufficient when converted into cash to pay for harvesting it and provide a living allowance for the support of himself and his family until the crop of the following year is harvested and to provide the necessary costs of his farming operations until that time; and the homestead, provided that it is not more than 160 acres. In addition, certain clothing, furniture and furnishings are exempt from seizure.

2. Crops

BILLS OF SALE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 392. Amendment: S.S. 1966, c. 86.
Attorney General.

This Act provides, among other things, that no chattel mortgage on a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future is valid unless executed as security for the purchase of seed grain or of necessities (meat, groceries, flour, clothing, coal or binder twine). Mortgages for the price of seed grain have first and preferential security for the amount therein mentioned. Mortgages given for necessities thus have second lien to mortgages for the price of seed grain, to seed grain advances under any Act respecting advances to purchase seed grain, to threshers' liens under The Threshers' Liens Act and the right of distress given to a landlord under The Landlord and Tenant Act. No assignment of the proceeds of sale of a growing crop or crop to be grown in the future is valid except in the case of assignment to certain co-operative societies. All registration of bills of sale must be made with the Registration Clerk at Regina.

CROP PAYMENTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 228. Minister of Agriculture.

Where rent is to be paid to a landlord in the form of a share of a crop, it constitutes a lien on the crop prior to all other claims. When land has been sold under an agreement of sale providing for all or part of the purchase money to be in the form of a share of the crop, that payment constitutes a prior lien on the crop. When a mortgage has been given in which payment of the principal or interest is to be in the form of a share of the crop, that payment constitutes a prior lien on the crop.

This Act applies only to cases in which not more than one-half of the crop is subject to claim by the lessor, vendor or mortgagee. Nothing in this Act impairs the priority given in The Bills of Sale Act to mortgages, bills of sale, liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances, transfers or assignments, made, executed or created as a security for the purchase price and interest thereon of seed grain, or the priority given to charges under any Act respecting seed grain, fodder and other relief, or the priority given to threshers' liens under The Threshers' Liens Act.

GRAIN CHARGES LIMITATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 243. Attorney General.

When grain has been delivered to an elevator licensed under The Canada Grain Act, all charges against the grain existing at the time of delivery become void except charges securing payment of money to the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan, a rural municipality or the Minister of Municipal Affairs on behalf of a local improvement district, or charges arising under The Seed Grain Advances Act or The Bills of Sale Act, provided notice has been given to the operator or manager of the elevator before delivery of the grain. Nothing in the above provision affects charges of which notice is given to the operator after delivery and before settlement by him for the grain, where the charge arises from a share of crop lease or agreement for sale or chattel mortgage given under a seed grain advance or for purchase of food, clothing, coal or binder twine or under a lien on grain under The Threshers' Lien Act.

Every charge subsisting on grain grown in the province shall become void except those authorized under The Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act (Canada) and those mentioned in the first paragraph of which written notice has been given the elevator, operator or manager before making the advance payment.

SEED GRAIN ADVANCES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 227. Minister of Agriculture.

Any mortgagee of land in Saskatchewan may make advances of money to the owner of the mortgaged land or any part thereof to enable him to purchase seed grain. Where a mortgagee makes such an advance, he may add the amount thereof to the amount secured by the mortgage and it becomes part of the moneys so secured and may be treated the same. Where land is subject to more than one mortgage, no subsequent mortgagee who makes an advance without the consent of all prior mortgagees shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act.

The mortgagee shall have a lien and charge for the amount of such advance and interest upon all crops grown upon the mortgaged land in the crop year, having priority over all other liens and charges except taxes and sums that may be collected in the same manner as taxes and the statutory lien, if any, created by The Municipalities Seed Grain and Supply Act for seed grain furnished in the preceding year. If the latter lien exists on crops grown during the crop year, the mortgagee will have a first lien and charge upon the crops grown on the mortgaged land during the following year, having priority over all other liens and charges except taxes and sums which may be collected in the same manner as taxes.

THRESHER EMPLOYEES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 282. Minister of Labor.

An employee who works for wages on or about a threshing machine shall, to the extent of his wages, have a claim against such earnings of his employer as may be still unpaid by a third person for whom the threshing has been done. This claim has priority over all garnishments, attachments or assignment of the earnings whenever made and over every claim or right of every kind and description. No such third person shall be liable to an action or proceeding by the employer, or his assigns, in respect of the earnings while retained by him pursuant to this Act. The procedure for making a claim is outlined.

THRESHERS' LIEN ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 281. Minister of Agriculture.

Every person who threshes or cuts and threshes for another person for a fixed price or rate of remuneration shall from the date of commencement of the work until 60 days after the completion have a lien upon the grain for the purpose of securing payment.

The lien has priority over all writs of execution against the owner of the grain, over all chattel mortgages, bills of sale or conveyances made by him and all rights of distress for rent reserved upon the land upon which the grain is grown. This does not derogate from the priority conferred by The Bills of Sale Act upon mortgages, bills of sale, liens, charges, encumbrances, conveyances, or assignments made, executed or created as a security for the purchase price and interest thereon of seed grain.

3. Livestock

POLLUTION (BY LIVE STOCK) CONTROL ACT, 1971, S.S. 1971, c. 38. Minister of Agriculture.

Before an intensive live stock operation is constructed or altered, the operator must secure a permit from the Minister of Agriculture after the latter obtains approvals from the Minister of Public Health, the Minister of Natural Resources and the Saskatchewan Water Resources Commission. The Minister may make such orders as he deems necessary in directing operators of intensive live stock operations to remedy unsanitary conditions; to abate or discontinue nuisances caused by odors, insects or rodents; and to remove the danger of any lands or waters being polluted. Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make under the Act include 1) prescribing the number of poultry, hogs, sheep or cattle the rearing, confinement or feeding of which constitutes an intensive live stock operation; and 2) prescribing the manner in which and the places where waste substances from any intensive live stock operation may be disposed of.

4. Machinery

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS ACT, 1968, S.S. 1968, c. 1. Amendments: S.S. 1970, c. 2; and 1971, c. 50. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act applies to the sale of any farm implement, equipment or machinery valued at \$200 or more but does not include a motor truck. Excepted are sales by farmers or public officials acting under judicial process or sales to persons carrying on an implement business who procure implements for use in that business or for resale. Provisions of the Act govern every one selling or offering to sell implements including manufacturers, general provincial distributors and vendors. Every manufacturer must appoint a general provincial distributor in the province. General provincial distributors must maintain an adequate supply of repairs and upon request supply the government with information regarding implements and parts sold together with the suggested retail prices. Inspectors are authorized to inspect implements, repair stocks and contracts for sale.

The vendor and general provincial distributor must warrant that a new implement will well perform the work for which it is intended if properly used and operated, give a one-year guarantee and undertake to provide repair parts for a period of ten years. If the purchaser cannot make an implement perform satisfactorily within ten days of purchase or two days thereafter, he must give notice in writing to the vendor or the general provincial distributor who must make the implement perform properly within the next eight days; otherwise the purchaser may by written notice reject the implement and terminate the contract.

Where an agreement covering agricultural implements expires or is terminated, suppliers must take back unused implements and unused parts from vendors. Vendors are entitled to receive 100 per cent of the invoice price of unused machines plus original transportation costs and 85 per cent of the current net price of unused parts. They must give suppliers written or printed notices requesting purchase within 90 days of the expiry or termination of agreements. At the request of the Minister, suppliers are required to furnish particulars of franchises and agreements with vendors.

LIMITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 103. Amendments: S.S. 1968, c. 41; 1969, c. 27; 1970, c. 37; and 1971, c. 50. Attorney General.

The Act applies to mortgages and agreements for sale and leases of land, to chattel mortgage contracts and agreements, and to conditional sales contracts and agreements. In particular the Act protects farmers from unfair repossession of farm machinery. Procedures under which a farmer may apply for a hearing by a judge with respect to a debt are simplified and extended to articles subject to a chattel mortgage as well as to articles that are the subject of a conditional sale. Two copies of a notice of intention to take possession of an article are required of a

creditor. A debtor may apply for a court hearing at any time but, if he fails to make application within thirty days of the day he is served with a notice of intention to repossess, the creditor may take possession of the article. If a debtor applies for a hearing by a judge within thirty days of the day he is served with a notice of possession, the creditor may not proceed without court approval.

Where a debtor takes possession of an article, he must serve a notice of possession. The debtor then has a further period of thirty days during which he may apply to the court for a hearing. The creditor may dispose of the article upon expiry of thirty days after he serves the debtor with a notice of possession unless the debtor applies for a hearing, in which case the creditor must await approval of the court.

VEHICLES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 377. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 82; 1968, c. 83; 1969, c. 72; 1970, c. 79; and 1971, c. 50. Attorney General.

Tractors and self-propelled vehicles are included in the definition of a motor vehicle. A "farm truck" means a motor vehicle classified by and registered with the Highway Traffic Board as a farm truck.

5. Farm Protection

FAMILY FARM PROTECTION ACT, S.S. 1971 (Second Session) c. 3. Attorney General.

In this Act "debt" means 1) a security or charge on any farm land, farm implement or live stock that was, prior to the coming into force of this Act, made or assumed by a farmer or created by law; or 2) a judgement or order of a court or a judge against a farmer entered prior to the coming into force of this Act with respect to a security or charge mentioned in 1). All actions and proceedings commenced against a farmer prior to the coming into force of this Act to recover a debt or to enforce payment of a debt are stayed until July 31, 1972; and no action or proceeding shall be commenced against a farmer to recover a debt or to enforce payment of a debt while this Act is in force. No person in respect of a debt shall seize or take possession of any farm implement or live stock of a farmer during the period this Act is in force. Where a farmer fails to make full payment for a returned or repossessed implement, the creditor may recover from him an amount equal to the lesser of 12 per cent per annum or the interest rate in the original agreement of sale on the unpaid balance of the debt for the period from August 1, 1971, to July 31, 1972 or to the date of the return or repossession of the implement whichever date is earlier. A person who has seized or taken possession of a farm implement or live stock before May 1, 1971, does not have to return the implement or live stock to the farmer. Any creditor may apply to the court for permission to commence or continue any action or proceeding or to exercise any remedy with respect to that matter.

FARM SECURITY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 105. Amendments: S.S. 1966, c. 13; 1968, c. 22; and 1970, c. 20 and c. 67. Attorney General.

This Act provides for the protection of certain mortgagors, purchasers and lessees of farm land, who have experienced a crop failure or low crop yield and who are involved in any agreement for sale or mortgage of farm land or in any share of crop lease collateral to a mortgage or agreement for sale of land. The rights of a vendor or mortgagee shall not in respect of the crop grown by the purchaser or mortgagor in the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 affect more than one-third of the crop produced in any of those years. This Act has priority over The Crop Payments Act.

PROVINCIAL MEDIATION BOARD ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 44. Attorney General.

This Act provides for the establishment of a Provincial Mediation Board to perform such duties as the Lieutenant Governor in Council designates. If requested in writing by either of the parties, the board may attempt to settle disputes between a debtor and a creditor. The board has power to regulate certain provisions of The Tax Enforcement Act and The Landlord and Tenant Act. For purposes of conducting inquiries, the board shall have the powers conferred on commissioners under The Public Inquiries Act.

VII. MARKETING

1. General

NATURAL PRODUCTS MARKETING ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 249. Minister of Agriculture.

The purpose of this Act is to provide for the promotion, control and regulation of the transportation, packing, storage and marketing of natural products within the province. "Natural products" means any product of agriculture or of the forest, sea, lake or river and any article of food or drink derived therefrom. The Saskatchewan Marketing Board is established to review proposed marketing plans and advise the government regarding them, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council is empowered to establish producer marketing boards for specific natural products. The Act provides a list of the powers which may be vested in a producer board. These are extensive and include power to designate the agency through which products may be packed, stored, or marketed; to regulate the manner of distribution and the quality, grade or class of product that may be transported, packed, stored or marketed; to buy, sell, grade, pack, store, process and transport a product either as principal or agent; to require persons engaged in marketing to obtain

licenses; to fix prices or maximum and minimum prices at which any product may be bought or sold in the Province; to search vehicles and premises and seize, remove and dispose of products where orders of the board are violated; and to borrow money, execute bills of exchange and promissory notes, etc. Co-operation with any federal or provincial board is authorized and a producer board may perform any function conferred upon it by any federal or provincial act concerning the marketing of a natural product.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 251. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 55; 1969, c. 44; 1970, c. 48; and 1971, c. 40 and c. 41. Minister of Public Health.

Sections 43 to 51 inclusive consist of regulations respecting food. No person shall sell or offer for sale, food, including meat and milk, which is injurious, tainted or spoiled. Pasteurization is required for all milk to be sold in cities, towns of over 1,000 population or in designated municipalities. The sale of milk from infected herds is prohibited. All creamery sites must be approved by the Minister. Health officials may inspect all food processing, manufacturing or dispensing establishments, including dairies, slaughter houses and water supplies, if food, milk or water therefrom is consumed by the public.

Provision is made in Section 72 for regulations regarding the situation, inspection, equipment, quarantining and sanitary management of market gardens, creameries, dairies, cowsheds and stables in connection therewith, including the testing of cattle for tuberculosis, infectious bovine abortion or any disease communicable to human beings; defining the standards of milk, cream and ice cream; governing the licensing by municipalities of owners of cows the milk from which is used for human consumption and of persons operating depots or dairies at which milk is treated, bottled or otherwise hauled in bulk; respecting the pasteurization of milk and the equipment and operation of pasteurizing plants and defining the process of pasteurization; the inspection, licensing, construction, equipment and maintenance, cleansing and disinfection of slaughter houses and other places in which animals are killed or their meat prepared for food; and the preparation, retention, storage, transportation, displaying and sale of perishable foods and meat being sold or offered for sale for human consumption.

SALES ON CONSIGNMENT ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 390. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act a "mercantile agent" includes a broker or agent who negotiates and makes contracts for the sale of products of which he is not entrusted with the possession or control; a factor or agent who sells or disposes of products of which he is entrusted with the possession or control, and a jobber, or a person whose normal business is buying or selling products in wholesale quantities, when handling or disposing of products on commission; and an agent of such broker, factor or jobber. The

Act describes the duties which a mercantile agent shall perform when carrying on transactions with fruits and vegetables, any agricultural product or farm product except milk, cream and grain, and except live-stock when sold in a public stockyard in Saskatchewan.

2. Crops

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN MARKETING CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 241.
Minister of Agriculture.

Except as permitted by the regulations of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, no producer shall sell or agree to sell grain or grain products situated in the Province of Saskatchewan for delivery within the province to any person other than the Canadian Wheat Board and no person other than the Board shall purchase grain under similar conditions. Exceptions to this rule are sales to producers or to owners of live stock or poultry within the province. This Act does not apply to sales or purchases of grain for delivery outside the province. The word "grain" in this Act is not defined but words in the Act are to have the same meaning as in The Canadian Wheat Board Act, where grain is defined to include wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and rapeseed.

SEED DEALERS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 239. Minister of Agriculture.

The purpose of this Act is to regulate and license seed dealers, and thus exempts farmers, ranchers and a person buying seed for his own use or selling seed that he has produced, or a person carrying on business as a merchant in the province and as an incidental part of the business selling seed to the public by retail sale only. In respect of seed dealers, this Act provides for issuance of dealer licenses, imposition of license fees and inspection of dealer premises. By definition, a "seed dealer" is a person who in the province offers by advertisement, or otherwise, to buy or sell seed direct from, or direct to, producers, or engages in the business of buying or selling seed direct from, or direct to, producers, or of accepting seed on a consignment basis direct from producers.

The dealer must weigh the seed upon arrival, issue a receipt to the producer, sample the seed for future reference and insure it until producer ownership has been relinquished. The Act is intended to regulate transactions that take place wholly within the province; and nothing in this Act affects or regulates any transactions that are not subject to the legislative authority of the Saskatchewan legislature.

VEGETABLE AND HONEY SALES, R.S.S. 1965, c. 245. Minister of Agriculture.

For purposes of this Act "vegetable" means potatoes and any other plant designated as a vegetable by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, which is sold, offered for sale or held in possession for sale in Saskatchewan. The item does not include seed potatoes certified under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act (Canada).

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations classifying, and establishing grades for vegetables and honey; providing for inspection, grading, packaging, packing, marking, shipping, advertising and selling of produce within Saskatchewan; respecting the cleanliness and sanitation of all premises in which honey is assembled, graded or packed, and, generally for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors and their powers are described.

3. Livestock

DAIRY PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 233. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 47; and 1968, c. 17. Minister of Agriculture.

Dairy products consist of milk, cream, butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed milk, evaporated milk, milk powder, dry milk, malted milk, sherbet or any other product manufactured wholly or mainly from milk. Regulations may be made defining grade standards and minimum price differentials between grades; providing for the issue of certificates of quality and for the pasteurization of milk and cream; prescribing conditions for the manufacture, sale, weighing, packaging and branding of dairy products; and prescribing conditions concerning the production, handling, storage and transportation of milk and cream. The buildings, premises and equipment of every patron and dairy manufacturing plant must be kept in a sanitary condition. A permit is required to establish a dairy manufacturing plant. All operators and patrons must be licensed. No person shall manufacture, sell or have in his possession for sale any imitation dairy product. An imitation dairy product does not include margarine or any product intended for use as a dessert topping or coffee whitener.

LIVE STOCK AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 212. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 43; and 1969, c. 30. Minister of Agriculture.

Under this Act "live stock" means horses, cattle, sheep, swine, fur-bearing animals raised in captivity, live poultry and bees. "Live stock products" means meat, raw hides, raw furs, dressed poultry, eggs, wool and honey in any form. Regulations which the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make, include 1) fixing and defining grade standards of live stock and live stock products; 2) prescribing the manner and conditions of grading, inspection, packing, marketing, transportation, delivery, shipment, advertisement, purchase and sale of live stock and live stock products as well as the size, kind, branding, marking and labelling of packages or containers of

live stock products; 3) prescribing the manner in which stockyards shall be conducted, equipped, maintained and operated; 4) classifying and licensing persons who raise and sell live fur animals and prescribing the conditions under which such animals may be raised and sold; 5) prescribing minimum standards of cleanliness and sanitation for live stock boarding stables; 6) prescribing the manner of reporting for live stock killed or injured by a train or motor vehicle; and 7) prescribing the manner in which injured or sick animals may be destroyed.

MARGARINE ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 235. Minister of Agriculture.

Margarine is any food substance other than butter that is prepared for the same uses as butter or as a substitute for butter. No person may mix margarine with butter for sale or for use in a public eating place. If margarine is served in a public eating place, a statement to that effect must be displayed on the menu or, where no menu is used, a conspicuous sign bearing this statement must be posted. Margarine may be sold only if it meets the specifications regarding the content of water and fat and the degree of coloring. The package containing margarine must bear the word "margarine" or the trade name of the contents and a list of the ingredients with the percentages of each. Persons manufacturing margarine or selling it by wholesale must be licensed.

MILK CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 234. Minister of Agriculture.

A Milk Control Board is created to make regulations and orders respecting the production, supply and distribution of fluid milk and, more particularly, to require all distributors and processors to be authorized by the board to carry on business; to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which milk may be received, handled, stored and distributed; to fix price schedules for producers or distributors; to require distributors to keep certain records and furnish certain reports; and to license processors, distributors and sellers of milk. The board may conduct hearings and provision is made for the enforcement of its orders.

VIII. PRODUCTION

1. General

GRAIN AND FODDER CONSERVATION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 240. Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Agriculture may be authorized to provide accommodation for the storage of grain for use in emergency as seed or for maintenance of livestock when crop yields are abnormally low. He may arrange for other

persons to receive and store hay and fodder, rent land and equipment, and purchase seed and supplies.

Rural municipalities may also provide storage accommodation, receiving and storing grain for farmers, and issuing receipts in return. Grain so stored is free from any lien and may not be seized under legal process. The grain stored by a municipality must be insured to its full value against damage or loss from fire, tornado, theft and other hazards. The Minister of Agriculture pays such share of the insurance premium as agreed between himself and the municipal council.

2. Crops

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 236. Amendment: S.S. 1967, c. 48. Minister of Agriculture.

It is the duty of every owner or occupier of land to destroy noxious weeds thereon and prevent their spread. Provision is made for the appointment of municipal weed inspectors who may enter upon land and order the occupants to take reasonable action to destroy weeds. If they fail to do so, the inspector may have the work done and the municipality may recover the expense from the owner in the same manner as taxes. Special provisions deal with precautions regarding threshing machines and threshed grain and with agreements between the municipality and owners of land for the eradication of specific types of weeds. The provincial Director of Plant Industry is charged with the duty of advising the public on matters relating to the destruction of noxious weeds. The Act contains a list of weeds considered to be noxious.

PEST CONTROL ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 243. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides for the destruction of pests and the crops contributing to their spread and any infected seeds, roots, tubers, etc. Municipalities may enter into agreements for joint action on pest problems, levy taxes to cover certain costs, and appoint officers to enforce the Act. Special provisions apply to the service of an order for the destruction of pests and to the purchase and distribution of insecticides by the Department of Agriculture. This Act is to be administered jointly in any local improvement district by the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Department of Agriculture.

SEED-CONTROL AREAS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 238. Minister of Agriculture.

Any five occupiers (persons in actual occupation of and using land, whether as owner, purchaser lessee or otherwise) of an area of land may petition to have the area designated as a seed-control area. This petition must contain a description of the land; specify the name of any kind or variety

or grade of seed or crop as a seed or crop that may be grown or the growing of which may be prohibited within the proposed seed-control area; and state the names of three persons whom the petitioners desire to be appointed as members of the seed-control committee of that seed-control area, accompanied by a written consent signed by each of these three persons signifying their willingness to act. Upon receipt of this petition signed by not less than seventy per cent of the occupiers, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may designate the area as a seed-control area; prescribe any kind or variety or grade of seed or crop as a seed or crop that may be grown within the seed-control area; and prohibit the growing of any designated kind or variety or grade of seed or crop within the seed-control area. The seed-control committee is empowered to enforce this Act. To remove the danger of contamination of or injury to a crop, the committee has power to order the destruction of any crop of a prohibited kind or variety or grade of seed.

3. Livestock

ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 354. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act authorizes any person to kill a dog in the act of pursuing, worrying or destroying cattle, horses, pigs or poultry elsewhere than on the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog. When complaint is made that a dog has worried or injured domestic animals outside the enclosed land occupied by the owner of the dog, the court may order that the dog be destroyed. No order or conviction under this Act bars any action by the owner or possessor of cattle, horses, pigs or poultry from recovering damages for injury done thereto by a dog.

APIARIES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 244. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act concerns the prevention and control of disease among bees in Saskatchewan. It provides for registration of all beekeepers, restriction of importation of bees, inspection of beekeeping premises and destruction of bees and equipment where disease exists.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION (ANIMALS) ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 216. Amendment: S.S. 1967, c. 45. Minister of Agriculture.

This Act provides for the establishment and licensing of artificial breeding service centres and prohibits the use of unapproved semen. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

BRAND AND BRAND INSPECTION ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 208. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 41; and 1968, c. 72. Minister of Agriculture.

Regulations governing the allotment, duration, ownership and transfer of brands are outlined in this Act. The Act also contains provision for declaring portions or all of the province as an area from which horses and cattle may not be shipped without inspection and outlines records which must be kept by those shipping stock from such areas. The mark of a registered brand on livestock is, until cancellation of the brand, prima facie evidence of ownership by the owner of the brand. Any person dealing in and selling the flesh of meat animals to the public by retail sale is required by this Act to keep records with respect to the source of animals and the age, sex and brand, if any, of the animal. The Act also requires records to be kept by dealers in hides.

CATTLE MARKETING VOLUNTARY DEDUCTIONS ACT, 1970, S.S. 1970, c. 7. Minister of Agriculture.

Every dealer who purchases cattle must make a deduction from the purchase price to a maximum of 15 cents per head. Every owner of cattle who delivers cattle to places outside the province must either make the deduction himself or instruct the purchaser to do so. Such deductions are to be forwarded to the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and placed in a special trust account. The Cattle Marketing Voluntary Deductions Act Board is to be appointed by the Minister. It is to use the special trust account to further the development and improvement of the cattle industry in the province. Any person may claim a refund of the deductions made from his cattle marketings by filing a claim with the Minister not later than January 31 for the previous calendar year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1966, S.S. 1966, c. 25. Minister of Agriculture.

Under this Act authority is given to make regulations covering 1) the disposition of diseased animals; 2) the vaccination of animals; 3) the quarantining of premises or areas; 4) the inspection of animals exposed for sale in stockyards or other public places; 5) the prohibition or regulation of the sale of diseased animals; 6) the inspection of the flesh of animals slaughtered for human consumption; 7) the disinfection of vehicles used to transport animals; and 8) the keeping of records by auctioneers and dealers of transactions in respect to animals not sold for slaughter.

Provision is made for the appointment of veterinarians as inspectors. Owners may receive compensation for animals that have died or been destroyed in preventing or controlling any disease. They may also be compensated for expenses incurred by them in disposing of such animals and in disinfecting premises where the animals were kept.

FUR ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 357. Amendment: S.S. 1967, c. 79. Minister of Natural Resources.

Fur farmers must hold special permits issued by the Minister. No person, knowing that he is within one-half mile from a private fur farm, shall discharge a rifle or larger than .22 of an inch caliber or a shot gun between March 1 and May 31 in any year. All fur dealers must be licensed and pay a royalty on each skin or pelt purchased. Skins and pelts taken, raised or received by persons in Saskatchewan in the course of their business may, by arrangement, be delivered to the Department of Natural Resources for sale on behalf of their owners.

HOG MARKETING DEDUCTIONS ACT, 1971, S.S. 1971, c. 14. Minister of Agriculture.

The purpose of this Act is to provide funds for the development and improvement of the hog industry in Saskatchewan. There is to be a special trust fund composed of deductions made from receipts for all slaughter hogs sold by producers in the province. The exact deduction, not to exceed 10 cents per slaughter hog, is to be determined by the Hog Marketing Deductions Act Board which is established to use the special trust fund for projects that promote the hog industry. A provision is made that a producer who so wishes, may claim a refund of his contributions to the fund if he makes a claim within 31 days after the end of the calendar year for which the refund is claimed.

Note: As of April 28, 1972, this Act has not been proclaimed and therefore was not in force.

HORNED CATTLE PURCHASES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 213. Amendments: S.S. 1967, c. 44; 1970, c. 29; and 1971, c. 16. Minister of Agriculture.

Every dealer who purchases cattle with horns, other than purebred cattle being purchased for breeding purposes, must buy them at the current market price for cattle which are polled or dehorned, less two dollars a head. The latter sum is to be remitted to the Minister of Agriculture. The money so acquired, after paying for the administration of this Act, is to be employed in improving the cattle of the province. Projects for improvement may be recommended by the Horned Cattle Purchases Act Advisory Committee. Inspectors with the powers of constables may be appointed to inspect cattle for the purpose of this Act.

OPEN WELLS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 359. Minister of Agriculture.

No person shall have on his premises an open well or other excavation that is dangerous to stock and accessible to the stock of any other person. No person shall have or store on his premises any kind of threshed grain which is accessible to the stock of any other person that may come or stray upon the premises.

SHEEP PROTECTION AND DOG LICENSING ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 355. Minister of Municipal Affairs.

To afford protection of sheep in municipalities, any person is empowered to kill a dog that is found killing or pursuing sheep, or that is found at large at any time and not under proper control upon premises where sheep are habitually kept. The municipality in which the sheep are killed or injured is liable to the owner of the sheep for fifty per cent of the amount of the damage as assessed by sheep valuers appointed by the municipal council. If the owner of the dog is known, he may be ordered to kill the dog and to pay the municipality the amount paid by this body to the owner of the sheep. The same general provisions apply in Local Improvement Districts.

STRAY ANIMALS ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 210. Amendments: S.S. 1970, c. 69; and 1971, c. 51. Minister of Agriculture.

Throughout the province, no stallion over one year old, no bull over five months old, and no boar or ram over four months old is allowed to run at large.

In urban municipalities no animals are allowed to run at large. In rural municipalities, the council may by by-law define the portion of the municipality and determine the period of the year in which animals may not run at large and also determine the maximum number of each kind of animal that an owner may graze on unfenced lands not owned or leased by him.

In the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District and local improvement districts, animals may be allowed to run at large but the Act provides for the organization of herd districts.

The Act also deals with distraining and impounding animals; duties of pound keepers; sale of impounded animals; disposal of strays where no pound is available; and lawful fences and trespass. No animal from an infected herd is to be allowed to run at large and an animal that has died from an infectious disease must be buried or burned without the skin having been removed.

VETERINARY SERVICES ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 217. Amendment: S.S. 1970, c. 80. Minister of Agriculture.

A rural municipality by itself or in co-operation with one or more contiguous rural municipalities or local improvement districts may establish a Veterinary Service District. In each district there is to be a veterinary service board. Its objectives are 1) to render financial or other assistance to enable and encourage a veterinarian to practise in the district; 2) to hold

meetings for discussions relative to the operation of the district; and
3) to promote animal health through veterinary services and other necessary means.

Every municipality wholly or partially within a district may annually pay to the board of a district a sum deemed by the council to be necessary for the purposes of the board. The aggregate of all annual grants to a board by municipalities and the province are not to exceed \$8,000. Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, a board may make regulations prescribing the use to be made of funds at its disposal.

WOLF AND COYOTE BOUNTY ACT, R.S.S. 1965, c. 358. Minister of Natural Resources.

For purposes of this Act "coyote" means the prairie wolf and includes the immature young of such animal, and "wolf" means the timber wolf and includes the young of such animal.

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations authorizing the payment of a bounty on any wolf or coyote killed, trapped or taken in Saskatchewan; governing the proof to be furnished by persons claiming bounties; prescribing the conditions on which bounties shall be paid; and authorizing the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Municipal Affairs each to contribute a portion of all bounties paid under this Act.

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